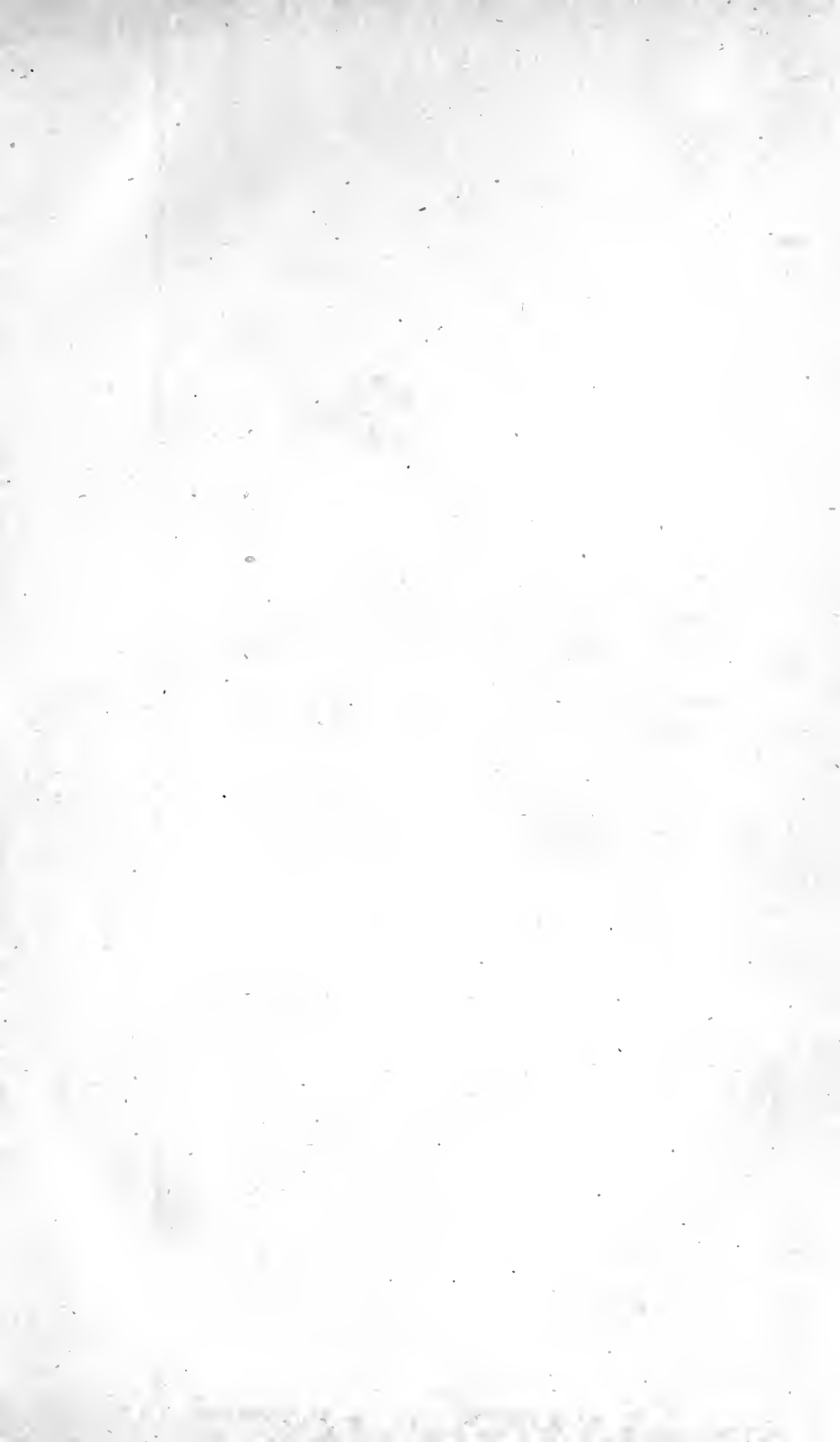






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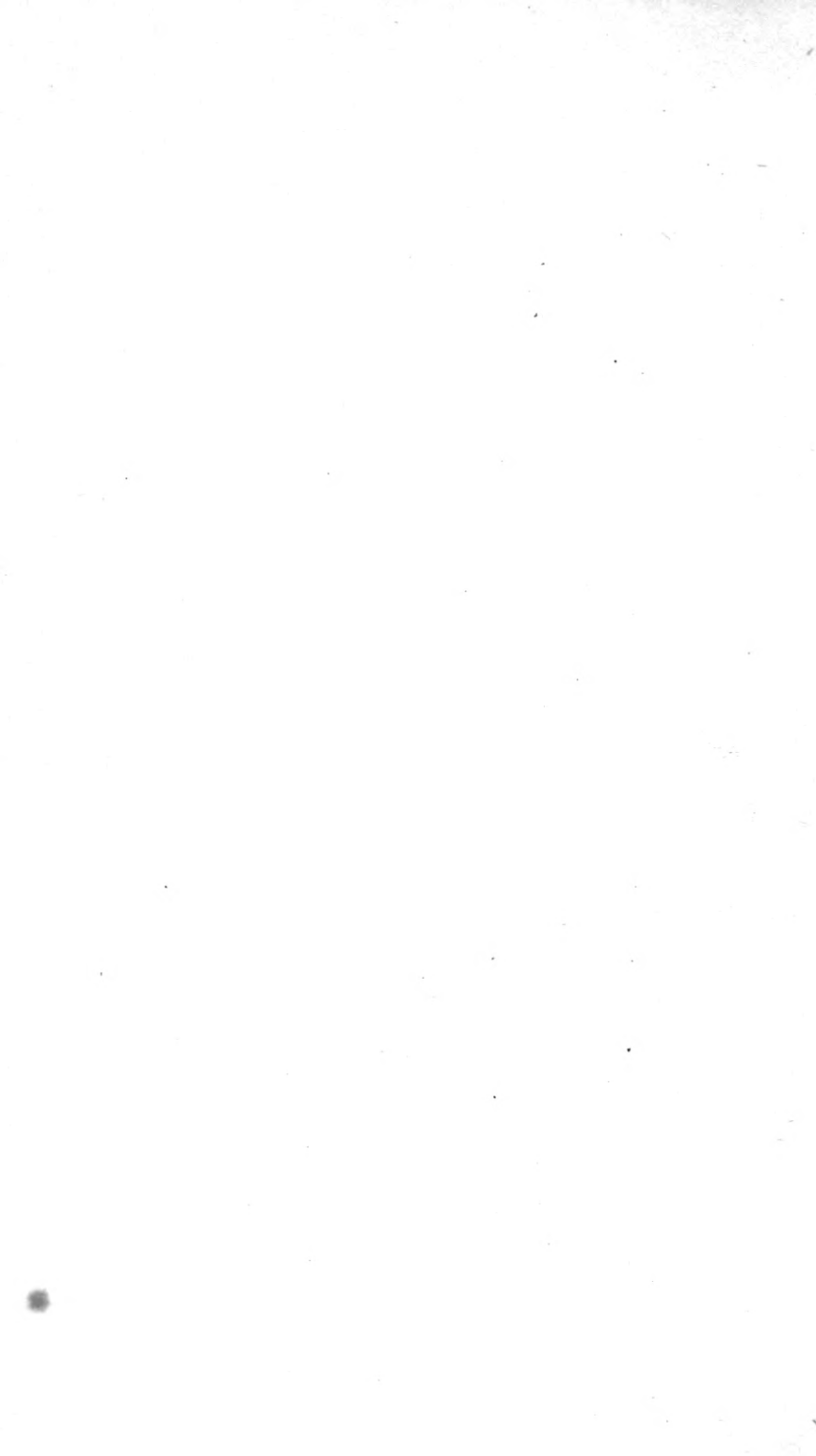
Notes and Queries

ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE COUNTIES OF NORFOLK,
SUFFOLK, ESSEX, AND CAMBRIDGE.

EDITED BY JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

1872-3.

NORWICH:
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BY
MILLER AND LEAVINS.



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EASTERN COUNTIES COLLECTANEA,

BEING

Notes and Queries

ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE COUNTIES OF

NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, ESSEX, AND CAMBRIDGE.

TO OUR READERS.

THE advantages of notes relating to the Eastern Counties being preserved in a publication specially set apart for them will, it is thought, be appreciated by all who have had occasion to search the numerous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Notes and Queries*, and other periodicals, in which lie buried, as it were, much valuable information relating to the locality.

The usefulness of a means of communication between literary men is generally recognised, and experience shows that local queries are most likely to be answered in a local publication.

It is conceived that a sphere of usefulness may thus be found for the *Eastern Counties Collectanea*, without trenching on the ground occupied by the various learned societies of the district. They have done good service by printing many valuable essays and papers which otherwise would not have seen the light. But the field of labour is wide, the harvest is ample, and labourers are not wanting. The mere gleanings of the district would form many a goodly sheaf.

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NORFOLK SUPERSTITIONS.

If the following notes on some of the best known superstitions and ghost stories of Norfolk induce others to send in particulars of some less generally known, they will not have been written in vain, and it will be time enough to theorize on their origin when we have got together a quantity.

The most curious superstition is that of the existence of the "Shuck Dog," otherwise known as "Old Shuck" or "Black Shuck."

He is not generally known out of East Norfolk, and there he is believed to be a shaggy black dog, as big as a calf, that pads along noiselessly under the shadow of the hedges, in the gloom of which you can see his great yellow eyes glaring coldly at you. To meet him means death to the meeter in the course of the year, and, as he occasionally leaves his head behind him at home, he is an animal more avoided than respected. Neatishead Lane especially he affects, and I don't mind confessing that when, after having been talking about him all the evening at a farmhouse, I have turned out to walk home, and have heard a stirring in the hedge at my elbow my heart has often given a great jump, and I have fully expected to see the awful beast cross my path. He also frequents the road between Beeston and Overstrand, at which place is a lane called Shuck Lane. A headless variety is said to cross Coltishall Bridge nightly. A friend writes me that an acquaintance of his, whose father formerly lived at Salhouse, says that in his boyhood the Black Shuck scoured the country for some twelve miles round. "It was a gigantic dog with a blazing eye in the middle of its forehead. He and his brothers went out at night armed with sticks to search for it—the people of the village thought they were going to certain death."

My friend also writes:—"The Shuck dog is, no doubt, a Scandinavian fiend,* but he is strongly suspected to have, in later times, degenerated into a smuggler—that is, the fellows who ran the cargoes sent a pony made hideous with black cloth and so forth, probably, and with a dark lanthorn tied to his head up the lanes along which they ran their kegs."

I fancy, also, that practical joking had a good deal to do with increasing the beast's reputation. I heard, not long ago, of a facetious farmer waylaying some friends near Cromer with a large ram, having a lantern tied to its head, and a long chain dragging and clanking after it, and letting it loose just behind them through a gap in a hedge.

The Will of the Wisp, better known as Jack of Lanterns, Lantern

* Vide Munford's *Local Names in Norfolk*, p. 150, for note as to the large black dog called the mauthe dog, which haunted Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man, a peculiarly Danish locality, and which the late lamented author thought might be connected with the derivation of Mautby.

Jack, or Lantern Man, in East Norfolk, not satisfied with haunting the hundred and one fens and broads, has an unpleasant habit of following the wayfarer home and lighting up his windows from the outside. He is said to be awfully angry if you cross the meadows at night with a lantern.

Once I heard of one following a man while he was carrying a lantern one night. "The man knew what to do. He set the lantern down and ran away as if the devil kicked him. When he ventured to look round there was the Lantern Man kicking the lantern over and over again."

Other spiritual visitants are the "Hyter-sprites," a kind of fairy rather beneficent than otherwise—a special habitat for which is a lane called Blow Hill, in Great Melton, prettily overshadowed with beech trees.

At the end of this lane, by the way, is a beech tree, an old landmark (where Mr. Edward Lombe's harriers used to meet) called Great Melton Beech, under which at midnight sits a ghostly woman rocking herself to and fro, and nursing a child, seeming in a great distress.

Great Melton, now I come to think of it, is a fine place for ghosts, for not far from this beech down the lane, on the left hand, is a large field divided from the Yare by a slip of plantation ("a carr") along the side of which, tradition says, the old Norwich Road ran.

Close by the edge of where the road is said to have run is a deep pit or hole full of water, locally reputed to be fathomless, and every night at midnight and every day at noon a carriage drawn by four horses, driven by headless coachman and footmen, and containing four headless ladies in white, rises silently and dripping-wet from the pool, flits stately and silently round the field, and sinks as quietly into the pool again. The rustics tell you that long long ago a bridal party, driving along the old Norwich Road, were accidentally upset into the deep hole, and were never seen again. Strangely enough the same story is told of fields near Bury St. Edmunds, and at Leigh in Dorsetshire.

Little Melton Lane was said to be haunted by a tall man in black, or a tall black man, (nobody seemed to know which,) who pounced forth from a marl pit upon belated travellers.

In Flegg hundred I have heard of a "dole stone" that was reputed to come down regularly from its hedgerow to drink at the nearest water. This is a most curious coincidence with the Breton superstition that their "menhirs" and "Dolmens" come down every night to the nearest running stream.

Lady Ann Boleyn is said to ride down the avenue of Blickling Park once a year with her bloody head in her lap, sitting in a hearse-like coach drawn by four black headless horses, driven by coachman and attendants who, presumably out of compliment to their mistress, have also left their heads behind them.

Her father is rumoured to be obliged to atone for a share he is said

to have had in her decapitation, by being compelled to ride on horse-back in and out over every "County Bridge" on the Bure and Yare every night.

On the splendid ghost story of "The Grey Lady of Houghton" (Lady Dorothy Walpole) I hope to touch at some future time, when I have more material.

WALTER RYE.

PARISH COWS.

In early wills, and particularly in those of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth century, bequests of cows are not unfrequently met with. In many (perhaps in most) instances, cows bequeathed for religious purposes came into the possession and were under the management of the parish officers, the income being applied to the maintenance of the church, or for the use of the poor. To provide for the keeping of a light before the high altar of the parish church, or before the shrine of some saint, was a frequent object of solicitude in mediæval times, and a cow (if the testator possessed one) was often bequeathed for that purpose. In 1531, Elizabeth Davye, of Pulham Magdalen, "bequethyd one kowe to ffynd one cōtynuall light before y^e sacrament in Pulham p'd, and Wyllm Wylylson to have y^e kowe to ferme for xvj^d by yer, and y^e seyd xvj^d to be d^d to y^e chyrch wardeyns to see y^e lyght kept, and y^e kowe to be renewyd by y^e seid chyrch warden as yey shall thynk best for y^e cōtynuanee of y^e seyd lyght."

The old account-books of this parish, (Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk,) extending from the year 1557 to 1620, show that an unusually large number of cows were at that time the property of the parish. In 1563 the total number of these cows was 69, which were farmed by the parishioners, the income arising from 25 of the number being applied to the church, and the rest being given to the poor. From an inventory of the church cows made in 1557, we learn that 12 of them were the gift of Richard Rusmere, 4 of Margery Moore, 7 of Robert Arborowe, and 2 of Nicholas Dawes. Some of the parish cows were farmed at the rate of one shilling a-year, whilst for others the sum of sixteen pence a-year was paid. Additional gifts of cows continued to be made to the parish until 1582, when the last gift was made by Elizabeth Palgrave. The value of each cow belonging to the church in 1572 was put at xs.

In 1581, immediately following the inventory of the cows then belonging to the parish, is entered—"The acownte of the forsayd churche wardyns, Robt. Prentis and John More, of serten stocks which they have reseyyvd as hereafter folowythe:—

"f. first Reseyvyd on stocke whych was the gyfte of John browen v marke whiche was in the hands of Robt. wyllton.

I^t Reseyvyd on other stocke off v hecfords of the gyfte of Robt. Kyrson vii., whych was in the hands of Robt. wyllton.

I^t Reseyvyd on other stock of v hecfords of the gyfte of John browen v marke whiche was in the hands of hewe taller.

I^t Reseyvyd of the sayd hewe taller for the fearme of the forsayd v marke vjs. viij*d*. The holle sū, xij*li*."

It appears from this entry that these cows had been converted into stock or money, and a subsequent entry shows that the sum of £12 received for them had been expended in the purchase of "*Branches meadow*," which is still in the possession of the parish, and forms part of the charity estate.

The income arising from the cows given for the use of the poor was received by the "collectors for the poor," who kept a separate book of their receipts and payments until the year 1597. It does not appear to have been customary in this parish to require sureties from the farmers of the cows; and it is likely that the death of some of the cows, and the conversion of others into a money value, caused the gradual decrease of their number.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the cows which then remained were rapidly converted into stock, and in 1601 the overseers of the poor received the income. The price of each cow was generally twenty shillings. In 1604, the sum of xls. was "receyved of Thomas Moore for a stocke of two heckforthes, which were gyven by the last will and testament of John Moore his ffather, to the vse of y^e poore;" and the gradual extinction of the parish cows seems to have been completed in 1615, when the churchwardens received of Richard Elmer, for one stock, li*ij*s.

The last reference to the cows in these old account-books is singular as being the record of a law-suit to recover from Robert Hanner (or Hanworth) the value of the cows or stock which he held of the parish. The story (so far as we know it) is best told by the items in the parish books; but it may be explained that, in 1573, Hanworth hired 20 cows (the gift of Thomas Palgrave) at xx*s*. a-year, and two others (the gift of John Brown) at i*js*. viij*d*. a-year, and he paid for the hire of these cows until 1582. After that time he made no other payments, and probably repudiated the debt. The action, however, appears to have been brought for one cow only; and the following are the entries referring to the legal proceedings against him:—

1615.	I ^t paid to the register for the oathe of iiij <i>or</i> . wittneses for the proof of hanors payment of xij <i>d</i> . by the yere for the Cowe	iii <i>js</i> .	v <i>jd</i> .
	I ^t for v of o ^r dyners ther	iii <i>js</i> .	ij <i>d</i> .
	I ^t for a sytation serven of the witnesses		xij <i>d</i> .
	I ^t for charges at Norwich at ij sessions	iii <i>js</i> .	
1616.	I ^t for taken ovt the Depossions at straton Cort for hanor and my dynor	iii <i>js</i> .	ij <i>d</i> .
	I ^t to Mr. Talbot for his fee at windam, when sentence pased against hanor for the town Cowe		xs.
	I ^t for the sentence Drawen		v <i>js</i> .

I' for the Jvdges and registers fees for sentence for the Cowe	xs.	
I' for other Charges then	xvj <i>d.</i>	
1617. I' to John Baker, pt of Charges for distraynen of hanor	iiij <i>s.</i>	
1618. I' for Charges at Norwich, being sited by Robt. hanor	xx <i>d.</i>	
1619. I' Layd ovt at Norwich for search of the boocks that were transmitted for hanors swet	xj <i>s.</i>	
I' for my charges at Norwich Cort	xij <i>d.</i>	
I' payd vnto Mr. Agas for y ^e books for hanors Cavse	xij <i>s.</i>	
I' to Mr. Tabut, who was Covnsell for the town at the sentence in hanors cavse	vj <i>s.</i>	
I' more Mr. Agas had then that he layd ovt of his purse for that Case	vs.	
I' for charges then	ij <i>s.</i>	
I' for the Judges fees and registers fees when sentans was past at Norwich for hanors Cavse	xx <i>s.</i>	
I' for my Diner and horsmet then	xij <i>d.</i>	
I' for senden to Mr. Agas, when hanor did site me to lond'.	vj <i>d.</i>	
1620. I' to the p'ctor at London for charges when sentence pased agaynst hannor for the Cow mony	iiij <i>li.</i>	ix <i>s.</i>
I' to Mr. Agas for fees and other charges, when the sentence mony wase payd at Norwich Cort, which wase	xs.	
I' to Mr. Agas for his fees for pcedinge at Straton and Norwich agaynst hanor	iiij <i>li.</i>	xs.
I' for Charges at that Cort then	xs.	
I' for maken ij aqvittances for Robt. hanor		vj <i>d.</i>

The total amount of these costs is £13 8*s.* 10*d.*; and the churchwardens, in 1620, "rec^d of Robart Hanor at 3 severall tymes for the sewte dependinge for the cove which wase dwe vnto the townen, xiiij*li.* xs." If, therefore, Hanworth paid no more than this, (and it is not very likely that he did,) the parish gained only fourteen pence by the suit—not a very profitable result of five years' litigation.

Goodwyn House, Pulham.

GEORGE RAYSON.

A WALK ROUND NORWICH WALLS.

THE following account of the Norwich walls is copied *verbatim* from a rough note-book of John Kirkpatrick's, written about the year 1711, formerly the property of the Corporation, but now in private possession. In the original the shape of each tower is drawn, and the words in brackets in the following copy are intended to explain these drawings. It will be observed that the inscription on Conisford Gate differs slightly from the copy given in the interesting account of the "Gates of Norwich," edited for the Norfolk Archæological Society by Robt. Fitch, Esq., 1861, while those on St. Martin's and Bishop's Gates are not there given at all.

In Blomefield (vol. 3, p. 98, oct. ed.), is an account of the number of battlements on certain parts of the city walls, and readers

of the "Collectanea" will probably find some interest in comparing it with the following particulars.

A WALK ROUND NORWICH WALLS.

	Paces.
From y ^e (round) tower * by y ^e River to Conesford gates gently ascend	80
the inscription above y ^e arch of y ^e said gate on y ^e outside	
REPARATA TEMPORE MAIORATUS GUILLELMI HEYWARD ARMIGERI ANNO DNI 1665.	
thence ascending to Butter Hills is to y ^e first Tower (round)	77
ascending still is to y ^e next tower w ^{ch} is upon y ^e hill (a large round Tower *)	90
to y ^e next Tow ^r (semi-circular) along y ^e brow of y ^e hill	176
to Bear Street gate	150
above the arch of this gate on y ^e outside within a compartment the arms of the city in plaister work, but y ^e inscription fallen down	
to y ^e next tower (square)	66
divers buttresses to support y ^e wall inclining inwards	
to y ^e next tower (horse-shoe)	115
to y ^e next tower (horse-shoe)	137
new repaired (but badly)	
to y ^e next tower (square) (17)	146
to y ^e next tower (horse-shoe)	133
new repaired Chickering †	
thens to Brazen doors (14)	108
to y ^e next tower (semi-circular)	97
to y ^e next tower (semi-circular)	126
to St. Stephen's gate (18)	71
y ^e arms of y ^e City on y ^e gate.	
to y ^e next tower (horse-shoe)	110
to y ^e next tower (nearly round)	107
to y ^e beginning of y ^e new repaired wall	87
y ^e piece of new repaired wall R. Bene ‡ maior	47
to y ^e next tower (horse-shoe) (ruind Tower inside)	136
to y ^e next tower (horse-shoe)	123
of this y ^e 58 first paces (Anguish §)	
to ye next tower (horse-shoe)	123
to St. Giles gate	93
from St. Giles gate to y ^e next tower, wch is a new square tower, on it an inscription	50
to y ^e next tower (square)	126
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	94
thence to St. Bennets gate	66
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	56
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	240
to Heigham gate, Hellgate }	

* Still standing.

† Thomas Chickering, Mayor, 1676. (*Vid. seq.*)

‡ Robert Bene, Mayor, 1710.

§ Probably Alex. Anguish, Mayor, 1629.

All this from Consf to Heigh= in 56 minutes hence to y ^e River another pt, & a tower (round) is abt.	30
together Paces	3,060

thence on y ^e backside of St. Martin's Street is y ^e Course of y ^e River	
from y ^e (round) tower by y ^e river ascending is	35
St. Martin's gate	14
above y ^e arch of the gate is placed y ^e City's arms carvd in stone & beneath y ^e same this inscription	

REPARATA TEMPORE MAIORATUS ROBERTI

FFREEMAN ABI ANNO DNI

16 . . . 80

and upon a stone to yo^r right hand ward you may read this—

REPARAT TEMPORE

SAMUELIS WARKHOUSE

ARMIGIRI MAJORIS

CIVITATIS NORWICI

ANNO DNI 1699

hence to y ^e first (round) tower	58
thence to y ^e next tow ^r (oblong)	132
here new wall and an inscript	
to St. Austins gate	65
on this an inscript	
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	61
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	97
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	83
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	90
to y ^e next tow ^r (horse-shoe)	82
to Maudlin gate	54
to y ^e next tower (round)	150
to y ^e next (horse-shoe)	64
to y ^e next (polygonal)	98
to y ^e next (round)	125
to y ^e next (pentagonal)	113
to Pockthorp gates	50
thence to y ^e next Tow ^r (round) by y ^e river side is	50
	1,314
no more walls	107
	1,421

from these gates along Pockthorp Street or Suburb as far as opposite to y ^e great (round) Tower cal'd y ^e Cows Tower*	600
from thence to Bp gate & bridge	294
from thence to Sandlin's Ferry*	310
from thence to y ^e corner of Lord's gard	720
from thence to y ^e round triple turretted tower* by ye river side, over against y ^e tower by Conisford gates, where y ^e wall begins there by y ^e river	790

* Still standing.

upon Bishopgate above y^e arch of y^e gate is placed y^e City arms
with this inscription under them—

REPARATA TEMPORE
MAIORATUS MATTHÆI
MARKHAM ARMEGIRI
ANNO DNI 1666

between Bear Street Gate & Brasen doors on y^e outside of y^e wall—

REPARATA TEMPORE THOME
CHICKERING ARI
MAJORIS ANNO
1676

upon y^e new square tower next St. Giles gate—

THIS TOWER
WAS BUILT ANNO
1657
SAMUEL PUCKLE

upon St. Bennets gate y^e kings arms in y^e midst y^e City and St.
Geo. Cross on y^e 2 sides of y^e K

TEMPORE HENRICI WATTS
MAJORIS CIVITATIS NORWICI
ANNO DOMINI 1646

upon y^e House within adjoining to y^e So: side—

REPARATA TEMPORE
HENRICI CROWE
ARMI HUIUS
CIVITATIS MAIORIS.*

N.B. Examine all again, note y^e form of y^e gates, their ornaments, the form of y^e towers, of y^e wall of those parts wth Sheltring places, of the ditches, of its course from tower to tower, according to y^e points of y^e compass.

OLD MAP OF NORFOLK.

I HAVE in my possession "A new and accurate MAP of the County of NORFOLK. London: Published 17th Aug., 1797, by Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet St." In the north-east corner is "The West Prospect of the Town of Great Yarmouth, likewise of Denes & Roads.—This Town is near a Mile from the South Gates to the North Gates." In the south-west corner is "The North East prospect of Norwich," with the churches numbered, the Cathedral Church being No. 1, St. Augustine's No. 36. In the south-east corner is a "West prospect of Lynn," with a concise summary of the history of the Borough.

The sides of the map are taken up with alphabetical lists of the names of all the places in the county, of the hundreds, and of the

* 1679.

Market Towns. There are, in addition, eight coats of arms—viz.: the Duke of Norfolk's, Earl of Yarmouth's, Viscount Townshend's, Lord Lynn's, Lord Walpole's, Lord Lovell's, Lord Hobart's, with their crests, supporters, and mottoes, and the Most Noble Sir Robert Walpole's within the Garter. The towns in the liberties of the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duchy of Lancaster, are respectively distinguished by an asterisk and a cross. At the foot are engraved six lines of description and history of the County, the names of the twelve Members of Parliament, directions how to find any Town in the Map, and the following bit of history, to the latter part of which I would draw attention :—

"Castle Rising is a very ancient Corporation, and hath a Mayor & 50 Free Burgesses. There is a very ancient Castle, built not long after the Conquest, but now much decay'd. Their Prison is 2 Logs of Wood, wth. a Chain to fasten to ye Prisoner, who carrys them about where ere he Walks. Names Roring Megg & Pretty Betty."

The map itself gives some information which strikes me as worth noting, but before troubling you with any further remarks, I should be glad to learn whether it is of frequent occurrence. A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF EDINGTHORPE, NORFOLK.

THE following memoranda are taken from the parish Register of Edingthorpe, co. Norf. :—

"1681.—Mary. y^e wyfe of Nath. Michel, min'r, buried y^e 13: of June."

Beneath has been added, in a contemporary hand, this remark :—

"This knave Michel, of Detestable & most odious Memory, was Holder-forth, Mr. George Lockwood, of Honble. & worthy mem', being Sequest^d in those Rebellious times."

On the third page of the Register is an account of the Rectors of Edingthorpe, by Mr. Theophilus Rice, who was Rector there, 1710—48, and this memorandum—

"That George Lockwood kept the Register till 1640 & thereabout, & was sequestered about An'o 1652, when y^e knave Michel held forth, who in effect turn'd the Temple of God into a tabernacle of Robbers, & then Resigned it to one Roger Lowd."

In the north-east corner of the chancel is a curious monumental inscription, (not printed in Blomefield's History of the County,) of which I will send you a copy next month. G.

North Walsham.

BELFRY RHYMES, ELVEDON, SUFFOLK.

THESE verses were copied by the late Mr. Jermyn, the Suffolk antiquary, in February, 1819, from a painted board in the steeple of Elvedon church, Suffolk.

"If that to ring you do come here,
You must ring well with hand & eare;
But if you ring with spur or hat,
Tow-pence be sure you pay for that.

"Or stay you break, or bell do throw,
Sixpence you pay before you go.
This Law is ould, it is not new;
We ringers now must have our due.

"September 19, 1707 B.C."

It would thus appear that there was a peal of bells at Elvedon in 1707. At the present day there is only one bell in the tower, cast in 1664 by John Darbie.

INCENSE IN CHURCHES AFTER THE REFORMATION.

GEORGE HERBERT mentions the use of incense to perfume the church, and in the churchwardens' account-book of St. Margaret's parish, Norwich, I find under the year 1581—"Item for perfume when Mrs. Jernyngham was beryed, 2*d*.;" and under 1589—"Item for 2 bosumes, when that the church was made clean, 2*d*. Item *paid for frankynge sence*, 3*d*. Item paid for beare, when that the church was made cleane, 2*d*." A zealous ritualistic friend urges that these entries tend to show that incense was used in the divine offices in the English church fifty years after the Reformation. The accompanying entries of brooms and beer are, I think, fatal to his argument. Can anyone, familiar with churchwardens' accounts, give me instances of payments for incense?

A.

Would not a bishop at the present day, visiting one of the churches in his diocese, be surprised to be presented with a few ounces of tobacco? Yet this took place in 1639, when Bishop Montague went to St. Gregory's Church, Norwich; for in the parish account-book of that year there appear these entries:—

Paid to the ringers at the Lord Bishop's coming to the Parish Church	ij <i>s</i> .
Sent to Alderman Lane for tobacco for the Lord Bishop then delivered	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .

A.

NORFOLK NOMENCLATURE.

IN no part of England does the custom of substituting the surname of a friend or relation, (generally the mother,) for a Christian name proper obtain so much as in Norfolk. And as some of our surnames are as crabbed as well may be, the results are amusing, if not musical; *e. g.* (from the Norfolk Poll-Book of 1802):—

Cockle Cadywould
Haseleys Peascod
Royall Ringer
Porter Bringloe
Salem Goldsworth
Guyton Jollye
Briggs Race

Royal Watson
Neave Bullitast
Rowing Brasnet
Pitchers Eburn
Isagsey Hedley
Bunning Maddison
Griffin Swanson

Crisp Stoakham

appear among others, whose doubly euphonious names must have rendered life a positive burden to them.

W. R.

 QUERIES.

IN what parish in Norwich did Samuel Puckle, who was Mayor in 1656, reside? The same information is desired concerning Martin Puckle, who was living 1710.

C.

I should be glad to learn on what occasion the following letter, copied from MS. in Lib. Camb., E. C. 11, 34 fol. 2, was written.

A.

These are to will and require you in the Queen's maties name to charge and comand you that, presently upon the sight hearof, y^e bringe before me Drewe Drewerye, to my house at Norwich one Sir T. Peter, a priest and son of the towne of Hepworth, to answer to such things as shall be objected against him in the Queen's maties behalfe, and hearof fail y^e not as y^e will answer to the contrarye at your utmost perills. from my house at Norwich this xvij of March, 1513.

Your loving friend

D. DREWRY.

To y^e constables of the Towne of Lakenham, &c.

THE ERPINGHAM GATE, NORWICH.

Blomefield's description of the Erpingham Gate is tolerably correct with the exception that he misreads the word "Yenk" "pena," which Sir Thomas Browne in his *Repertorium* had done before him. The *Repertorium* was published in 1712, and contains an engraving by Hulsbergh of the gateway. Between the date of this engraving and the period at which Blomefield wrote, the effigy of Sir Thomas Erpingham was found and placed in the niche it now occupies. It would be interesting to ascertain when and how the discovery was made, and also to learn at what time the "chamber of wood fixed in the arch for a dwelling" was removed. The view of the gate in the *Repertorium* shows the four evangelistic emblems and the gable cross, and Blomefield mentions them as remaining when he wrote. The plate in the *Excursions through Norfolk* shows only one emblem which is now lost. Blomefield says of the figures on the arch that those on the north side are "most if not all men," those on the south side "most if not all women." But this is far from correct. Mr. Harrod, in his *Gleanings amongst the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, gives a good description of the gateway, and cleverly demolishes Blomefield's fabric of fictions as to the gate being erected by Sir Thomas Erpingham as a penance for Lollardy. The story, however, is too good to be lost, and has been repeated in print quite recently. The vitality of a good big lie is something remarkable. Mr. Harrod says, "The arch mouldings are divided into two parts, the outer containing a series of fourteen female saints, the inner one twelve male saints." The twelve male saints are, I believe, the Apostles; some can be identified. There are but twelve female saints, the other two being angels, kneeling and censuring the five wounds of our Lord, which are cut on a shield at the apex of the arch.

There have been published numerous engravings of this gate, and latterly it has been often illustrated by photography. It is, however, deserving of a much more careful delineation than has yet been attempted; and I should much like to see the sculpture, which is the best of its date in Norfolk, illustrated on a large scale. Will any of your readers, versed in hagiology, help me to identify the female saints in the outer mouldings of the arch?

The first on either side commencing at the base are crowned Virgins; the second are crowned Abbesses, probably St. Etheldreda and Withburga; the third figure on the north side may be St. Katherine, but I cannot distinguish her emblem. The corresponding figure on the south side is, I believe, St. Barbara. The 4th on the north side is St. Agnes; opposite her is a crowned Virgin, with a book in her left, and an emblem, which I cannot distinguish, in the other hand. Above St. Agnes appears St. Appolonia, and opposite her St. Mary Magdalen, above whom is St. Mary of Egypt.

THE LOST REGISTER OF SPROWSTON, NORFOLK.

THE following entries are on a leaf of parchment which came into my possession a few years ago—I quite forget in what manner, but I have some recollection of having tried at the time to trace the companion leaves, unfortunately without success. The entries are all in one (contemporary) handwriting and in two columns: the lower portion of the leaf has been cut off. The earliest register book now in the possession of the parish of Sprowston begins as late as 1727.

BURIALLS.

41

This part of the booke maketh mencion of all the Burialls which hath bene in the Towne of Sprowston since the daie of the date mencioned in the first part of this booke as followeth:—

William Chopyn was buried the xviiith daie of October A
 Agnes was buried the xxviiith daie of October A^o
 William Eymers a straunger was buried the xiith daie of March
 Margaret Hardinge was buried the first daie of Maye A^o 1539
 Christian Smith widowe was buried the xvith daie of Maye A^o 1539
 Robert Smith was buried the xiiith daie of August A^o 1539
 Thomas Lettyl was buried the xith daie of ffebruarie A^o 1539
 Mr John Corbett* was buried the xvith daie of August A^o
 Cicelie Houson was buried the vith daie of October A^o
 Halicy Wryte was buried the xviith daie of October A^o
 Thomas Hannock was buried the xvth daie of Januarie A^o
 Susanne Bacon was buried the 3 daie of October A^o

. buried the xth daie

(CUT AWAY.)

Second Column.

John Care was buried the xxith daie of November A^o 1546.
 John Benslinge buried his childe on Wednesdaie before Ester last past.
 M^{res} Katherine Corbett was buried the tuesdaie before Ester last past.
 Margett Wigge, of Beeston†, was buried the xth daie of Januarie in the first yere of Q. Mary.

Agnes Grene was buried the xxth daie of October A^o Regis Phillippi et Marie, primo et secundo

Thomas Bolton, of Beeston, was buried the xxvth daie of October in the first and second yeaes of Kinge Phillipp and Quene Marye

Alice was buried the viith daie of August in the first and second yeaes of K. Phillipp and Q. Mary

Elyn Warns was buried the xviith daie of ffebruarie in the first and second yeaes of Kinge Phillipp and Q. Mary

George Leach was buried the xiith daie of August in the yeres of Kinge Phillipp & Q. Marie.

* The regicide came of this family who bore or a raven proper.

† Beeston S^t Andrew.

Robert Maes had his childe buried the xxiiith daie of Septemb. in the yeres of King Phillipp & Quene Mary.

(CUT AWAY)

BURIALLS.

42

William Wegge of Beeston was buried the vi daie of November in the vth & vith yeres of K. Phillipp & Q. Marie.

Robert Cottingham was buried the xxviith of Novemb^r in the first yere of sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth.

Robert Manning of Beeston was buried the xxxth daie of December in the first yere of Quene Elizabeth.

Mr. John Corbett Esquire was buried the iiiith daie of Januarie, A^o Elizabethhe Regine primo

Edward Bacon was buried the xvith daie of Januarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth

Anne Manninge was buried the daie of Januarie in the first year of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth

Will^m Croft was buried ye xviith daie of Januarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth

John Smith was buried ye daie of Januarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth

John Hewett was buried

(CUT AWAY.)

(*Second Column.*)

Ales. Hill was buried the xxth daie of ffebruarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth

Jone Stere was buried the xxvith daie of ffebruarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth

Thomas Mynns was buried the xxvith daie of ffebruarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth

Agnes Wryte was buried the xxvith daie of ffebruarie in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth

Sybly Sopp was buried the xvth daie of march in the first yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth.

Nicholas Mayson was buried the 2 daie of Aprill.

Henrie Winsdon was buried the first day of August.

Will^m Leach was buried the viith daie of November in the 2 yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth.

Huke Elyn was buried the xith daie of September, in the 3 yere of our sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth.

Mother Etheritch was buried the vith daie of March, in the ffourth yere of o^r Sovraigne Ladie Q. Elizabeth.

(CUT AWAY.)

T. R. T.

GRANT OF A CREST TO MARK MOTT, OF BRAINTREE, CO. ESSEX.

THE following grant of a crest and confirmation of arms by William Segar, Garter King of Arms in the reign of James I., is transcribed from a 17th century MS. in the possession of A. W. Morant, Esq., F.S.A. :—

To ALL and singuler persons as well noble as others to whom theise p'sents shall come William Segar principall Kinge of Armes sendeth his due comendacōns & greetinge Knowe yee that Whereas auncientlie from the begininge it hath bene a Custome in all Countries and Comonwealths well gou'ned, that the beareinge of certaine marks in Sheildes (comonly called Armes) haue bene and are the only signes and demonstrations either of prowesse & valour atchived in tymes of warre, or of good life or Civell conversacōn in tymes of peace diverslye distributed according to the deserts of the p'sons demeritting the same Among the which number J find Marke Mott of Brayntree in the County of Essex, the sonne of Thomas Mott sometymes of Bocking in the said County gent, who bare for his Auncient Coate Armo^r Sable, a Cressant or halfe moone Argent, And now wantinge further for an oriment vnto his said ffathers Armes a Convenient Creast or Cognisance fitt to be borne, Hath requested me the said Garter, to appoint him such a one as he may lawfully vse, and beare without wronge doeinge or p'udice to any p'son or p'sons whatsoever. Which according to his due request J haue accomplished & granted in manner & forme followinge (Viz: on a helme forth of a wreath of his Cullours A starre of eight points Argent mantled & dubbed as in the margent are depicted All which Armes and Creast J the said Garter doe by these p'sents ratifie confirme & grant vnto the said Marke Mott and to his heyres for ever And that it shall be lawfull for him & them to vse beare & shew forth the same with their due differences in Signetts Sheilds Ensignes Coat Armors or otherwise as his or their free libtie & pleasure Jn wittnes whereof I the said Garter haue herevnto sett my hand and seale of office the Tenth day of November 1615 in the Thirteenth yeare of the Reigne of our Sou'aigne lord James by the grace of God King of England Ffrance & Ireland Defendor of the faith And of Scotland the ffortith nyne. WILLM SEGAR, *Garter*.

OLD MAP OF NORFOLK. (P. 9.)

I HAVE a map of Norfolk, measuring 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft., the title of which is the same as that quoted by A.; but instead of "Published 17 August, 1797," &c., it reads, "Printed for Robert Sayer, Map and Printseller, at the Golden Buck, in Fleet Street." In every other particular it answers to the map A. describes. It is engraved by William

Roades, and is not dated; but the list of members of Parliament points to the years 1727-8.* A. W. M.

The date (1797) of the old map of Norfolk must be wrong, as the last Earl of Yarmouth (a Paston) died in 1732, and Sir Robert Walpole became Earl of Orford in 1742. BARRY GIRLING.

BISHOP HOPTON'S VISITATION ARTICLES AND INJUNCTIONS, 1555.

ARTICLES to be enquired of in the Visitation within the Dioces of Norw^{ch} kepte in the yere of ou^r lorde god a thowsande five hundreth fiftie and five by the Reuerende father in god John Bisshoppe of Norwich, by vertue of a Commission directed vnto him from the most Reuerende ffather in god the lorde Reynolde by the diuine sufferance of sanct Marye in Cosmedin of tholie church of Rome Cardinall named Pole Legate de Latere of ou^r most holie ffather the Pope and sec apostolicke to the most noble Princes Philippe and Marye Kinge and Quene of Englund and to thole Realme of Englonde

FFIRST yowe and euerye of yowe shall diligentlie enquire whether yower neybons have and doo Diligentlie come to ther parriss church vppon the Sabaoth Daye and other festiual dayes accordinge as thei ar bounde to doo by the Lawe And if thei or anye of them be negligent in that behalf yowe shall present the same

ITM yowe shall enquire if anye of you^r neybons have refused to take holie water holie bredde goo in procession, beare ther candle vppon candlemas daye and offre the same, beare ther palme, and kepe ther fower offringe dayes in ther owne parsonnes, creepe to the crosse vppon good fridaye and Easter daye in the morninge as is accustomablie vsed, And whether thei and euerye of them haue recyeuid at Easter last past the blessed Sacrament of thaltar accordinge vnto the ordinuee of the church or no

ITM whether thei haue comaunded ther servunts and ther childrin to come to the church the dayes appointed and to obserue all such ceremonyes and ordres as ar vsed within the church And if thei haue not yowe shall present both such M^{res} and parents as have not so done and allso ther saied servunts and childrin.

ITM yf yowe knowe anye suspected of euill Doctryne or opinions within yower parrishes yowe shall present the same and shewe the cawse of yower suspicon.

ITM yowe shall enquire of all such as haue take anye thinge from yower church as in pullinge doune of lead both from the Bodie of the church, and from the Chauncell, takeinge awaye of Bellys roodeloft, or

* It is evident that Laurie and Whittle published a map in 1797 as new which was then seventy years old. The *Norfolk Topographers' Manual* states that a map engraved by W. Roades was published by Goodman and Goddard, in 1740.—ED. E.C.C.

anye other Ornamentals perteyninge vnto yower saied church and present the names of such offenders and the valewe of all such things belonginge vnto yower saied church wth thei haue so taken awaye.

ITEM yowe shall enquire whether yoū parrissh haue sufficient and decent ornaments for the meynтенne of goddes service.

ITM whether yower chauncellis and churches be in sufficient repe-
racons or noo, and whether yower church yard be sufficientlie fensed.

ITM yowe shall enquire if there be anye that liue incontinentlye wthin yower parrissh and present the same.

INIUNCTIONS GEVEN IN THE SAYED VISITATION.

FFIRST yowe shall bring in and exhibit a trewe Inuentorye of all such ornaments as vestmentes, coopes, albes, chalacis, candilsticks, crosses, Banners, crucifixes, with all other manner of jewellis and bookes belonginge to yower church.

ITM I will and commaunde that y^e questmen of euery parrissh shall kepe abowte the steple in the lower parte of the church, to see that euerye one in the church behaue themselfe honestlye and deuoutlye duringe y^e tyme of goddes Service, and that the laye people vnlearned vse ther beades.

ITM I commaunde that all parsons vicars and parrissh prest to haue procession in ther churches euerye wednisdaye and ffrydaye willinge them also that thei exhorte ther parrohianers to resorte to the same and to praye to allmightie god for grace marcy and other thinges necessarye.

TREATING BISHOPS.

A parallel case to a Bishop being treated when visiting his diocese, mentioned at p. 11, occurs in the Chamberlain's account of the borough of Stamford. Under date of Sept. 8, 1745, is this item:—
"Thomas Darlow, expences of treating Bishop of Lincoln, £3 1s. 6d." This prelate was John Thomas, who held the see from 1740 till 1761, when he was translated to that of Salisbury.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

BISHOP PARKHURST'S INIUNCTIONS TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF NORWICH, 1570.

JNIUNCTIONS GIVEN BY THE REVERENT FFATHER IN CHRIST John by gods diuine providence Bisshoppe of Norwich to the Deane and prebendaris petticannons Clerks and all other persones of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich to be obserued of euery of them in ther offices and degrees as to them shall app'teyne for th' advancement of gods honor for thincrease of vertue and for Good order to be continewed in the sayd Church.

INPRIMIS they shall obserue and kepe ther ffoundacyon in all poyntes especiallye in admittinge non to be Deane or prebendary of

the Church but such as be priests and preachers and if eny be already admitted contrarie to the foundation aforesayd that they do not accompte him as any eyther in p'mittynge him to haue a Voyce in the Chapter, or by payment of any mony in the name of his Stipend or any otherwise excepte he be sufficiently dispensed wthall by the prince.

ITEM that according to the Quene hir Maiesties iunctions the Diuinitie lecture be redd twice in the Weke or once at the leaste and that the Deane and reader call diligently upon all sortes to note marke and obserue what is redde to thintent they maye be in rediness when the Bysshopp or any other appoynted by him shall examen them.

ITEM that the Diuinitie Reader shall at diuers tymes call the petitioners before him and examen them howe they have p'fited and enioyne them to some godly exercise and eu'ry quarter take an account of ther procedinges.

ITEM that all such sumes of moneye as shall be due to the Church hereaft' shall wthin ffetene dayes after the same be receyved by the Deane prebendarie or any other officer be put into the comon Theasureye of the sayd Church which thesaure monye and stocke shall not hereafter remayne in priuate Menes keeping: but in some comon chest vnder thre lockes wherof the Deane or his Substitute shall haue one key the eldest prebendarie at home one other key and the Treasurer for the tyme beinge the thred keye.

ITEM that the Comon seale evidences Charters and other muniments of the Church shall remayne in lyke Custodie and saftie and that nothinge passe the Comon seale onlesse the same be p'used by the Deane and Chapter and of them allowed & so Ingrossed and Registred and then Sealed at thensealinge Wherof the lesse* shall deliu'r a Counter pane sealed and subscribed and the Deane and thre of the prebendaries at the least shall Subscribe ther Names and sette ther Chapter seale to the other p'te of that their Indenture.

ITEM that no minister Singingman or other officer be admitted into this Church but that aft' the sayd minister Singingman or officer is p'sented by the Deane vnto the Chapter and by them allowed the same minister Singingman or officer so p'sented and allowed: shall take A corporall othe to the Quenes maiestie accordinge to an acte of p'liament made in the first yeare of hir highnes reyn. And also be Sworne to p'forme due obedience to the Deane and Chapter and to doo his dutie in that his office.

ITEM that the ministers so p'sented and allowed shall Subscribe to the Articles of Religion agreed vpon by the Clergie and the Declaracion set forth by the Two Archbisshoppes and shall reade the said declarations openlye in the Quere before his Admission.

ITEM that they take order that the Songes in the Quere be allwayes

* Lessee.

such as shallbe allowed by publique Authortie & by the Ordinari and all the Reste of the diuine service to be ordered as they may best set forth the glory of god and edifie the people: and that non of the Chanons Singingmen or other ministers absent themselues from any diuine service w^tout lycence of the Deane or Eldest p^bendarie in residence Vpon payne to paye such mult as by the Deane and Chapter shall be appoynted and that none of them w^tout like lycence eyther com shorte or dep^t before all be done vnder halfe the punishment appoynted for the hole absence.

ITEM that all ministers and others hauinge stipend of this Churche shall so often as theare is any Sermonde in the Grene yard* or any p^te of the Cathedrall Church or any lecture of Diuinitie: resorte vnto the sayd sermands and lectures and ther singe such godly psalmes in meter as for that tyme shalbe appoynted: and not to dep^t before the sermond & lecture be ended.

ITEM that the Almes men be compeled to resort dalye to the Churche and According to the Will and intent of the prince and ther Duties to continewe ther in prayer hauinge Gownes in such comlie sorte as to them app^teyneth and as the like hath in other Churches.

ITEM that the Choristers & other Schollers be poore mens Children and such as haue most nede and not inheritours or rychemens Sones, and that they haue Gownes & otherwise comelye App^eled as to them app^teyneth.

ITEM that they deface all ymages and places Wheare jimages stand and fyll vpp the same places w^t stone agayne and that they bournе all graieles, masse bookes, p^cessioners portasses and such like sup^ticious bookes in whose custodie soeu^r they be founde.

ITEM that they p^uide ther Bibles and p^rafrasses w^{ch} they nowe wante and repaire and furnish their library wⁱⁿ sixe monethes.

ITEM that eu^ery officer hauinge ffeod and patent for his feod be compelled to gyve his attendance vpon his office in his owne p^{son} w^tout Sufficent cause to be allowed by the Deane and thre of the p^bendaries and then his substitute to be allowed by lyke Authortie and no man to serue more offices then one in ther howse.

ITEM that they suffer not ther Churche dedicated to the Studye of Holy scriptures to preaching and to prayer to be p^faned w^t any popysh Sup^ticion whoredome or such like detestable vice but that w^t all conuenient spede they remove all such as are vehemently Suspected of eyther of thes Crimes or the lyke and that y^{er} suffer no drinking, Swilling, or tipling to be vsed within the sayd Church[†] in ani comon tipling house onelye yt shalbe lawfull for them to haue A comon Bruer and he in cases of necessitie to victale such as do inhabit wⁱⁿ the Churche & none other. Also that they p^mitt no

* On the north side of the Nave, now the Bishop's garden.

† Churche here=Close or Precinct.

Slauter house or Bucherie or any lyke semile or manure trade to be vsed wⁱⁿ ther sayd Churche other then for ther owne p^{ro}uision of house.

ITEM they shall obs^{er}ue and kepe all such iniunctions as wer ministred vnto them fro' the Quenes maiestie by hir graces visitors in the fyrst year of hir highnes Reygn: and shall cause both those Jniunctions and theis to be ingrossed on p^{er}chment & to be redd openlye in thir Chapter house twyse eu'y year: viz. within one moneth aft' Easter, and w^{it}in one moneth aft' miclemas.

Gyven in the Chapter* house the Seacond daye of the moneth of Maye, A^o, 1570^{mo}, Regni vere dñe nñe Regine Elizabeth, &c., Anno Duodecimo et ñre Coñs, Anno Decimo. Ledger III. p. 53.

VERSES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF HORSEY, NORFOLK.

O, Horsey, keep thou well this Booke,
Before it need for parchement look,
A former age hath done for Thee,
Provide thou for Posterity.
That no confusion herein bee,
But each place written orderly.

Horsay Regester men me call
That shew the age of great and small,
Their Marriage and Buriall Day
From date ensuing see you may.

Whether we be baptised we be baptised unto the Lord, whether we be marryed we be marryed unto the Lord, whether we be buried we be buried unto the Lord, therefore whether we be marryed, baptized, or buried, we are the Lord's. (Rom. xiv.)

TANNER'S M.S. at Norwich.

ANSWER TO QUERY.

Martin Puckle, living in 1710, was a hosier, and his shop was in St. Peter's, Mancroft. As I gather this information from the Norwich Poll Book of that year, I may as well add that Martin Puckle voted for the Whig candidates, Bacon and Gardiner. Your correspondent "C," is probably aware that Samuel Puckle, who was Mayor of Norwich in 1656, died on 22nd August, 1661; aged 73, and was buried at Stalham.

T. R. T.

* There is not a Chapter house at the present day.

FIRE AT HOLT-MARKET, NORFOLK, 1708.

A NUMBER of papers belonging to the late Dr. Newdigate, of Holt, are in my possession. I think some of them, relating to the fire which happened there in 1708, and to the subsequent restoration of the Church, may be interesting to readers of the *Collectanea*.

• *Threxton*.

THOS. BARTON.

HOLT-MARKET CHURCH, IN COM' NORFOLK.

Charge £1,229 and upwards.

GEORGE, By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. To all and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, and their Officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and all other Spiritual Persons; And to all Teachers and Preachers of every Separate Congregation; And also to all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Church-wardens, Chapel-wardens, Headboroughs, Collectors for the Poor, and their Overseers; And also to all Officers of Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate; And to all other Our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, whatsoever they be, as well within Liberties as without, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS it hath been Represented unto Us, as well upon the humble Petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of *Holt-Market* in the County of *Norfolk*; As also by Certificate under the Hands of Our Trusty and Well-beloved the Reverend Doctor *Thomas Tanner* Chancellor of *Norwich*, *Henry Dary*, *John Peck*, *John Hall*, *Francis Longe*, and *George Warren*, Esquires, Our Justices of the Peace for Our said County of *Norfolk*, made at their General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, held by Adjournment, at the Castle of *Norwich* in and for the said County, upon *Saturday* the Seven and twentieth Day of *October*, in this present Ninth Year of Our Reign; That upon the First Day of *May*, which was in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eight, there happened a sudden and lamentable Fire at *Holt-Market* aforesaid, which in the Space of Three Hours burnt down to the Ground almost the whole Town, and the Parish-Church standing therein, which was then a well-built Fabrick, kept in very good Repair, and consisted of Three large Isles, covered with Lead; that since the said Fire the Parishioners have raised by Contributions amongst themselves, and have laid out a considerable Sum of Money in Repairing and making up Seats in the Chancel of the said Church, which was left standing, that they might not be altogether destitute of a Place for the Publick Worship of Almighty God: But notwithstanding all their Endeavours, and having contrived every thing to the best Advantage, the said Chancel is not capable of containing One Fourth Part of the Parishioners; so that

unless the said Parish-Church be Rebuilt, very few of the Inhabitants can meet together at Divine Service; and that the Petitioners being all Tenants, and likewise burthened with a 'Numerous Poor, which are greatly increased by the Losses most of them suffered by the said Fire, they are not (without the Charitable Assistance of Our loving Subjects) able to Rebuild their said Parish-Church.

THAT the Truth of the Premises hath been made appear to Our said Justices in their Open Sessions of the Peace held for Our said County of *Norfolk*, not only by the said Minister, Church-wardens, and Inhabitants of the said Parish, but also upon the Oaths of Able and Experienced Workmen, who made an Estimate of the Charge of Rebuilding and Finishing the said Church, in as plain a Manner as is consistent with Decency, and the same, upon a moderate Computation, will amount unto the Sum of One thousand two hundred and twenty nine Pounds and upwards; and the said Petitioners having given full Satisfaction of the Truth of the Matters aforesaid, and that they have done and are willing still to do to the utmost of their Power to Rebuild their said Church and Steeple; But finding themselves unable to raise a Sum sufficient to go on with and finish so great a Work, they have therefore most humbly besought Us to Grant unto them Our most Gracious Letters Patents, Licence, and Protection, under Our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to Impower them to Ask, Collect, and Receive the Alms, Benevolence, and Charitable Contributions of all Our Loving Subjects, throughout *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, to enable them to Rebuild their said Parish-Church and Steeple.

UNTO which their humble Request We have Graciously Condescended; not doubting but that when these Our Inclinations for promoting so good a Work shall be made known to our Loving Subjects, they will readily and cheerfully Contribute their Endeavours for accomplishing the same.

KNOW YE THEREFORE, That of Our especial Grace and Favour, We have Given and Granted, and by these Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, We do Give and Grant unto the said Minister, Church-wardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of *Holt-Market*, in Our said County of *Norfolk*, and to their Deputy and Deputies, the Bearer and Bearers hereof (Authorized as is herein after directed) full Power, License, and Authority, to Ask, Collect, and Receive the Alms, Benevolence, and Charitable Contributions of all Our Loving Subjects, not only Masters and Mistresses, but also Lodgers, Servants, and Strangers, within all and every Our Counties, Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Hamlets, Cinque-Ports, Districts, Parishes, Chapelries, and all other Places whatsoever, throughout *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, for Rebuilding their said Parish Church and Steeple.

AND THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Tenor of an Act of Parliament made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, Intituled, *An Act for the better Collecting Charity-*

Money on Briefs by Letters Patents, and Preventing Abuses in relation to such Charities, Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby (for the better Advancement of these Our Pious Intentions) Require and Command all Ministers, Teachers and Preachers, Church-wardens, Chapel-wardens, and the Collectors of this Brief, and all others concerned, That they, and every of them, observe the Directions in the said Act contained, and do in all things Conform themselves thereunto; and that when the Printed Copies of these Presents shall be tendered to you the respective Ministers and Curates, Church-wardens, Chapel-wardens, and to the respective Teachers and Preachers of every Separate Congregation that you, and every of you, under the Penalties to be inflicted by the said Act, do receive the same.

AND you the respective Ministers and Curates, and Teachers and Preachers of every Separate Congregation, are, by all persuasive Motives and Arguments, earnestly to Exhort your respective Congregations and Assemblies to a liberal Contribution of their Charity for the good Intent and Purpose aforesaid.

AND We do by these Presents Nominate, Constitute and Appoint the Right Reverend Father in God, *Thomas Lord Bishop of Norwich*, the Reverend Doctor *Humphrey Prideaux* Dean of *Norwich*, Sir *Jacob Astley* and Sir *John Hobart* Baronets, the Reverend *Thomas Tanner* Chancellor of *Norwich*, *Thomas Coke*, *Thomas De Grey*, *Ash Windham*, *Harbord Harbord*, and *Robert Britiffe*, Esquires, the Reverend *Henry Briggs* Rector of *Holt*, and *Joseph Ward* Rector of *Cley*, *Edmond Britiffe* *John Newdigate*, and *John Butler*, Gent. Trustees and Receivers of the Charity to be Collected by Virtue of these Presents, with Power to them, or any Five or more of them, to give Deputations to such Collectors as shall be Chosen by the Petitioners, or the major part of them: And the said Trustees, or any Five or more of them, are to make and sign all necessary Orders, and do all other reasonable Acts for the due and regular Collection of this Brief, and Advancement of the said Charity, and to see that the Monies, when Collected, be effectually applied and laid out in Rebuilding the said Church and Steeple.

AND LASTLY, Our Will and Pleasure is, That no Person or Persons shall Collect or Receive any the Printed Briefs, or Monies Collected thereon, but such only as shall be so deputed and made the Bearer and Bearers of these Presents, or Duplicates hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, and to continue in Force for One whole Year, from Michaelmas next, and no longer. WITNESS Our Self at *Westminster*, the First Day of June, in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

Roberts.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DRAFT AGREEMENT TO SEAT THE NAVE.

ARTICLES of Agreement made this 20th day of Jan. 1724⁵, between William Parsons, Joyner, on the one part, and Mr. John Newdigate and Mr. Henry Briggs, Trustees for the Church of Holt, as follows, on the other.

THE said William Parsons doth promise and agree with the said Trustees to seat the church according to the draught. The seats to be as follows, to be four foot and half high from the pavement, the outside framing of Inch and half stuff, the Inside to be Inch and quarter; outside pannels to be three-quarters of an inch; the inside pannels half an inch; the outside to be raised Quarter round, and the inside square work, and to find wainscot and Hinges for the same. And also to make the Pulpit, Reading desk, clerk's seat, and to find Wainscot and Hinges for them. He doth also Agree to make the Altar-piece, Communion table, and Rails and Ballisters, the Ballisters to be three inches at least, and the top five inches; he finding wainscot and joints and all Materials for finishing the whole work workman like. And also to wainscot the north and south walls with seats, the wainscot to be two foot from the seats. And also to make three doors for the South, West, and North, the Wainscot to be Inch and Quarter thick, and Battond on both sides, and he find nails and all Materials, except the Hinges only. He doth agree to finish the above mentioned work workman like and to find wainscot for the whole at the price of one hundred and fifty pounds, and the said Trustees do agree to give him the said sum.

 AGREEMENT TO CEIL AND SEAT THE CHANCEL.

ARTICLES of agreemt. made this fourth day of March in y^e year of o^r L^d 1724-5. Between W^m Parson of Holt Joyner and Mr. Briggs and Mr. Newdigate Trustees for y^e church of Holt as follows The said William Parson to wainscot wth Deal square work the roof of ye chancel seven pannels to encompass the roof the Framing to be whole deales y^e pannels $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or thereabouts, and to paint y^e same, with Cornish and other proper members, also to paint y^e joints twice over on y^e back sides and to finish all in a workman like manner; and y^e s^d Trustees agree to give him for y^e s^d work y^e sum of twenty four pounds when fixed up. Also the said W^m Parson agrees to make all y^e seats in y^e chancel and forms to put under at five shills a yard as witness our hands.

HENRY BRIGGS
JNO. NEWDIGATE

WILL PARSON

An Acct of Disbursemts. for y^e Church at Holt.

Plate and engraving	28
Iron chest and Locks	07 11
Hood	01 6
Velvet	06 0
Upholster	06 19
Books	08 11
Box and cord	0 02
Coach and expences	0 05
Warfage, Carman, porter Sufferance and carriage by Land	0 10
	<hr/>
	£59 04 0

Jan. 3, 1729-30

REC^d of Mr. Newdigate the sum of two pounds two shillings in full for a Weathercock for y^e steeple, I say Rec^d

Ɔ me

ANTHO. HINGHAM.

AGREEMENT FOR CLOCK.

November the 27, 1731.

MEM^d it is agreed between Hen. Briggs DD. and John Newdigate Gent and Isaack Nickalls clockmaker of Wells, that the s^d Isaack Nickalls is to make a clock for the parish church at Holt Substantial and good an eight day peice and a Dyal plate large and proper on y^e west end of y^e steeple and another into y^e church with a minute hand both properly adorned and painted with a wood case to enclose it also to put it up and do all things necessary and proper and maintain it a year and y^e above^d Hen. Briggs and John Newdigate to pay to the said Isaac Nickalls the sum of thirty five pounds when the work is compleated as witness my hand

ISAAC NICKALLS.

Test. ED. NEWDIGATE

Aug^t 16 1732

REC^d of Mr. John Newdigate the sum of Thirty six pounds fifteen shillings in full for the Town clock according to agreement as witness my hand

ISAAC NICKALLS

LETTER FROM THOMAS NICKALLS TO DR. NEWDIGATE.

SIR

Yours of the 13th Instant I was favord with and at the last Genralls at Walsingham D^r Briggs came to me to know what

was the reason the Holt acct was not settled and it was then agreed that I should come over at Mich. next to Holt and bring a stated acct along with me. this I dare be bould to say D^r Briggs will acct to be true, however I am oblig^d to you for your directions and the acct. is as under.

Under takers D^{rs} to Holt Mark^t Church.

	No Briefs	London	Total Money
To acct 12 Sep ^r 1729.....	9948	136	1175 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Easter 1730	7	1	2 7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>			
	9955	137	1178 6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sent up 24 Aug ^t 1726 Blanks	282		
w th small Indorsin ^{ts} amounting to			
12 ^s 6 ^d	90		
More Blanks bro ^t in since y ^t time ..	19		
	<hr/>		
	10346		

Undertakers Crd^{rs}

By Patent Fees	95	8	2
By Salary for 9955 whereof 137 London	419	7	2
P ^d . Trustees \pounds T. Ward 300 ^{li} \pounds T. Nicolls 292 ^s 10 ^s ..	592	10	0
5 May 1731 due to Balance	71	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>		
	1178	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sir you see on the other side how the acct. stands be twixt your Church and our under takers I dare say the acct is Right as I have sent it if you want any thing further desire you'l wright to me as before and you shal have all the satisfaction that I am capable of giving you and if you and the parishners are satisfied with it I will give you a Bill upon Mr. Thos. Ward Bookseller in the Inner Temple Lane London for the money which will be paid to content I meane at sight for the money lies dead and is of noe use to us other wise I will pay the money when I come in to Norfolk at Mich: which I believe will be ab^t y^e first week in October next. I am with service to D^r Briggs y^r most oblig^d Humble Serv^t

to command

THO. NICOLLS.

Stafford 28 July 1731.

It appears from another account that the sum of £95. 8s. 2d., charged as Patent Fees, was made up as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Fiat	38	10	0
Patent	25	18	2
Printing	13	10	0
Stamping	13	10	0
Clarkes and other allowances	4	0	0

The fees and the salary together amount to £517 odd, nearly half the amount collected.

DRAFT OF DR. NEWDIGATE'S LETTER TO THOS. NICKALLS.

SR.

We receiv'd yours of the ult. and in answer to it can only say that it is so far from giving us satisfaction that it makes your Account still more intricate: Tho' we should allow all the deductions you mention in this letter, and those in the Account signed by you at Norwich, they both together fall short of the number of Briefs layd by some hundreds, w^{ch} still remain to be accounted for: We must also acquaint you that the Number of Briefs, sayd to be layd at London in your Books, fall short of the Number you have charg'd us wth in your account at 1s. 6d. p' Brief. All w^{ch} mistakes we shall expect to have rectifyed when you come to Holt w^{ch} we desire may be as soon as you can. We are very much surpris'd to find an addition to the number of Blanks if that way of reckoning be allowd you may easily account for all deficiencies hoping when we meet at Holt ab^t Michaelmas next as you mention, that matters will be settled to y^e satisfaction of all as well as

Y^r humble Servt.

J. N.

Augt. 6, 1731.

1725. In repairing the chancel at Holt was found a hollow place in the south wall, between Mr. Hobart's Monument and the window towards y^e East (w^{ch} is in y^e Vestry) w^{ch} contains an Arch and 2 persons a man and a woman in a very antient dress and praying posture wth hands lifted up—much broken and shattered, ye stone tender have bin painted—no inscription nor Arms to be found—but in ye North side was a Circular window wth the Arms of de Vaux, being chequy, &c. and other Arms so decayd as not to be discovered who they belonged to—the broken monument supposed to be y^e effigies of ye Found^{rs} of ye church wheth^r Petronilla de Vallibus or Petronilla Nerford? they being L^{ds} of y^e mannor very early after y^e conquest.

The place is covered over to preserve these antiquities from being lost.

JNO. NEWDIGATE.

FOLK-LORE: A NOTE ON SPELLS.

SPELLS are supposed to deprive those who are the objects of them of the power of action and sometimes of volition. Charms are common enough in every country village; but there are few persons, however superstitious they may be, who profess to know anything about spells.

Only three instances have come under my own observation : the first I met with nearly forty years ago, but, as I did not copy it, the words have entirely faded from my memory.

Some years later, when I found, a second time, what professed to be a spell, I made a note of it ; the words, omitting the invocation, run thus :

* * * * This house I bequeath round about,
And all my goods within and without,
In this yard or inclosed piece of land,
Unto Jesus Christ that died on the tree,
The Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost, all three.
Thieves ! Thieves ! Thieves !
By virtue of this blessed Trinity * * * *

That you stir not one foot from this place until the rising of the sun next morning with beams full clear. And this I charge you by the virtue of the Trinity ; Jesus save me and mine from them and fetching. Amen.

This formula was to be repeated three times whilst walking round the place, and seems to have been used as a supposed protection against thieves.

The third form of spell I obtained from a lady in whose family it had been treasured up for a very long period : her uncle, who was in a respectable position in life, and who died many years ago, had a copy of it always sewn up in the dresses of his daughters as a protection from danger ; and in cases of emergency, the wearer was directed to repeat the words to ward off the threatened evil. It thus appears to have been used both as a charm and a spell. The following is a copy of one of these papers now in the possession of the lady I have referred to, which was taken from the dress of one of her cousins after her decease :

Whoever thou art that meanest me ill,
Stand thou still !
As the river Jordan did
When our Lord and Saviour, Jesus,
Was baptized therein
In the name of the Father, &c.

On one occasion whilst living with her father, one of the daughters on her way home from market, was stopped by a man with the evident intention, as she believed, of assaulting her. Being very much alarmed, she instantly thought of the spell, and, repeating it with great earnestness, she was immediately relieved from her fears by the sudden departure of her assailant. This incident was firmly believed by all her family, and her preservation was attributed to the potency of the spell and her presence of mind in repeating the formula.

G. R. P.

BARGAIN AND SALE AND INVENTORY OF BREWING UTENSILS, 1653.

THE following bill of sale and inventory of the contents of a brew-house in this parish may perhaps be interesting to your readers.

TO ALL XPIAN PEOPLE to whome this psent writeinge shall come Thomas Pettus of Norwich gent and Bridgett his wife executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Feake her late husband deceased send greeting in our Lord God everlastinge KNOWE YEE that wee the sayd Thomas Pettus and Bridgett my wife as well for and in consideracon of a certaine valuable sum of good and lawfull mony of England to us in hand payed or otherwise for us or one of us otherwise satisfied and payed by Thomas Beverly of Poringland in the county of Norff. yeoman att and before then sealeing and delivery of theise psents, the w^{ch} wee doe hereby acknowledg and confess as alsoe for diverse other good causes and consideracons us and either of us hereunto moveinge HAVE bargained sold aliened deliue'd and confirmed and by these psents doe bargain sell alien deliuer and confirme to the sayd Thomas Beverly his executors administrators and assignes for ever ALL and singuler the goods and chattells ptaineing to the trade of Brewinge and other things late of the sayd Samuel Feake deceased pticularly mentioned and expressed in the schedule hereunto annexed as the same and every of them are standinge and beinge in the Brewhowse and other houses or Rooms wherein wee the sayd Thomas Pettus and Bridgett nowe dwell in the pishe of S^t. Giles in Norwich (nowe alsoe bargained and sold by us to to the sayd Thomas Beverly) TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singuler the sayd bargained goods and chattells and pmises afore mentioned and every pt and pcell of them and every of them in the said schedule hereunto annexed mentioned, unto the sayd Thomas Beverly his executors administrators and assignes to the only use and behoofe of the sayd Thomas Beverly and of his executors administrators and assignes for ever, without any condicon or other limitacon whatsoever: IN WITNESSE whereof wee the sayd Thomas Pettus and Bridgett have hereunto sett our hands and seales and made delivery of all and singuler the sayd bargained pmises by the delivery of a rudder pt thereof in liew & seizin of all the residue unto the said Thomas Beverly the seventeenth day of October in the yeare of o^r Lord Christ according to the computacon of the Church of England One Thousand six hundred fifty and three : 1653 :

THOMAS PETTUS

The X mrke
of BRIDGETT PETTUS

[Two seals attached.]

THE SCHEDULE whereof mention is made in this psent Bill of Sale hereunto annexed of all and singuler the goods and chattells ptaineing

to the trade of brewing ment mentioned & intended to be bargained & sold by the say bill of sale as the same and every of them are standing and beinge in the brewhouse and other houses and roomes wherin the within named Thomas Pettus and Bridgett his wife nowe dwell and have in use in the pishe of S^t. Giles in Norwich

Imprimis the copper and the cover thereof the ffloor of yron the yron dore one
 colerake one yrone slice and one iron rake
 Itm one mashfatt & bottom boards & the underbecke
 „ one cisterne of leade
 „ three coolers
 „ three dales
 „ one gildfatt
 „ 7 doz. and 8 barrells
 „ two doz. halfe barrells
 „ 3 doz. firkins
 „ 8 pipes
 „ 7 beerestooles wth troughs
 „ One worthe pump
 „ 16 mealetubs
 „ 3 jetts & one paile
 „ 1 brasse kettle
 „ 1 floate & an apron of leade & a horse
 „ 3 licour tubbs
 „ 2 tunnels with brasse spouts
 „ the stools about the copp'.
 „ a horse mill wth two stones & a hopper and one flatt wth the ffurniture
 „ 2 kellers
 „ 2 paire of slings
 „ 1 Carte
 „ 3 Rudders
 „ 1 Bushell
 „ 1 Wire Riddle
 „ the wooden pump wth irons thereunto
 „ 1 long ladder & one short ladder

Endorsed.

Sealed and delive'd in the
 pnse of us

MICH: BRANSBY
 DANIEL SHARPE
 & me JOHN MATHEWE scr.

I have also Thomas Beverley's bond, dated 25 March, 1654, to Thomas Southgate of Norwich, Beer Brewer, for the performance of the covenants of certain indentures made between the said Thomas Beverley and Mary his wife on the one part, and the said Thomas Southgate on the other part. These indentures are, I am sorry to say, lost. The bond is witnessed by John Norman and John Mathewe, Scrivener, and is endorsed, "Tho: Beverleye bond to M^r. Southgate for y^e Cow estatee."

MICHAEL BEVERLEY, M.D.

St. Giles, Norwich.

FARMERS VERSUS SPARROWS.

THE antipathy which farmers of the old school had, and have, towards sparrows and small birds is well known to residents in agricultural districts, but that whole parishes were involved in the war of destruction may be doubted in future times, unless some record of that fact be made before those concerned are all departed. We have written evidence in the parish account book of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, in Norfolk, which discloses the wholesale slaughter of the feathered tribes; provided we can entirely credit that the sums mentioned in the book as paid for destroying them, do not include a few items not convenient to appear separately.

The first item I found was in the churchwardens' account for 1760.

"Paid for 393 dozen and hf. of Sparrows £4. 18s. 4½d."

With this reduction of 4722 birds one would naturally suppose the parish would be almost free from songsters and chirpers for at least a year or two; but no, the item once *in* became an "institution" in the parish, and nearly the same amount is charged every year until 1808, when £6. 6s. 8d. was paid. The amount fluctuated between five and six pounds till 1818, when £7. 8s. was paid. This sum little varied till 1826, when it amounted to £8. 7s. 5½d., and it remained annually about the same until 1838, when it reached the sum of £9. 5s. 10d. This is the highest amount I noticed, but I must add that in one year the "hedgehogs" were included in the entry with sparrows. The payments by the parish appear to have ceased in 1841. Taking the highest number of birds killed in one year at 8920, and the lowest at 4722, and striking an average, there appear to have been destroyed in one village alone during eighty-one years in round numbers about 460,000, at a cost to the parish of about £480, it appearing by the first entry that one farthing per head was the price allowed.

Very many tales are current as to the manner in which sparrows' heads were, in the dark nights, dug up from the pit where the parish officers deposited them, after they had been counted and recorded, and made to do duty a second or may be a third time; but perhaps it was "village scandal." I am, however, assured by a worthy gentleman resident in an adjoining parish, that it was a common trick in his young days amongst the boys to sharpen up and reduce the beaks of the larger birds, to make them more resemble sparrows, and deceive the churchwardens, who either could not, or cared not to, observe the difference. The parish officers who received the birds generally wrung off the heads and retained them, throwing the bodies into the road. Some of the village lads were sharp enough to sew the heads of other birds on the sparrows' bodies, and thus turn a few pence in a sly fashion.

I have observed similar entries in churchwardens' accounts of other parishes in Norfolk and Suffolk, of about the same period. "Caddows"

as well as "Urchins" were destroyed at the expence of the parish, it being believed that the latter sucked the cows. It is rather startling to read in the old books, "Paid for destroying 2 urchins 6^d," the animal intended having long ceased to be called by that name.

T. CALVER.

SIR THOMAS ADAMS, BART.

THIS gentleman purchased Sprowston Hall of Sir Thomas Corbet, the last Baronet of that family, in 1645.

Sir Thomas Adams was born at Wem, in Shropshire, in the year 1586, educated at the University of Cambridge, and, as Fuller says, "bred a draper in London." He rose to be Sheriff of London in 1639, and was afterwards made Lord Mayor, was often returned Member of Parliament, and was chosen President of St. Thomas's Hospital, which institution he saved from ruin by discovering the frauds of a dishonest steward. He was subsequently dignified with the title of "Father of the City," and became an intimate friend of Charles the Second, to whom he remitted large sums of money when that King was in exile.

When the restoration of the King was agreed on, Mr. Adams, then 74 years of age, was deputed by the City of London to accompany General Monk to Breda, in Holland, to congratulate and accompany the King home; for this service the King knighted him, and after the restoration advanced him to the dignity of a Baronet.

Sir Thomas Adams's merit as a benefactor to the public was highly conspicuous. He gave the house of his nativity, at Wem, as a free School to the town and liberally endowed it; he likewise founded the professorship of Arabic at Cambridge, both of which took place before his death. He was also at the expense of printing the Gospels in Persian and sending them to the East, that he might (as he quaintly expressed it) "throw a stone at the forehead of Mahomet." He died at the age of 81, on the 24th February, 1667; his death having been hastened by a fall as he was stepping out of a coach. His body laid in state for several days at his residence in Ironmongers' Hall, London, and was subsequently brought down to Sprowston and buried in the church on the 12th of March.* In his latter years he was much afflicted with Calculus: after death this was taken from the body, and was found to exceed the extraordinary weight of twenty-five ounces. This great Calculus, notice of which occurs in the epitaph to Sir Thomas Adams, has lately come to light and has been presented by its possessor (Mr. Edward Hill) to the Museum of St. Thomas's Hospital; in the welfare of which institution Sir Thomas exhibited so parental a

* Biographia Britannica.

concern. In the chancel of Sprowston Church is a large and costly marble monument to the memory of Sir Thomas, adorned with life-size recumbent figures of himself and his wife: it contains a long Latin epitaph; the latter part of which corroborates the remarkable circumstance alluded to, respecting the Calculus. "Postquam octogesimum primum annum compleverat et cruciatus gravissimos calculi (qui pondus uncianum viginti quinque superaverat) invictâ patientiâ pertulisset, Feb 24, MDCLXVII vitæ tædiis solutus."

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Feb. 12, 1872.

VERSES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF CATFIELD, NORFOLK.

Let none which cannot well indite
Presume within this booke to write.
Recordes of lives & deathes of men
Ought not be scraped by a hen.
The names, the dates, of daye & yeire
Ought plainely ever to appeare
In incke most black, and voide of blottes,
In parchement faire without all spottes,
In latine true, or english plaine,
Or els the truithe maye take his baine.

I, ANTHO. HARRISON,
Rector of Catfeilde, 1609.

FLY-LEAF SCRIBBLINGS.

IN the church chest at Bacton, Norfolk, is a copy of the "Paraphrase" of Erasmus emprinted at London in Flete Strete at the Syne of the "Sonne by Edwarde Whitchurche the last daie of Januarie Anno "domini 1548." On the back of the fly-leaf are these verses.

Man cam into the worlde
To aske that was not in y^e worlde
He gave yt him that had it not
And god himself cam for it

You that can & will this reison shewe
I pray ye sit it downe that men may it knowe
This was the question of a learned man
Therefore I pray you all shew it y^t can

Yours yf he may
T. LOVE.

North Walsham.

G.

CHURCH PLATE IN NORFOLK DATED 1567.

SOME of your readers, versed in Ecclesiastical History, may be able to tell me why so many of the Communion Cups remaining in the Norfolk Churches were made in 1567 or 1568. A list of the plate in the churches of the Deanery of Ingworth, Norfolk, was communicated by the Rev. E. T. Yates to vol. v. of *Norfolk Archæology*, from which it appears that out of 35 communion cups

9	are dated	1567
2	....	1568
1	....	1619
1	....	1640
1	....	1686
1	....	1708
1	....	1768;

and that the remaining 19 are either not dated or are new. It will be seen, then, that one-third of the cups in that deanery belong to the years 1567 and 1568. I may add that Aylmerton and Ranworth communion cups are dated 1567. I should be glad to see lists of the Church Plate of the County in print. It would be little trouble to the Rural Deans to follow the example set by the Rev. E. T. Yates. The metal, the inscriptions, the hall-mark, and a slight description, should be given. It would also be proper to state the weight. These lists would furnish materials for an Account of the Church Plate of the County,—a work, which, if undertaken by a competent person, could not fail to be of interest.

A.

FLOODS IN NORWICH IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

I HAVE understood that the parish registers of St. Mary Coslany, Norwich, were destroyed by the church being flooded; but I have not learnt the date at which this took place. Some years ago, I saw, in private possession, an old volume of the Churchwardens' Accounts of that parish, commencing in 1586, from which I extracted the following items; showing that in 1614-15 and 1647-48 the church was inundated.

1614-15.	.... for putting the stolles in ther plases y ^t wer removed by the flud	0	5	6
1647-8.	for mending the alley in y ^e church w ^{ch} was suncke by the hey water	0	10	3

A.

ERPINGHAM GATE, NORWICH. (p. 13.)

IN Mr. D. Turner's volumes (vol. iii. "Norwich") is a small drawing of the motto "Yenk," with the following letter illustrating it.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose for your inspection a very trifle indeed, but one which may not be totally uninteresting to an illustrator of Blomefield. It is most accurately executed and it proves that the motto on our Erpingham Gate has been hitherto mistaken; that motto is usually read *pena*, and Blomefield encourages this error: it appears most undoubtedly to be "Yenk," which is equivalent to (or rather a mode of writing) "think," *i.e.* think. The word "yenk" is to be found in a passage from an old translation of the Psalms, quoted by Weaver, and in the margin he has interpreted "yenk, think;" indeed, the use of *y* for *th* still occurs in our writing as *y^e*, &c. Yenk is found as a motto on a tomb in Norfolk, but I do not recollect where; that tomb, however, is not the tomb of an Erpingham. Yenk or Yink was also, if I mistake not, on some arms of the Erpinghams painted in glass, but now destroyed. I think this is noticed in Blomefield. The same writer mentions, in his Norwich, a crest of Sir Thomas Erpingham, with the motto "beware:" *query*, was this word and "think" used by them as equivalent and at their pleasure? I thought you might like to have a copy of the little drawing I have sent you; indeed, I should not trouble you to return it, were it not done for me by a friend.

I remain, dear Sir,

Norwich, 1st November, 1813.
To Dawson Turner.

Yours truly,
F. SAYERS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE TRADESMAN'S TOKEN.

HAVING recently added to my collection an inedited Cambridgeshire Tradesman's Token of the seventeenth century, I thought a description of it might prove interesting to your readers. It is a farthing.

Obv.: Thomas Harrison. The Haberdashers' Arms.

Rev.: Of March, 1667. T^HM.

Mr. Harrison must have done a fair trade in tokens. According to "Boyne's List" he issued a farthing in 1657, and a halfpenny in 1669. On the latter the name of the town is spelt "Mairch."

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

NORFOLK SUPERSTITIONS. (p. 2.)

SHUCK is not confined to East Norfolk. My parish clerk vowed, a year or two since, that he met him on the road between Downham and this place, and that he vanished through the hedge with a great rattling of chains and a strong smell of sulphur. I am afraid a great black dog of mine, who broke his chain, has the credit of being "Shuck;" but where the smell of sulphur came from, as they say in these parts, that must rest.

E. J. H.

Bexwell Rectory.

CROMER PIER.

SINCE I wrote an account of the old pier * at Cromer in *Norfolk Archaeology* (vol. vii. p. 277) I have found two curious documents relating to it, which prove it continued in existence to about the year 1580.

The first is a Petition from the Bishop of Norwich, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir Edmond Wyndham, Sir Thos. Woodhouse, Sir Wm. Woodhouse, and Sir Christopher Heydon, Knts., and Robt. Barney and Edmond Lomnour, Esquires, to the Privy Council, dated the 12th Jan. 1551. This I found among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster, which comprize an immense number of documents, such as Inquisitions Post Mortem, Pleadings, and Petitions, relating to the County of Norfolk, which I think have never met with the attention they deserve from Norfolk topographers and genealogists.

It sets out that not only had the "rages & surges" of the sea recently "swallowed uppe & drowned" a great many houses, thereby forcing the inhabitants at heavy expense to make great piers to save the remainder of their town; but that, by the negligence of certain of the inhabitants, sudden fire had destroyed a great part of the town, the length of a whole street remaining yet unre-edified. This is strong corroborative evidence of the correctness of the tradition that Cromer was once a flourishing and populous town; for, at present, one could hardly speak of "a great part of the town," nor could a whole street be well spared.

Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, temp. Edw. VI., Vol. 4. N. 6.

Too the Right Honourable the Kyng his Gracys Moste Honorable Councell.

Humbly declarethe unto yo^r good lordeshippes Thomas Bisshop of Norwich Willm Paston Knyght Edmond Wyndham knyght Thomas Woodhous knyght Willm Woodhous knight Xpofer Heydon knight Robte Barney Esquier & Edmond Lomnor Esquier that this xijth of Januarye & iiijth yeare of the Reign of o^r moste dere sov^eyn lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of god of Ingland Fraunce & Ireland Kyng Defendo^r of the feithe & in earthe of the Chirche of Ingland & Ireland sup^{me} hedde, the credeble and most substanciall Inhabytantes of the Town of Cromer in o^r said sou^eyn lorde his Countie of Norff. upon ther grete necessite for that the same Town is scytuate & adioyning soo nere the sees that of late in o^r memorye by the rages & surges of the same sees the number of a grete sorte of houses p^{ri}ghtly knowen by us to have ben swallowed uppe & drowned, and that for the defence of the other p^{te} of the same yet on perysshed & nexte adioyning to the same sees the same Inhabytantes hathe to ther grete & importunate charges defended the

* The pier no doubt also comprised a jetty and-breakwater.

same by makynge of grete peeres & daylye putte to insatiable charges scharse & onetheable to be borne of the same Inhabytantes for that a grete pte of the same Towne hath by necligence of serten psons of late ben consumed by souden feyer as by the lenght of on hole strete as yett enredeyed for that ther inhabyte as also for that the same Inhabytantes in tymes paste hath hadde grete releiffe towarde the Beryng of that ther charges of the same shire and nowe of late thorowe the contribucion and grete aides requyred & gathered of the same weldisposid people toward the renuing of a s'ten haven in Yernemouthe gretely decayed are smally relevyd & by the same dishabilitie leke to suffer the same peeres to decaye to the utter destrucion of the same Towne whiche were grete petie & losse to the same Countrie being so necessarie for the hamsones of fysshing and also for the conducte of all vyttalls & necessaries from the same countrie for the Kyng o' said sou'eyn lordes pvyision & the trasportyng of ther Inhabytantes ther goodes as also for the defence of the ptes next adioyning the same in tyme of warres and at this p'sente being voyde of all munytions & defenses for the same iff any suche necessite shuld requere Spoyled thorowe the moste detestable rebellion nowe of late ther traytorusly ppetrated & comytted the same Inhabytantes by reporte of dyv's credyble psons leste of all psons in that thei were then visited with syknes being smalle ayders and assisters to the same The same Inhabytantes thus distressid hath by ther pytuous motion requestid us to make relacon of o' knowlege to yowe the Kyngs moste honorable counsell of this ther pore estate and condicon to us Ryght well knowen & wurthy speyde releyffe as well in defence of ther said peres as of ther lakke of pvyision and ordynⁿce nowe in the tyme of pease by the moste gracious charitable goodnes ayde & comfurther to them to be extented of o' said sou'eyn & gracious lorde the mocon being bothe trewe and charytable hath occaconed us to make this o' declaracon of the said pore estate & condicon to yowe o' said drede sov'en lordes honorable counsell Under o' Seales the daye & yere abovewrytton

THOMAS NORWICEN EDMUND WYNDHAM

by me XPOFER HEYDON ROBERTE BARNEYE

WYLL: PASTON ch' by me THO: EDMUND LOMNOR
WOODHUS (?)

The other and later document is the Will of Dyones Flegge, of Worsted, widow, dated 8 August, 1580, from which I extract the following:—

“Item I give and devise unto the towne of Cromer nexte the sea within the Countie of Norff: fortie shillings of lawefull mony of Englande † for & towardes the buildinge maynteyninge and repayringe

† Query as distinguished from the even more debased money of Ireland?

of the late begonne and erected Piere of the sayde towne within one whoal yere nexte and ymedietely followinge the day of my buriall to be payde at twoe severall tymes wthin the sayde yeare."

From this it would seem the former pier or piers had by this time been washed away or abandoned.

WALTER RYE.

Chelsea.

NOTICE OF AN OLD BOOK IN THE PARISH CHEST OF STRADSETT, NORFOLK.

THE BOOK contains, at one end, the accounts of the Churchwardens from 1689, to Easter 1771. Up to 1758 the accounts simply show the total amounts expended and received, but after that the items are entered in full, and somewhat curious are the accounts, both as to the items included and the spelling; among others, a half-yearly payment to "the Visitors," (query, who were they?) in some cases 3s. 6d., in others 4s. At the end of each year's account is entered the nomination of the churchwarden for the ensuing year.

At the other end of the book the overseers' accounts are entered, commencing with the year 1687, and in the same way no separate items are inserted, but only the totals received and expended, till the half year ending April, 1746, when they appear in full, till the year 1749, when they cease. At the end of every account appears the nomination of the overseer for the year ensuing. From 1690 the accounts appear to have been regularly passed before the magistrates, and among the names so attached, I find Cyril Wych, J^{no} Wodehouse, Hatton Berners, Tho^s Peirson, R. Wardale, Benjamin Dethick, Edmond Soame, R. Hare, Samuel Burkin, Hewar Oxburgh, Sam Taylor, Beaupre Bell, F. Lobb, Andrew Taylor, John Turner, Ja^s Hoste, Cha^s Turner, H. Taylor, J^{no} Davis, and Francis Buckley.

In these accounts are comprised some curious items, and the spelling in general is very remarkable. In the years 1745, 7, 8, and 9, are entries under the head "Vagrant Money," but to whom paid or where is not shown, though the entry in every case is followed by the item, "Horse Journey and Expences." In 1745, the total amount (in various sums of 9/1½ and 18/3) is £1. 16s. 6d.; in 1746 the entries run thus:—Oct. 2. Paid a quarter payment, 9/1½; Oct. 18 day, paid the quarter rat money, 9/1½. In 1747 there are five entries, "Vagrant Money" amounting to £4. 2s. 1½d.; in 1748 three entries, amounting to £2. 14s. 9d.; in 1749 four entries, amounting to £5. 9s. 6d.

On the opposite page to the one on which the overseers' account for the year 1733 is entered, and the four following ones, are contained the names for which Briefs were read, the dates of reading them, and the amount collected in each case, from the year 1707 to 1727 inclusive.

On the page opposite the one containing the Churchwardens' account for 1760 is this entry: "A copy of a book intituled a Book for the Township of Stradsett setting out those fences that are maintained by several houses accordingly as they had been for many years past, and recording some other things that concern the said Town which are fit to be transmitted to posterity."

Whereunto the then Inhabitants of the aforesaid Town subscribed their hands the 13th day of April, 1674.

"William Life, Vicar, John Portler, Thomas Clements' mark, John Kelke, Thomas Downs, James Allday, W^m Parlett, John Oakes.

On the next page is this—

"This present year 1695 the owners and Inhabitants are as follows."

And then, and on three successive alternate pages occur the names of the owners and occupiers.

On the opposite page is this—

"The Church yard fences are thus maintained."

And then follows a list of the properties and distances each maintains.

Next to them is—

"The Warren fences are thus maintained."

And then follows a list as before, at the end of which is—

"This survey was taken on the 9th of March, 1674."

Then follows—

"Meere Fences are thus maintained."

And then follows a similar list, concluding with—

"This survey was taken on the 9th of March, 1674."

Then follows this—

"The Church Lane Gate and gate posts and what belong thereto with the wall or fence on both sides thereof to the brow of both dikes are maintained by Guildhall Messuage, Wallers Messuage called Smiths, Twindells, now Clements Messuage, Birds Messuage, Merryweathers, now Rareys Messuage, Harpleys Messuage, Adcocks Messuage, Vine House, late Parletts Messuage, and Muddy pits Messuage by equal proportions."

Then follows this—

"The Hern gate and gate posts and what belong thereunto are maintained by Grindalls Messuage, Chapman's Messuage, Levits Messuage, the house of John Portler, Gent., Mr. Parletts Chief House, and Paradise by equal proportions."

"From the gate south westerly the fence is maintained by Umbles Messuage, and northerly from the gate by Levits tenements."

Then follows this—

"The water courses are maintained at the charge of them through or by whose grounds the water runs."

On the next page is this—

“And when the Sheriffs torn is but once a year, then the aforesaid houses are to serve them proportionally, five in one year and five in another.”

The above is evidently a note to the following entry on the following page.

“These houses find Corn and a Reeve at the Sheriffs Torn. The Sheriffs torn at our Lady time is served by the Messuage late Stewards by Wallers Messuage, now in the occupacon of Robert Moule, by Muddy pits Messuage, by Clements Messuage late Swindells, and by Stradsett Hall which finds the Reeve, and at Michaelmas time 'tis served by Chapmans Messuage, Levits Message, Wells Messuage, Walbys Messuage, and Birds Messuage, which finds the Reeve.”

This is a true Copy,

Witness our hands March 25th, 1695.

ELIZA THRUSTON.

J. SCOTT, VIC.

JOHN PORTLER,

JOHN GAY,

HENRY THOMPSON.

On a loose piece of parchment is contained the following :—

Churchyard fences maintained.

1. From East to West by y^e spring, Mr. [the name is obliterated.]
2. Guildhall y^e West side.
3. The wall maintained by y^e Town.
4. R. Says house.
5. Camping land by Jex.
6. Style belongs to the Vicar.
- 7.* Winters house 7 yards. * Now J. West owner.
8. S. Tuck for Muckhills [quantity oblit.] yards.
9. From S. to N. to Paradise--yards. Jex.
10. S. Tucks house 14 yards.
11. J. Neales house 10 yards.
- 12.* House, late Sadds, 13 yards. * Now R. Tucks.
- 13.* Farm, late Sadds, 10 yards. * Now Roper occupier.
14. S. Tuck for Grindalls house 15 yards.
15. J. Neale comprehending y^e style 5 yards.
16. Guildhall 5 yards, 1763.

Among the Overseers' accounts are the following entries :—

April y^e 12th, 1726. Inventory of y^e goods of Robert Personton assessed by John Tooley, Overseer, and y^e rest of y^e Inhabitants of y^e Parish of Stradsett.

One featherbed, two blankets, two pillows, one bolster, one Rugg, Bedstead and curtains, one Dresser, one minging trough, three tables, eight chairs, one Gridiron, one Iron Horse, one frying pan, one warming pan, one small brass kettle, one pail, one keller, one hake, tongs, and one peel, one beef fork, four skuers, one Jack speet, one Iron for the smoothing box, one spinning wheel, one box.

May y^e 20th, 1742. An account taken of the goods of Richard Pilgram for the parrish of Stradsett as folloeth.

One fether Bedd, tow pellers, one bouster, one 2 blankets, one ovill table. One Coffier, 3 chares, one mengen trow, one buffet stowl, one well, one reel on Cubeard, one gally block, 2 heuchs, one speet, one pair of beef forcks, one Ieron box and heats, one gridiron, one Candel Stick, one pair of bellows, one pair of tonges, one skillet, one wearing pan, one Sif, one frienpan, one tub, one wascillet, one mattock, one spead, 2 matticks, one pouch, one peail, one poregpot, 3 vessels, 5 shets, one saspeen, one cup, 6 trenchars, 3 gees, one Gander, 27 Gursleens, one forek, one box.

Done by us, Tho. Whidley, Robert Say.

E. J. H.

Berwell Rectory.

THE RECANTATION OF ANTHONY YAXLEY OF RICKENHALL SUPERIOR, CO. SUFF. 1525.

DIE sabbati viz. xxvij^o Januarij 1525 in parlura domini
infra manerium de Hoxne.

In the name of god Amen I Antony Yaxley of over Rikinghale in the Countie of Suff. Esquier, confesse and knowlege before yow Reuerende fader in God Richard Bushopp of Norwiche, myn ordinarie that where I am detecte before yowe that I haue affermed and said that goyng on pilgrimage is not meritorious, and confession to a priest was not necessary, Also, that every lay man was a priest, and had power and auctorite sufficient to preche and here confession, and to absolve, Also that tithes and oblacions be not due nor ought to be paide to the curate, Also that a priest haithe no power to absolve a man of his synnys, whiche opynions, and articles, and every oon of them I vtterlie Renunce and Refuse, And I swere by thies hoolie evangelies, that from hensforth, I shall neuer hold afferme or speke the same or any other contrarie to the determination of hoolye church, Nor I shall not ffavour any other persones that suche opinions shall afferme. And if any such here after I doo know I shall detecte and shewe them vnto your Reverend ffathirhode, to whome I humblie w^t contricion submytt my selff, for my offence in this behalve.

A. YAXLEE.

Et dominus accepta submissione et perlecta scedula predicta absoluit eum a sententia excommunicationis si qua inciderit in hac parte in presentia magistri Edmundi Steward Thome Godsalve et Johannis Mynsterchambre
Reg^r Brigges fo. cc 19 b.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS AND CREST TO NICHOLAS
COOKE OF LINSTEAD, CO. SUFFOLK.

To ALL and singuler as well Nobles and Gentills as others to whome these presents shall come; Robert Cooke Esq^r, alias Clarenceaux, Principal Herehault and King at Armes of the South east and West parts of this Realme of England, from the River Trent Southwards, Sendeth greeting in oure Lord God everlasting, And being required of Nicolas Cooke of Linstead in y^e County of Suff. Gentleman to make search in y^e Registers and records of my Office, for such Armes and Crest as he may Lawfully beare, Wherevpon considering his reasonable request, I have made search accordingly, AND doe finde that he may Lawfully beare y^e Armes and Crest here after following (that is to say) Gold, a Cheueron ingrailed Gules, between 3 Cinque foiles Az: pierced of y^e field, one a Chiefe of y^e Second, a Lion passant Argent, Armed of the third. And to the Crest vpon the Helme one a Wreath Argent and Sables, an Antilops head erased Or, Pellety, Horned Mained tongued Gules, y^e Torsh Argent and Sables, Mantled Gules Doubled Siluer as more plainly appeareth depicted in this Margent. THE WHICH ARMES AND CREST and euery part and parcell therof I the said Clarenceaulx King of Armes, by power and Authoritie to my Office annexed and granted by Letters Patents vnder y^e Great Seale of England, doe ratifie and Confirme, giue and Grant, Vnto the saide Nicolas Cooke Gen^t and to his posteritie, with theire due difference, and they the same to vse beare and shew in Shield Coat Armour, or otherwise, at his and thier libertie and plesure, without impediment let or interruption of any person or persons whatso euer In witnesse whereof I the saide Clarenceaulx King of Armes haue set here unto my hand and seale of my office y^e 15th day of July, 1560 in y^e third yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth; &c.

ROBERT COOKE, Alis

CLARENCEAUX. .

Roy de Armes.

From 17th century MS. penes A. W. Morant, Esq.

FIRE AT HOLT-MARKET, NORFOLK, 1708. (p. 22.)

It may not have occurred to your Correspondent who sent the Brief for collections to rebuild the Church after the fire in 1708, that there were two granted and issued; one for the rebuilding of the Town generally, and subsequently, thirteen years after, another in the 9th of George the First, for the Church alone, of which you gave us a copy. I have not the Brief for the Town before me, although no doubt copies

exist in many collections, certainly at Lambeth, and perhaps among the Norwich muniments.

I send you some scraps copied from manuscripts in the British Museum which may induce other correspondents to add to the history of the Town. The early notices by Blomefield are more than usually minute, but the later history, through the want of parish records is very deficient. In MS. No. 23,008, fol. 164, is this: "A great Plague at Holt which begun Aug. 4th, 1592, and ended Feb' 4 following." "63 Burials at Holt in the above period."

"In 1599 a house* was erected for the Poor by the Town."

"The Church of Holt with the greatest part of the Town was burnt on May 1st 1708. The Chancel was then thatched. The loss by the Fire was 11,258£. The Church was repaired 1725 by Collections on a Brief and other Contributions. Prince George gave 100£, Charles Lord Viscount Townsend 50£, and Sir Rob^t Walpole 50£."

"There was two Brief (*sic.*) granted. That for the Town and Church, 1708. That for the Church only 1723." (9th George I.)

From the Register during the Usurpation: "Thomas Rouse of Kellen, Singleman, and Elizabeth Cooke of Salhouse, single woman, their contract being openly published three several Market days in Holt Market, were married Dec^r. 18th, 1654."

"Thomas Witchingham of Kellen, single man, and Martha Jennis of the same town, single woman, their intentions of Marriage being published three several Market days in Holt Market, were married May 21st, 1655. Four other Weddings were in the above year in that same manner, and two in 1656, and one in 1657, but they who were so married neither of them in any instance resided in Holt."

From Kerrich's papers, Mus. Brit. ff. 168: "This is a 14-cento Church of little consequence. Lowness and clumsiness form its character, and that character runs thro' every part of it, so we may say it has at least the merit of uniformity. The great East window is broad, low, and ugly, as are also most of the others, and all of coarse workmanship. The Nave I think has five arches on each side, which are wide and low and stand upon octagonal pillars. The steeple is the oldest part of the whole building."

About 1863 the pillars were cleaned from the accumulated white-wash, and the character of the interior much changed by the introduction of open seats, a new East window having been previously inserted, and other architectural improvements made, Mr. Kerrich's present report would no doubt be much modified. Blomefield says it had a tall spire, which accounts for the lowness of the present tower.

J. B.

Feb. 20th, 1872.

* This was afterwards enlarged and used as a Workhouse, but is now divided into cottages which occupy the site.

STRAY NOTES ON NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

THE following notes as to the dimensions of the Cathedral Church of Norwich are copied from Dr. Tanner's MS. preserved in the Bishop's Office at Norwich. Although Britton's Ground-plan of the Church gives the measurements, perhaps with greater accuracy, yet it appears desirable to print Dr. Tanner's notes. The Church has been much altered since they were taken. "The step before Roodloft door," "the half pace," "the step before Herbert's Tomb," nay the tomb itself, are levelled. "The altar partition" and the "clockhouse" are also gone, the latter was removed within memory.

Length of y^e Church.

	feet.
bottom of y ^e steps	5 }
from y ^e West door to y ^e step before Roodloft door ..	194 } 199
half pace to y ^e quire door	12.6
from Quire door to first step of y ^e Presbytery ..	76
from thence to y ^e step before Herbert's Tomb ..	33
— to y ^e Altar steps	18.6
— Steps	7.
— to y ^e Altar Partition	16.3
— to y ^e Semicircle	15.6
— Pillars	7
to y ^e entrance of Lady chapel	14
	<hr/>
	398.9

Bredth.

17—4 — : 36 — — — : 17—4 =	feet. 70.8	Church
	69.	Quire
13 Pillars		
2 in Quire		
Clockhouse		
Cross Isle length 178		
breadth 29		

To Dr. Tanner's notes as to the length and breadth of the church we add a note by Kirkpatrick, taken from the rough note-book referred to at p. 6, and some memoranda we have been favoured with by C. W. Millard, Esq., as to the height of the Spire.

Of y^e pinnacle of y^e Cathedrale Norw^{ch}

The steeple is a quadrangle Tower and y^e pinnacle an octangular pyramid and from y^e pavement of y^e quire of this church over w^{ch} y^e steeple stands to y^e top of y^e spire thereof is 316 feet and a half as I am assured by a person who measured y^e same.

	feet.
On 10th June, 1846, Messrs. Henry Bidwell and Charles W. Millard measured a base line on the west side of the Upper Close, Norwich, and took angles with a theodolite to the top of the stone Finial of the Spire, which they found to be ..	309.73
above the level of the ground at the west end of the Nave of the Cathedral.	<hr/>
	309.73

	309.73
They also levelled with a spirit level from the ground at the west end of the Nave to the ground under the clock in the South Transept, the difference of level being	4.52
Height of top of Finial by these measurements above ground under clock in South Transept	314.25
The same persons also measured a base, and took angles to the top of the Finial, on the south side of the Close, which gave	313.75
as the height of the top of the Finial above the ground, under the clock in the South Transept	2/628.00
Mean height	314.00
On November 17th, 1856, Mr. John Weir and Charles William Millard measured a base and took angles to the top of the Vane of Norwich Cathedral Spire, which they found to be	322.12
above the ground under the clock in South Transept.	

The difference between Mr. Millard's measurements and that given by Kirkpatrick, may possibly be due to the fact that the upper part of the spire was altered in 1843. The scaffolding for the purpose was begun 3rd July, 1843. The weathercock was unshipped on the 22nd July, 1843, and replaced on the completion of the work, on Saturday the 12th August, in the presence of Bishop Stanley. Shortly after it was again removed, and part of the finial taken down by the Sappers and Miners employed on the Ordnance Survey, who were engaged in making their observations from the 9th November to the 8th December, 1843. Their tent was struck on the 11th, and the weathercock replaced on the 15th December.

PROCLAMATION ANNUALLY MADE AT HARDLEY CROSS, NORFOLK.

THE Corporation of Norwich have for many years past annually inspected the river as far as their jurisdiction (until recently) extended, namely to Hardley Cross. Having reached which, the Mayor, Sheriff, or Town Clerk, standing on the base of the cross, which is in the midst of the so-called River Chet, makes the following proclamation—

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.

If there be any manner of person that will absume, purfy, implead, or present any action, suit, plaint or plea, for any offence, trespass, or misdemeanor done or committed upon the Queen's Majesty's River of Wenson, Let him repair unto the Right Worshipful Mr. Mayor and the Worshipful Sheriff of the City of Norwich for the redress thereof, and he shall be heard.

God save the Queen.

I have in vain endeavoured to ascertain by enquiry in many quarters the meaning of the words *absume* and *purfy*. I asked the Town Clerk, who, at once, candidly admitted he did not know. But, I urged, what would you do supposing any one appears before the Mayor and says he comes to "absume" or "purfy"? "Tell him to do it," was his ready answer.

A. W. M.

[Perhaps for *absume* we should read *assume*. As to *purfy*, we would observe by way of suggestion that there is, according to Bailey, a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c., that none cast filth into the ditches or other places adjoining, called "Pour faire proclamer." Pour faire would easily corrupt into purfy.—ED. E. C. C.]

OLD MAP OF NORFOLK. (pp. 9, 16.)

I AM inclined to believe that the maps described by A. and A. W. M. are reproductions, as I have one, very clean and perfect, in my Norfolk Collections, measuring 42 inches by 29 inches, "Printed for T. Bowles in St. Paul's Churchyard, and sold by John Bowles, Black Horse in Cornhill, and Robert Sayer, at the Golden Buck, Fleet Street," dated 1730. It corresponds with those described as regards the views of Yarmouth, Lynn, and Norwich, and the curious note about Castle Rising, but mine has the addition of the mayor's name, viz., "Thomas Burges Esq^{re} in this present year;" also this dedication, "To the Most Noble and Right Honourable John Hobart Lord Hobart, of Blickling in the County of Norfolk, Knyght of y^e Most Honourable Order of y^e Bath, this ACTUAL SURVEY of the COUNTY of NORFOLK is most humbly dedicated by your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, James Corbridge. 1730. E. Bowen, sculp."

Perhaps this note is worthy of record in your interesting publication.

London,

CHAS. GOLDING.

16, Blomfield Terrace, W.

PUCKLE FAMILY. (pp. 12, 21.)

SAMUEL Puckle is rated in St. Michael Coslany in 1633; Martin Puckle in Tombland and St. Michael Coslany in 1659, in Tombland and St. Gregory in 1660, and in St. Gregory only in 1661 and 1679. Richard Puckle is rated in Timberhill in 1661, in Thorn in 1679; and — Puckle in Mancroft the same year.

T. R. T.

FLOODS IN NORWICH. (p. 35.)

"ON the 28th of October, 1762, the Books were spoiled by an Inundation of Water, the Pews driven up, and the whole floor was sunk, and the Gravestones let in except in the Chancel." This was copied, about thirteen years ago, from a MS. containing entries of births, marriages, and deaths in the parish of St. Mary Coslany, Norwich, in the possession, as far as I can remember, of a Mr. Barker, then an inmate of Doughty's Hospital. It appeared to be a private register, kept by the parish clerk of the period; but if the official register be destroyed, it would be very valuable, and no doubt admissible as evidence in law.

JAEI.

 PANEL PAINTINGS IN WOODBRIDGE CHURCH,
SUFFOLK.

In a manuscript volume of Essex and Suffolk Church Notes made between 1714 and 1740, I find, "the names of some of y^e saints portraied upon y^e worke, and yet remaining, are these; S. Paul, S. Edward, S. Kenelmie, S. Oswald, S. Cuthbert, S. Blase, S. Quinton, S. Leodegare, S. Barnaby, S. Iherome." The "work" here named is the "rood-loft, partition, and other wood work about the Quire" of the church of Woodbridge.

Are all or any now remaining, and if not, is there any record when the same were removed? perhaps some Suffolk correspondent can enlighten me, and also your other readers.

C. GOLDING.

London.

 KING JAMES'S DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE, 1688.

MACAULAY states that king James the Second's Declaration of Indulgence (1688) was read in only four of the many hundreds of parishes in the diocese of Norwich. Which were the four and what were the names of the incumbents?

N.

 BLOMEFIELD'S HISTORY OF NORFOLK.

HERE is a note by Craven Ord from Additional MS. No. 14,833, Brit. Mus. "Oxbro. Against the north wall is an inscription for Charles Parkyns, late Rector, who attempted a continuation of the History of Norfolk that was begun by Francis Blomefield, but died in 1765, before he had sent any of his papers to the press."

Who edited or superintended the continuation?

B.

INVENTORY OF THOMAS HERNE, OF STOUGHTON MAGNA, HUNTINGDON, CLERK, 1593.

THE following document is not without interest, inasmuch as it gives us some little information as to the manner in which the clergy lived three centuries ago. The inventory itself is undated, but the will to which it belongs was proved on the 4th of January, 1593. It has been eaten away by mice to such an extent as not to be worth printing. From the remaining fragment we can however make out that the testator desired to be buried in the parish church of Stoughton; that he had a sister called Margaret, to whom he left £6. 13s. 4d. and one of his gowns. Dame — Dyer was his executrix; and Oliver and Elizabeth Cocker were the witnesses of his will.

The first thing that strikes us in a cursory examination of the inventory is the strange jumble of Roman and Arabic figures that the prices of the goods present. Had it been compiled a few years earlier, we should certainly have found all the sums therein represented by Roman numerals, and if it had been written half a century later, it is probable that Arabic figures would have been used. The scribe who copied it out from the "praisers'" rough notes had evidently both series of figures in his head, and was anxious to shew his familiarity with more than one system of notation.

It will be remarked that Mr. Herne did not possess the luxury of knives and forks, that he had no pictures on his walls, and nothing in the way of carpet or table cloth; no wine, beer, mead, cider, or other strong drinks, and yet he possessed forty shillings' worth of books. That is to say, more than one-fifth of all his household goods, excluding the money he had by him at the time of his death, consisted of food for the mind.

"For him was leuer han at his beds hed
Twentie bookes clad with blacke or red,
* * * * *
Than robes riche, or fiddle or gay sautrie."

Thus Chaucer spoke of his Clerke of Oxenford. The description would apply, perhaps, with equal truth to Thomas Herne, Clerk, of Great Stoughton. What a contrast there is between this Elizabethan priest and a certain northern incumbent of the Victorian era, whose cellar of wine sold for upwards of one thousand pounds, and the whole of whose library was disposed of to a neighbouring bookseller for twenty-five guineas. "And a very bad bargain I had with the books, Sir," said the man who bought them: "There was'nt a thing in the whole lot worth sixpence a volume, except the *Racing Calendar*, *D'Oyly and Mant's Bible*, and the *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson*."

Although the house was but scantily furnished, even for that time, there was a pair of querns which were used for grinding mustard. Querns are of very frequent occurrence in inventories of a date even later than this. These hand-mills are of immemorial antiquity. We

find them mentioned in the laws of Moses, in Job, and the Gospels.* Women used them in the palace of Odysseus,† and among the Scandinavians, Teutons, and Kelts, long ere the dawn of history.

If they are not now in use in Britain, they have only ceased to be so within human memory. A friend of the writer has seen a woman grinding with one, within the last few years, in one of the Faroe Isles. As the stones are not large, and are so hard that they cannot be destroyed except by wilful violence, many still remain as silent witnesses of a past state of civilization. Some are doubtless of great antiquity, but we believe many to be comparatively modern. They were certainly an article of import into this country as late as 1656, as the following quotation from the *Book of Values of Merchandise*, which accompanies the Excise act of that year, bears testimony.‡

Mil-stones the last, containing three pair	40 : 0 : 0
Mil-stones the pair ..	.. 15 : 0 : 0
Quern stones, small, the last ..	.. 2 : 0 : 0
Quern stones, large, the last ..	.. 12 : 0 : 0

Of the testator, himself, I know nothing. Was he an Eastern Counties man, or can he have been an offshoot from the great northern house of Heron? Perhaps some of your Huntingdonshire readers may be able to give information on the point.

It may be well to state that I have myself made the transcript for the press from the original, which is itself a copy contemporary with the proving of the will. There is a mistake in the addition. The true sum is £21. 6s. 4d. The error however is that of the writers or compilers of the inventory.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

A true inventorie of all the goodes and moveables of Mr. Herne of great Stoughton clerke

Inprimis a presse 8^s
 Itm a ioyned bed x^s
 Itm a fetherbed & boalster xvj^s
 Itm a coverlet xiiij^s iiij^d
 Itm for 2 pillowes 2^s
 Itm a ioyned chayre xx^d
 Itm a chest and two deskes v^s
 Itm a trunke 2^s vj^d
 Itm a cubborde of walnuttree 3^s 4^d
 Itm a chayre vj^d
 Itm thre ioyned stooles xvj^d

* Deut. xxiv. 6; Judges ix. 53; 2 Sam. xi. 21; Job xl. 24; Matt. xviii. 6; Mark ix. 42; Luke xvii. 2.

† Homer, Od. xx. 105.

‡ Scobell Acts and Ord. ii. 475.

Itm a box for bandes viij^d
 Itm a cupcase vj^d
 Itm a payre of Andirons 2^s vj^d
 Itm one silver spone 3^s
 Itm a shovel and a pare of tongues x^d
 Itm a wicker chayre xvij^d
 Itm a chamber pot a bason & a candlesticke xij^d
 Itm two pare and a half of sheetes x^s
 Itm a spit vj^d
 Itm a grediron & toasting iron vj^d
 Itm a pewter cup and a pottinger 8^d
 Itm a pare of mustarde quernes xij^d
 Itm fyve olde shirtes v^s
 Itm v ruffe & fallinge bandes 2^s
 Itm his gownes xij^s iiij^d
 Itm two cloakes xx^s
 Itm his dubletes & breeches & coate xij^s iiij^d
 Itm his hat 2^s vj^d
 Itm a sadle & bridle 2^s
 Itm his bookes xxx^s
 Itm a pare of bootes 2^s
 Itm stockinges & shoes xvij^d
 Itm in money xj^{li} 16^s
 Itm a black bill xx^d
 Itm a padle & a vrinall viij^d
 Suma 21^{li} iiij^s vj^d

The names of the praisers are these vnder written Robert Risle Gentleman, Henry Huntley Gentleman, Olyver Cocker yeoman John Barker yeoman

ANNALS OF HINGHAM, NORFOLK, 1674—1750.

In the old account book of the parish of Hingham, in Norfolk, there have been entered year by year the prices per Coomb of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Pease, from 1661 to 1751. It is not now proposed to give these memoranda, for we fear, with Bishop Fleetwood, "as the world now goes the greatest (tho' I will not think the best) part of Readers will be rather apt to despise, than to commend, the pains that are taken in making collections of so mean things." But we print a number of notes from the same book which are not wholly without interest. The publication of such parochial annals cannot fail to contribute faithful materials for county history, and whilst "nothing could be more contemptible as compositions, nothing could be more satisfactory as authorities."

Feb. 24 1674, it began to snow and soe continued till y^e 6th of March by reason of w^{ch} y^e ground and Lanes about y^e towne were soe filled

with snow that they were impassible, and men could not walke abroad about their businesse without great danger for many daies; w^{ch} occasioned such great floods that many suffered great damage, and y^e men could not till y^e ground till after our Lady.

Upon y^e 25th of Aprill was y^e towne of Watton burnt y^e loss being computed to y^e vallue of 9823^{li} Collected in this towne towards y^e Lose y^e sum of 14^{li} 4^s 3^d *

1676. This yeare y^e springe was so forward, that Harvest for winter-corne was begun in our towne y^e 18th of July and generally ended y^e weeke following.

The towne musket is in y^e hands of John Burman.

This yeare was soe great a drought that almost all y^e wells about y^e market stead were drye, and soe continued till after Christmas.

1678 October 28th. Collected by y^e churchwardens according to y^e Kings Maiesties Letters patents for y^e rebuilding of y^e Cathedral of St. Pauls in y^e city of London y^e some of two pounds one shilling and eleven pence; w^{ch} was by them paid to Mr. Seppens y^e present Rector according to y^e directions in y^e said Letters patents. £2 1^s 11^d.

In July 1679 y^e towne of East dearham was Burnt y^e loss being Computed to y^e vallew of †

Collected by y^e Churchwardens towards y^e said loss y^e weeke after 9th 12^s 0^d

Collected afterwards more by other Inhabitants in y^e towne 10^{li} 3^s 3^d.

1680. This yeare was a great Rott amongst sheep.

1681. This yeare began a drought about y^e middle of March and continued till y^e begining of July by reason of w^{ch} we had little or noe hay soe that it was sold for great prices before y^e raine. But in July it pleased God to send raine, soe as we had in this towne a good cropp of all graine beyond hope or expectation; soe y^e when we feared a famine we had a great plenty; and y^e want of hay was supplied by the soweing of Turneps.

1682. This year in Aprill fell so much raine w^{ch} continued till about y^e midle of May; that we could not sowe Barly soe that men did not in this towne make an end of soweing till y^e 28th of May: Notwithstanding y^e Crop was indiferent good.

1682. This yeare about September it pleased God to visit the towne with y^e smale pox of w^{ch} and of other diseases there died in y^e space of fower months about — persons.

* Writing in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii., p. 413, Mr. Thomas Barton says the only notice he had of this fire was from the Norwich Corporation records.

† It is presumed that this is the fire mentioned in Parkin's *Continuation of Blomefield* (vol. x. p. 204, 8vo. ed.) as having occurred on the 3 July, 21 Charles II. There is, however, a mistake somewhere, for if calculated from the commencement of his reign, 3 July, 21 C. II. would be 1669; whilst if we reckon from his Restoration it would be 1680.

1683 upon y^e 27th of September it was soe great a ffrost as y^e Ice would beare a goose and it did snow by y^e space of 6 or 7 howers very fast in y^e afternoone soe as y^e like was never knowe by any of us in these parts and in y^e beginging of December it began to ffreese and soe continued till y^e midle of february, with little intermission.

1684. This yeare was a great drought w^{ch} began about y^e midle of Aprill and continued till y^e midle of August betwixt w^{ch} times, was very little raine, soe that there was a very smale crop of Hay and Sumer corne.

Upon y^e 24th of October at night was a great tempest of thunder and lightning with much snow and raine w^{ch} lasted above an hower.

Hay was sold this winter at 3^s a hundred.

1685. Hay sould this springe at 2^s 6^d per Cwt. Beefe at 4^s 4^d per stone, Cheese at 6^d per li. Bacon 6^d per li.

1685 This yeare was a great drought in summer but a mild winter soe as hay was not aboue 2^s per cwt and y^e best 2^s 6^d

This yeare upon y^e 29th of August 1688 about y^e howers of twelve and one of y^e clocke in y^e afternoon there happened a sad and lamentable fire on y^e northwest of ye towne w^{ch} in ye space of 5 or 6 howers consumed y^e greatest part of y^e north side of y^e towne, y^e loss in houses and goods being computed to amount to about 4000^{li} *

This Yeare 1701 the Sixth Bell was nue Cast At St. Edm^d Bury and It Cont in weyt 24 Hundred and 16 li Stephen Baldwyn and Edm^d Alldon Churchwardens. And it was splitt December 13 1702.

And the sixth Bell was A Gaine nue Cast in the Yeare 1707 and it cont in weyt 22 Hundred and 18^{li} Robert Backer and William Cooper Churchwardens.

May the 12, 1703. It is A Greed by us whose names Are Here under subscribed that the bounds of y^e Towne shall be gone but once in three years and that there shall be but Thirtie shillins expended about the same upon the Acc^t of y^e Towne and But 6^s 8^d Disbursed by the Churchwardens to the Ringers upon any publik Accacion upon y^e Town Acc^t.

Upon the 13 of June this Yeare 1703 ffell such a Great quantity of Rayne As Caused such a Great fflow of Warters As Deed A Great Dammag to the Midows In Washing A Way the Gras that Was Cutt and silted the Grass on Cutt.

Upon the 25 of November the same Yeare about 7 At night there Was such A storme of Hayle With Thunder and Lightning As Deed a Great Deale of Dammag In Sum Places; and Upon the 26 Instant

* This probably is the fire referred to in the *Atlas*, fo. 308. See Blomefield, vol. ii., p. 443. Hingham suffered from fire in the 34-35 Henry VIII., for in that year the Chamberlains of Norwich paid "sixpens for three quires off paper expended about the examination of certain dutchmen and others divers persons for the burning of Hengham whereof copies were sent up to London."

In the night And the 27 In the morning there Was such a Tarrable strong Winde As Hauē not Hapned in the Memory of Any Mau then Liveing which Overturned A Great Many Howsis and Barnes and Seurall persons Lost their Lives by the ffall of Chemneys and Housis and A very Great Dammag At Sea Seurall men of Warr Ware Lost Besides A Great maney smaller Vesills and Seurall Thousand of Sea men Lost there Lives.

On the ffirst of May 1708 There hapnid A Dreadfull ffer at Holt in this County which Consumed to the Value of 20,000^{li} * and Upwards and there was Collected for y^m in this Town 10^{li} and ij^s

In this yeare 1710 Vpon the 5 Day of December About 10 In the ffore Noone It Thundered and Lightned soe Terrably As Hath not Binn seen By the Remembrance of Any Man Living, ffor the tyme of the Year which was Accompnid with A Violent Storme of Hayle and Rayne and A Very High wind the night following.

April 2, 1711. It is Agred By us whose names Are Here Vnder Sūbscribed that ther shall be But Eaight Shillings Disbursed by y^e Churchwarden to the Ringers Any one Day Vpon Any publick Accasion.

1711, 1712. Mr. Payne † Hauē in his Hand to pay M ^r Doe ffor the Cure of Barlye Legge	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
and Allso He hauē in His Hand to pay M ^r Doe for y ^e Cure of Marg ^t Tompson Hand	..	..	..	..	1	18	6

This Yeare 1713 Vpon the 15 of ffebruary About ffour of y^e Clock In the After Noone was suche A Tarrable Violent Wind As Overturned Seurall Howesis and Barrns and y^e Great Tree at Depham ‡ and Did Great Dammag At Sea.

In the next yeare 1714 Vpon the 1st of ffebruary in y^e afternoone was such a Tarrable Wind As ouer Turnd A Great many Barrns and Housis.

May 16, 1717. We Whose Names Are Here Vnder subscribed Doe Agree that the Church Wardens and Ouer Seers ffor the Tyme Present and ffor the tyme to com shall not Clorth Any Poor Person in the Towne with out Wareing the Badge According to the Law In that Cause made and provided and allso to Take Account of their Goods Vpon the Account of the said Towne without the Consent of the Major Pert of Vs who Promes to meet Vpon the ffirst Mondy of Euery month to Cunsider of the Necesety of the said poor persons. Further soe Agred that if Any poor person Doe not ware the Badge In A

* This is exaggerated. See p. 43.

† This man had been overseer in the previous year.

‡ This was a lime tree about thirty yards high, described in Evelyn's *Silva* by Sir Thomas Browne, and named by him *Tilia Colosæa Depehamensis*. See Blomefield, vol. ii., p. 496, 8vo. edition. Blomefield, writing in 1739, says it was taken down about thirty years ago, which was correct: subsequent writers pitch upon the year 1705, which is incorrect. In the *Norfolk and Norwich Remembrancer*, 1750 is mentioned as the year.

Visable Manner Soune on to their Sleav that we will not pay to the Rate But to Dealle with the officer According to Law.

This Year 1727 The Reverend Mr. John Wattson Rector of this Parish after 43 Years Service* Departed this Life Octo^r 11th aged 85 Years and John Hammond y^e Clark of y^e Parish Departed this life after 40 years service y^e 11th October aged 76 Years and both Carried into y^e Church together to be Intered and W^m Burgany Sexton y^e same year Depart^d.

This year in y^e begining of May White Wheat was 30^s Comb in Norfolk and in y^e Shires sold for 40^s per Comb.

1731-2 Collected to y ^e breif for Ramsey fire ..	..	£.	s.	d.
Collected to y ^e breif for Blanford fire ..	..	2	3	8
y ^e loss 85,340 pound and upwards.		2	9	4

N.B. That on Monday y^e 21st Febuary 1736 Between the Hours of five and six a Clock in the Evening their was Such a Terrible Clap of Thunder with prodigious Lighting and so great a Storm of Hail as put People in a great Consternation and y^e like never remember'd by any in the Season of y^e Year.

Memorandum

That on Sunday y^e fourth of May 1740 About Six in the Evening it began to Snow and Continued all night and untill Monday noon and yⁿ y^e Sun gat out and between three and four y^t afternoon we had Several large Cracks of Thunder preceeded by A Violent Storm of Hail and A great flight of Snow till near Sunset and that night Such a Sharp frost as no Man then liveing Remembered y^e Like & y^t same Yeare on Aprill y^e 21 A very deep Snow.

Memorandum

That on the Sunday the Third of March 1750 in the Afternoon we had a Violent and Shocking Tempest which Continued Several Hours with little or no Intermission of Thundering and Ligting such as was never known at this Season of y^e Year by the oldest Man Liveing.

CHURCH HERALDRY : DEANERY OF BRECCLES.

No. I.

I SEND you the first instalment of a list of the Coats of Arms now existing in the churches of the Deanery of Breccles, in the Arch-deaconry of Norwich. If you should think fit to print it in the *Collectanea* I shall be glad; and I shall be still more glad if the publication of it should lead to the making of similar lists for the other Deaneries in the Diocese.

PEDOMETER.

* He was instituted 11 April, 1683.—Bl., vol. ii., p. 425. See his epitaph p. 429. The year 1727 is there said to be "terrible for fevers." The deaths in Hingham that year were 60. For thirty-four years previously they had averaged 25.50.

ASHILL CHURCH

I. A mural mounment on the north side of the chancel, for John Cotton, Esq., who married Alice, daughter of Jermyn Wright of Wangford Hall in Suffolk, Esq., and died 21 Dec., 1696, aged 55.

Quarterly of four: 1. Azure, an eagle displayed argent; for *Cotton*. 2. Argent, three falcons close gules; for *Falconer*. 3. Azure, two bars argent; for *Venables*.* 4. Argent, a fesse gules, a label of three points azure; for *Langham*.

Impaling; sable, a chevron engrailed between three fleurs-de-lis or; on a chief of the second as many spear-heads azure; for *Wright*.

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

II. Thomas Watts died 1790.

Ermine, on a chief an annulet between two billets; on a scutcheon of pretence three bars and a bend over all. Crest; on a wreath a lion's jamb supporting a shield. (*Watts* of Hockwold in Norfolk; ermine, on a chief gules an annulet between two billets or. Crest, a lion's jamb erased gules supporting a shield or. *Stanhawe* of Norfolk; *Barry* of six or and azure, over all a bend gules).

III. John Stanhawe Watts, forty years Rector of Ashill, married Ann, daughter of James Smyth of West Badenharn, and died 23 Dec., 1812, aged 64. *Watts*, as above, quartering *Stanhawe*. Impaling; a chevron engrailed between three lions passant gardant. Crest of *Stanhawe*; viz., on a wreath an eagle displayed. (*Smyth*; azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant gardant or.)

IV. A slab in the floor of the south aisle of the nave. Charles Cotton of London, mercer, seventh son of John Cotton above named, died 28 Jan. 1740.

Quarterly of four: 1 and 4. An eagle displayed; for *Cotton*. 2. Barry of six, in chief three buckles; for 3. A bend between three roundles.† Crest: an eagle rising.

On Shields borne by Angels in the Roof of the Nave.

V. North side, first shield from the east. Three mitres; for the See of Norwich.

VI. South side, second shield from the east. Three ducal crowns, two and one, each pierced with two arrows in saltire; for East Anglia.

* Sir Richard Cotton of Hamstall Ridware, Co. Stafford, married a co-heiress of Venables of Kinderton; from the *second* son of this match descended Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., the celebrated antiquary, founder of the Cottonian Library.

† Among the arms ascribed by Edmonson to Cotton of Staffordshire are, Argent a bend sable between three pellets. Query, whether Cotton assumed the arms of *Ridware*, (Azure an eagle displayed argent) in consequence of a match with the heiress of Ridware, temp. Edward III.

VII. South side, fourth shield from the east. Arms of the Rev. B. Edwards, Rector of Ashill (1813) and Rural Dean. Quarterly of four grand quarters: 1 and 4. On a fesse between three martlets a cinquefoil. 2. Quarterly; in the first and fourth quarters a cross *pattée* (so carved, but see below.) 3. Per chevron a crescent.

(*Edwards*; Argent, on a fesse between three martlets sable a cinquefoil or. *Cross*; Quarterly gules and argent, in the first and fourth quarters a cross *potent* or. *Chapman*; Per chevron argent and gules, a crescent counterchanged.)

VIII. Arms of George IV., over the south door.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MARTLESHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

IN the Chancel of this Church were the following Monuments and Armorial Bearings existing in the year 1740, viz.—

Beneath Resteth the Body of
John Goodwin of Martlesham Hall, Gent.
who departed this life
December 11th, An^o. 1699
In the Sixtyeth year of his Age.

He first took to wife :—

Mary Dawes, Widow, one of the Daughters of
John Glover, Clerk, Minister of Shotisham
who left this Life 15th February An^o. 1680.
without Yssue
And Lyeth here Interd.

The Second :—

Hannah, one of the Daughters & Cohiers of
Fred'ric Scott of Feverton, Gent. by whom
the said Interred had 2 Daughters yet living
Elizabeth & Hannah
She also Lyeth Beneath.
Here lyeth the Body of Hannah the Wife
of John Goodwin of Martlesham one of the
Daughters of Fred'rick Scott of Feverton.
Died Aug. 1, 1691.

The Third :—

Elizabeth, one of the Daughters & Coheirs of
John Butcher of Ipswich, Phisitian by whom
Hee had living at his death two Sonns,
John and William.

Also :—

Here lyeth the body of Benjm Goodwin
the son of Bass^t Goodwin late of the
City of London Marchant & Katherine his wife
who died the 24 of Jan. being the third year
of his age, 1681.

The arms as given on the Monuments are :—

Of the Glover family.—Sable a cheveron ermyn betweene 3 Crescents
Argent.

Of the Scott family.—Argent, 3 Catherine Wheels, Sable, within a
border engrailed, Gules.

Of the Butcher family.—Argent, a cross engrailed between three
Water-bougets, Gules.

The above having never been printed may be of interest to some readers, and any additional facts relative to the Goodwin and Scott families, whose pedigrees I am interested in forming, will be very acceptable to,

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, *Blomfield Terrace, London, W.*

ROYAL LICENSE TO A JEW TO ALIENATE HOUSES IN NORWICH, 1280.

THE following is copied from Lansdown MS. 665.

Literæ patentes Edwardi I Regis Angliæ concedentes licentiam Ursello filio Ysaac le Eveske, Judeo de Norwico, vendendi cuicumque voluerit domos suas in Norwico, quæ sitæ sunt inter domum Gentæ la Vene, Judæi, et domum Ysaac de Gernemutha, Judæi, in vico de Mannecroft, in parochia, S Petri.

Teste Rege ap. Westm. 10 die Nov. A° 28. (1280) Sigill deest.

Why was Royal authority necessary?

B.

COFFINS IN THE HOBART VAULT, BLICKLING, NORFOLK.

WILL any one give me some account of the nineteen coffins in the vault under the north aisle of Blickling church? I have a few meagre notes made some years ago which I subjoin, but I desire fuller particulars.

1. F. H. 2. F. H., 1657. 3. No inscription. 4. A child.
5. F. H., ^N1664. Lady Frances Hobart, daughter of Earl of Bridge-
- water. 6. Empty. 7. ^SF. H., 1647. 8. A small coffin covered with

velvet. 9. A youth, a plate. 10. H. H., covered with velvet, 1721. 11 and 12 stand behind. 13. Rt. Honble. John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1756, æt. 63. 14. Lady Dame Judith Hobart, 1726. 15 I have no note of. 16. R. and the Hobart star. 17 and 18 I have no notes of. 19. A lead figure.

JOHN SMITH.

Brandon.

VERSES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF WITTON NEAR NORTH WALSHAM, NORFOLK.

Wittons Epitaph 1626—8.

The name of witt this town it once did beare
But now witlesse, (alas) I quake for feare
The Head is sick the Bodie also weake
Death make an end; they will no physick take
Ense resecandum est immedicabile vulnus.*

F. P.

Witton.

REBUILDING OF HONING CHURCH, NORFOLK.

I HAVE a note of an inscription in Honing Church, which please preserve in the Collectanea.

“Rebuilt 1795. Tho^s Cubitt Will^m Mason Churchwardens.”

G.

North Walsham.

ROOF SCULPTURES OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

COCKERELL, the Royal Academician, speaks of the admirable vaulted ceiling of Norwich Cathedral as “the most beautiful in its structure, order, tracery, and sculpture in England,” and says that “the ceiling and its sculptures were justly accounted a peculiar glory to the Cathedral Church.” He adds, however, “that not only the beauty but the meaning of this remarkable series appears to have been equally veiled from modern eyes.” This reproach, we are happy to say, will be removed by a work now being published quarterly by Messrs. Sawyer and Bird of Norwich, in which every bay of the nave roof will be photographed, whilst the more important bosses will be

* Compare Ovid, Met. I., 190.

illustrated on a larger scale. When completed, we have no hesitation in saying, that it will be one of the most interesting and curious works relating to the Cathedral Church of Norwich ever published. Not only, however, is it intended to illustrate the sculptures of the roof, in which perhaps a comparatively limited number only are interested, but it is also proposed to give a series of photographs of the principal architectural features of the fabric. These illustrations will be accompanied by a History of the See and the Church by the Very Rev. the Dean, who also writes the letter-press descriptive of the bosses.

ANCIENT CITY GATES OF NORWICH.

THE veteran artist, H. Ninham, who, by his drawings, paintings, and etchings, has done so much to preserve faithful representations of Norwich antiquities, has published "Views of the Ancient Gates of Norwich" as they appeared in 1722, from original sketches by John Kirkpatrick. They are in some respects more interesting than the views taken with the camera seventy years before, by John Ninham, and published in 1861 by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, as several of the gates were rebuilt during that time. No one who is interested in Norwich antiquities should however be without both works, and all will be thankful to Mr. Ninham for the interesting etchings he has given them. The only fault one can find with him is, that he did not publish them in 1864, when, it appears, they were etched.

"OUR BOROUGH," "OUR CHURCHES," LYNN, NORFOLK.

MR. Beloe has through his publishers, Leach and Son, Wisbech, and Thew and Son, King's Lynn, at length given us the first part of the above work, upon which he has bestowed so much labour and time, namely "Our Borough." Mr. Beloe's sketch of the early history of Lynn is clear and lively, and will be read with interest. We trust he will reconsider the decision he announces in his preface, and proceed with the history of "Our Churches" at as early a date as his professional engagements will allow.

ACCIDENT ON BRAYDON, NORFOLK.

"TWENTY persons were drowned on Braydon in a wherry coming from Yarmouth." In Blomefield and Parkin's *History of Norfolk*, at vol. iii., p. 432, this accident is said to have happened in 1711; at vol. xi., p. 398, in 1712; whilst in Matchett's *Remembrancer* it is stated under the year 1713. Which is correct?

A.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT ACLE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

WHEN I was at Acle in August, 1865, considerable alterations and repairs were being effected at the parish church. I noticed that the chancel screen, which I think Cotman has etched in one of his books, appeared to have been just then stained a very dark oak colour and varnished. I could detect under the graining that the panels had been originally diapered with the letters M and E; the latter pierced with two arrows in saltire, the church being dedicated to St. Edmund, K. and M. I thought, at the time, that the new coat of varnish was all the mischief that the restorers, then at work, had to answer for; but I have since been led to believe that the original painted decorations remained until 1865. Does the drawing of this screen in Mr. Dawson Turner's illustrated *Blomefield* in the British Museum show them? Cotman's etching, as far as I remember, does not. This is an instance, and I am sorry to say not the only one, nor the most serious, of the damage done year by year to these valuable evidences of ancient art.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT AYLSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

I AM anxious to have a list of the saints on the chancel screen at Aylsham church. I had only five or ten minutes to look at it one November afternoon last year, as I was passing through Aylsham, and was not able to make any notes. When I reached home I jotted down what I remembered of the screen, which had interested me very much. The arcade is gone; the panels are sixteen in number, eight on either side of a central doorway. Each panel has a painted figure; but twelve—that is to say, the first six figures on the north side and the last six on the south—are painted, not on the wood but on paper, and attached to the panel; whilst the middle four figures, two on each side next the doorway, are painted on the panel itself. As far as I can judge, these last are much inferior in execution to the figures painted on paper, which I think are the finest works of art I have seen on a Norfolk rood-screen, and I am not surprised that they are supposed to have been brought from Italy. Blomefield prints the inscription upon this screen, but somewhat confuses it and us. It should be read, "Orate pro animabus Thome Wymer Johanne et Agnetis uxorum ejus qui hanc partem hujus operis deaurari fecerunt qui obiit anno d'ni 1507." This inscription refers only to the figures painted on paper. The first half of it, as far as the word "partem" is written under the first six figures on the north side, and the remainder under the six figures on the south. "Johannis Jannys" is under the figure on the north side nearest the door, and probably that with the three others painted on the wood were executed at his

cost. I learn from the *Norfolk Topographer's Manual* that in Mr. Dawson Turner's illustrated *Blomefield* were twelve drawings of the figures on this screen, five of which only are named as follows—Moses, SS. Andrew, John, Lawrence and Peter. One is said to be "a Pilgrim," no doubt St. James Major. In the very Rev. Dr. Husenbeth's *Emblems of Saints*, I find mentioned as occurring on this screen, Moses holding a rod and tables, his face horned and radiant; St. Matthew with a money-box; St. Paul resting upon a sword; St. Simon with a fish in his hand; St. Jude with a fuller's bat in his hand; and St. Mathias bearing a halbert. I also noticed St. John Baptist with lamb and book; but, as I said at the commencement of these notes, I am anxious for a perfect list, which I do not think has appeared in print.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF DOCKING, NORFOLK.

THIS Register commences in 1558, and is chiefly remarkable as containing pedigrees of the families of Walpole, Drury, and Hare. There are, however, a few other matters of interest which are transcribed below.

The following entries, occurring under the respective dates of 1559 and 1570, shew how rapidly burial followed death at that time.

"The xxviiijth daye of ffebruarye was John Michels a bastard christned at home and buried y^e day."

"Jone Patman y^e daughter of Robert Patman was christned y^e fourtene day of February. Y^e same child was buried y^e same day."

After 1583 considerable ingenuity appears to have been used to vary the style of the entries—*e.g.*, for deaths the following expressions are used:—

"Fatum clausit extremum;" "Ad patres apposita est;" "Abiit viâ universæ carnis." And for marriages a still greater variety, including "Connubio eodem occubuit;" "Accepit in conjugium;" "Matrimonio copulati sunt;" "Conubio injuncti sunt stabili;" "Nuptus fuit;" "Solemnizatum fuit matrimonium inter &c.;" "Conjuncti erant matrimonio;" and "Duxit uxorem."

At the end of one of the registers, a praiseworthy attempt is made to preserve a record of older burials.

"Antiquioris temporis quedam Sepulturæ.

"Inscriptio marmoris inter campanile et Baptisterium sic se habet.

"Orate pro animabus Roberti Stow
et Alicia uxoris ejus.* [Sans date.]

* *Blomefield*, vol. x., p. 367, reads William and Agnes. Does the inscription yet remain?

"The other two stones; one in the Church porch and the other wth in the Church doore tradition sayth belonged to two persons whose names. Mussel and Chappel, who wth y^e aforesaid Stow are sayd to have given three Bells to y^{is} Church since robbed at least of two of them. The fframes remaine stille in the steeple.

"Tumulus in cœmitereo ante ecclesiæ Porticum Australem sic inscribitur.

"Orate pro animâ Joh'n Houton M cccc xxviii."—Temp. Hen. Sexti.

In this register, as indeed in most others, there are a few entries of civil marriages during the Commonwealth.

"Benedict Haubrough of Docking approved and sworn p^{ish} Register of the said towne the Twelfth Day of November 1653.

"By Mee Edm. Cremer."

"William Clarke of Docking widdower and Mary Beckett of the s^d towne singlewoman their Banes or Contract of Marrage was published according to lawe the 4th of December the 11th of December and the 18th 1653, the w^{ch} ptyes were married the 24th of December 1653, at Docking by me

"Edm. Cremer." (In another hand, "*quæ tanta infamia.*")

"1655 24 Marc. John Nayl^r of Docking widdower and Margery Allen of the same parish widdowe after due publication of their consent to marriage by Benedict Hauborough parish Register three Lords dayes viz the 9th, 16th, 23rd of March and no exception thereunto made were this 24th March 1655 declared Husband and wif in the p^sence of Willm Watson John Crispe and others according to y^e late Act by

"John Pell."

Later on the Register records the following events:—

"Sept. 3^d '95 Mem^{dm}. there happend a most violent storme at sea duringe which about 200 sayle of light Collyers, bound from London and Yarmouth and other placès to New Castle, wth more than 50 Laden vessels riding in the Evening before, at Anchor neere the shores of Branchester, Burnham, Wells, Cromer, Blakeney, w^r driven from their Anchors foret on shore and abundance of y^m broken and wreckt filling all the shores from Snetsham and Ingolstaffe to Wells and Cromer wth abundance of Vessells on ground, and a many broken, and the losse of a many persons. Quis talia fando temperet a Lacrimis? Evertat deus tanta Naufragia." (In the margin, "Wind N.E.")

"Georgius Cowin filius Georgij et. Cowin inventus est mortuus apud Bradmere sub pondere cadi aquarij, e plastro delapsi, tertio die Octob^r et sepultus est septimo sequente."

"8^{vo} Oct^{brs} Anno 1697 sub nocte Molendinum Roberti Helsden Molendarii, stans in agris inter Dockinge et Bircham, vi procellosi

venti, ruptis repagulis, ex motu nimium vertiginoso, in orbem versum, atq. in flammam adactum totum deflagravit, ad sumum ejus damnum, qui non ultra tres annos ante actos sibi suâ pecuniâ adscivisset. Solvebat pro decimis annuo decem solidos vicario ex antiquâ consuetudine.

“Jo. Cooper Vic.”

“Alius Molendinum à Berwickè parva ad Dockinge translatum, et in loco prioris positum, mense Augusti An. dom 1698. Solvit decimas ut prius.”

A list of the Vicars is given, of which the following is a copy; the entries in brackets being from the body of the Register.

Robert Leddal,* Vicar and Rector of Stanhow 1558 and 1603. He died in Harvest, falling from his horse in the field; was buried at Stanhow, 1612. (31 Aug.)

Humphrey Tomson occurs as Curate in 1604; he was buried 18 June, 1618.

Ignatius Holdernes, Vicar 1612, was drowned in Bradmere Pit; was buried July 30, 1644.

Edmond Godwin, Vicar 1644; buried 26 July, 1661.

Thomas Windet, Vicar 1661; buried 24 Feb., 1669.

Francis Byshop, Vicar of Docking 1669, *vide* Terrier; Rector of Stanhoe; buried 4 Jan. 1680.

John Borret, Vicar 1680; Rector of Blakeney. Robert Langstaffe his Curate; buried Sep† 12th, 1686.

John Cooper, Vicar 1686; buried 17 Jan^y 169^s. (Revrendus vir Johannes Cooper hujus parochiæ Vicarius et meliore dignus sepultus erat decimo septimo die Jan., 169^s)

William Gough, Vicar 1699. William Brown, his Curate.

Hugh Charles Hare, Vicar 1708.

Charles Trimnell, Vicar 1711, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

James Maigill, Vicar 1714; buried Sep^r 12, 1750.

William Smith, Vicar 1750; died Aug^t. 21, 1765.

Humphrey Christian, Vicar 1766; buried July 20th, 1773.

Henry Lloyd, Vicar 1773; died at Blofield, Aug^t 16th, 1817.

The Honble. Adolphus Augustus Turnour, Vicar 1817.

The Rev^d. Robert Bathurst, A.M., 1819, on Mr. Turnour's resigⁿ.

The Rev^d. Horatio Bolton, 1829, on Mr. Bathurst's death.

MONUMENTAL SLAB OF HUGH, ABBOT OF LANGLEY c. 1250, IN HECKINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

In the north aisle of Heckingham Church is a coffin lid or monumental slab, apparently of Barnack stone, measuring 6 ft. 5 in. in length,

* In Blomefield, vol. x., p. 368, he is in error called John.

† The Register reads Dec^r.

2 ft. 3 in. in width at the head and 1 ft. 4 in. at the foot, and coped, that is to say, worked to a ridge from head to foot. At the head of it, in one line, may be read—

Abbas Hugo.

Upon reference to Blomefield and Parkin's *History of Norfolk*, vol. x., p. 150, 8vo. edition, it appears that Hugh was abbot of the neighbouring monastery of Langley in 1233 and 1246. He died between the latter date and 1254, in which year Simon de Middleham is mentioned as abbot. It seems probable that the slab does not now mark the place of Abbot Hugh's interment, but that it was originally laid down in the conventual church of Langley, from whence it may have been removed with paving material after the dissolution and consequent dilapidation of the abbey,—at any rate similar cases are on record.

It would seem that a continuation of the inscription was intended, as under the first letter of Abbas we have a T or a badly cut G, and perhaps it was intended to read Abbas Hugo gist ici, *i.e.*, Abbot Hugh lies here.

No notice being taken of this slab under Heckingham Church in the County History, it appears desirable to place it on record in the *Collectanea*.

B. W. SPAUL.

The Close, Norwich.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS AND CREST TO LEONARD BARRET, OF FORDHAM, CO. CAMBRIDGE.

To all and singuler as wel Nobles and Gentills as others to whome these presents shall come Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarencieux principall Hereault and King of Armes of the South-east and west parts of this Realme of England from the River of Trent Southwards sendeth greeting in our Lord everlasting. And being required of Leonard Barret of fordem in the County of Cambridge gentelman to make search in the Registers and Records of my office for such Armes and Crest as he may Lawfully beare, whearevpon Considering his reasonable request I have made search accordingle And doe find that he may lawfully beare the armes and Creast hereafter followinge, That is to say silver a Chevron engrailed gules between three Beares passant Sables mosseled gold, And to the Creast vpon the healme on a wreath silver and sables a Griffen Rampant regardant gold the wings gules manteled gules dobled silver as more plainely appeareth depicted in this margent, The which armes and Crest and every part and parcell thereof I the said Clarencieux King of Armes by power and authoritie to my office Annexed and granted by letters Patents under the great seale of England doe Ratifie and confirme

giue and graunt unto and for the said Leonard Barret gentilman and to his posteritie with their due differences and he and they the same to use beare and shewe in sheild Cote armour or otherwise at his and their libertie and pleasure without impediment let or interruption of any person or persons In wittnes whereof I the said Clarencieulx king of Armes have sett herevnto my hand and seale of office the forth of September A° Domini 1575 and in the xvijth yere of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lady Quene Elizabeth.

Robt. Cook Alias Clarencieulx Roy darmes.

Exaiat' et concordat cu'
original Test

Will Cady.

From seventeenth century MS., penes A. W. MORANT, Esq.

PLAGUE AT CAMBRIDGE 1618.

THE following extract relative to the plague at Cambridge in the reign of James I., I have lately copied from the Municipal Records of our town, and thinking it might be worthy of insertion in the pages of your interesting miscellanea, I have pleasure in sending it to you.

1618, April 29. Edmund Corker, Ald. At this hawle it is agreed that a voluntary and charitable contribution shall be gathered by twoe of the capitall burgesses (whose names are hereunto written), in every theire severall parishes throughout the towne from house to house, for & towards the releife of the towne of Cambridge nowe in the time of the generall infection of the plague there raigninge.

The names of the collectors in every parish :

Paroch S ^{te} Mariae	Richard Langton, gent.	Paroch S ^{ci} Michel	{ Zachary Bate
	Edw. Camocke		{ Richard Dawaltd
Paroch S ^{ci} Johanni	Jeremy Cole	Paroch S ^{ci} Georgei	{ Edmd. Browne
	Abraham Faulkner		{ Henry Eldred
Paroch Omn Sancto ^r	John Stower		
	John Wade		

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford, May, 1872.

DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED IN THE CHURCH CHEST, BACTON, NORFOLK.

IN the parish chest of Bacton are some scraps, a notice of which may interest you, as the discovery certainly did me when they were placed in my hands. Some have now been mounted and smoothed, and are quite legible; among them have been recovered—

1. A Brief (anno 1606) for re-edifying of the Church and Chappel of *Arthuret* in the County of *Cumberland*.

2. A Thanksgiving and Prayer for the safe Child-bearing of the Queene's Majestie. 1635.

These are single sheets.

3. Articles of Enquiry in the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, 1631.
Small 4to., perfect.

4. Also a fragment of King Charles I. Declaration, 1627.
Printed in Cardwell's *Documentary Annals*, ii., pp. 221 seq.

There are also some of the indented copies of the Registers handed in at the Visitations.

If you wish it I will copy more exactly.

F. PROCTER.

Witton Vicarage, North Walsham.

[The *Articles of enquiry* would, we are sure, interest many, and must be scarce enough to be worth reprinting.—ED. E. C. C.]

DISORDERS IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF NORWICH, 1568.

AFTER o^r hartie comendacons to yo^r hono^r wheras the Quenes mat^s comission bearinge date the ixth daie of October now last past was directed unto us authoresinge us to survey and view and also as we mighte to correcte and amend the decayes and disordre in the Cathedrall Church wⁱⁿ the cittie of Norw^{ch} and the mynisters and officers therto belonginge Wheruppon we her mat^s seyd comissioners meaninge to bringe the same to good effect have sithens dyvers tymes met about the affaires mentioned in the seyd Comission and were in good hope to have broughte the same to a p^rfet end but that the Deane and the Receyvo^r ar suddenly dep^rted hence uppon whom o^r conclusion in that behalfe chefelie depended carienge w^t them (as it is seyd) the Charters accompts and other myniments and wrytings w^{ch} shold have ministred unto us further matter for knolledge of the truthe Wee have therefore thought good forasmoche as the daie of the reto^rne of o^r seyd comission is at hand to reto^rne the same by M^r Gardyner one of the Prebendes of the seyd Church who of a desire to se reformacon and a heate to God's true Religion p^rcured the same By whome also we have sent the ordre of all o^r doings engrossed in p^rchement w^t the aunswers of the Deane and Chapter the Pettie Cannons and Singing men to interrogatories mynistred to them by us the seyd Comission's w^t a note also of suche disorders as we presentlie find in the seyd Church and cannot for lack of tyme now be redressed The breife note of w^{ch} disorders folowthe hereafter first, that wher by their foundacon ther Colledge is erected of a Deane and Six Prebendaries w^{ch} by the seyd foundacon ought to be priests

and Preachers yet contrarie to the seyd foundacon three of the seyd Prebends are nether priests nor preachers Secondlie in the seyd church is no dyvinitie lecture Thirdlie no librarie for the help of Students Fourthelie no Statutes to governe the howse w^t all Fiftlie ther is a Tiplinge howse verie inconveniente and unfyt for suche a place Sixtlie great negligence in preching and resortinge to sermons seventhlie muche ill husbandrie in wastinge of monnie plate lead and Tymber and the goods of the church Eightlie that a mere laye man is made bothe Receyvo^r and Treasauro^r By w^{ch} meanes the church is chardged not onlie w^t a pencon of ten poundes a yere wherw^t it was never chardged before this last yere nether allowed in anie proporcon But also the howse therbie is muche disordred the stock decayed and the state therof in great danger 9 The Registre books are ill kepte the counterpanes of leases ether not receyved or lost 10 no ordre observed in putting out their lands and admitting their mynistres All these things presentlie maie be refo^rmed by statutes or otherwise as shall seme best to yo^r hono^r The consideracon and refermacon wherof we refer to yo^r hono^r and the rest of the Quene's mat^r most hono^rable counseil yet most hu^blie beseching yo^r hono^rs for the zeale we know yo^u beare to Religion to be a meane that this mother church of the dioces and ornament of this o^r cyttie may be so refo^rmed as we w^t others maie receive from the same the foode of God's most holie word and example of godlie life Thus we take o^r leave of yo^r hono^r at Norw^{ch} the xxviiith of January 1568.

Yo^r hono^rs most assured

Edmu'd Wyndam
Austen Steward
Thomas Sotherton

Joh'n Norwic
Thomas p^rker mayor
Stephan Nevinson
Henry Byrd

Endorsed—

To the righte hono^rable S^r William Cecill knight Principall Secretarie to the Quenes mat^r and one of her highnes most hono^rable previe counsell.

Dom. State Papers, Eliz. Vol. 49, No. 43.

A WARRANT FOR COPE SILVER OR KNOWLEDGE MONEY, 1603.

I SEND you a transcript of a warrant for cope silyer issued in 1603, on the installation of George Montgomery as Dean of Norwich. I presume that the original purpose of the money was to purchase a new cope for the new Dean. Was the payment of this money discontinued before copes were? One would think that if it had been applied for the

purpose there should be a number of old copes at Norwich Cathedral. I have however been assured by those who have inquired that none such remain.

T. R. T.

Theise are to require eu'y of you the ffarmors to o' Mannors and the Steward^e of court^e in yo' seu'all places where you have to Doe that you Doe forthwth charge the homage of yo' seu'all court^e that according to their custome in o' Mannors they take order amongst them selves for the ceasment and Leavie of the cope silu' or knowledg mony due vnto the Deane vpon his installacon according to their seu'all tenures and that you the Stewards where Denyall shal be made of the payment of this customarie rent and service (after Demaund thereof made) make p'sent seizure of their coppieholds that soe Denie, requiring o' tenant^e that where this Dutie shal be by them or any of them receyved they make p'sent payment thereof vnto o' gen'all receyvo' and this o' warrant shal be yo' sufficient Discharge Yeoven vnder o' comon seale the third day of Maye in the foure and fortith yeare of the raygne of o' Sou'ayne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god Queen of England ffraunce and Ireland Defender of the fayth.

To o' Loving frind^e o' ffarmors and the Stewards of o' seu'all Mannors of the Deane and Chapter of Norwich.

WILL OF A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, *temp.* QUEEN MARY.

In the name of god amen the seventh day of august in the second yere of Marye Quene of England France and Ireland defendour of the faythe I Sir Robert Hunte hole of mynde and of good memory loving and praying be to allmightye god make my wyll and last testament in manner and forme folowing that ys to wete Fyrst I bequeth my soule to allmightye god and my bodye to be buried in Christian buryall Item I give and bequeth to Robert Baker a cowe Item a seme of myxtelyn and a seme of maulte and thuse of my horse Also I give and bequeth unto *Elenor my wyff yf the lawe of the Realme permytt yt yf not I give and bequeath to Elenor Baker* all my moveables Item I wyll that John Burrell have xxvj^s viij^d vpon condycon that he paye the rest he oweth me unto my wyff quietly And yf my sayd wyff dye than I wyll that the sayd Robert Baker and hys wyff have all my moveables Item I give to Rose Hoghton a combe of myxtlyn and a combe of mault Item I wyll that Alice Baker have one payre of shets Also the rest of my goods not bequethed I give unto *Elenor my wyff or Elenor Baker* whome I make myne Executrix of this my last wyll and testament wytnes Sir Roger Callicoote parson of Waterden and John Burrell.

Proved at Great Byrcham 21st Septr. 1554 Archdeaconry of Norfolk, Lib. 1553—5. fo. 311.

CURIOUS PROVISION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF A WIDOW, 1686.

ALEXANDER Bulwer of Hainford, gentleman, died in 1686 or 1687, possessed of two messuages and lands in Hainford, Norfolk,¹ which with the residue of his personal estate he gave to his son Peter, charged with the payment in five years of legacies amounting to £300. He made the following provision for his widow, which appears so curious that I give it in his own words.

“I give to my wife the use of the parloure and parlour chamber with the Buttery adjoining with the free use of my garden and of my goods utensills and household being in the roomes aforesaid during her life. And I will that my said executor shall during the same time provide and allow convenient fieringe *and as much stronge beere as she will dayly drink Reasonably without prejudice to her health.* And weekly and every weeke during her life pay unto her for her further maintenance fower shillings of lawfull money of England. All which I doe charge him upon my blessinge and as he will answer it at Gods tribunall carefully and punctually to perform.”

When we find that a gentleman, less than two hundred years ago, who was evidently able to make a more liberal allowance had he thought it necessary, leaves his widow only four shillings a week in addition to her lodging, firing, and beer, we cannot, even allowing for the decrease in the value of money, but be struck with the frugality which must have distinguished English country life at that time. Perhaps some of your readers may have means of estimating the money worth of the lodging and firing. I exclude the strong beer as it is hopeless, I suppose, to endeavour to ascertain what was the average reasonable daily consumption of a widow lady two hundred years ago, “without prejudice to her health.” Indeed, such an investigation at the present day would be attended with difficulty.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION AT WELLS, NORFOLK.

THE oddness of the latter part of the following inscription, which I copied from a mural tablet in the chancel of Wells church, entitles it I think, to a corner in the *Collectanea*.

Sacred to the memory of John Carver Gent. who died June 20, 1768, aged 50 years.

Also of Mary his wife who departed this life Febry 24, 1792, aged 84 years.

Her extensive Benevolence and Universal Charity will be remembered with Regret by all who knew her.

As a further curiosity in monumental inscriptions, I may add that in the churchyard is a tombstone to a lady who is stated to have died April 31st, 1835.

A.

FAMILIES OF COSIN AND SKINNER.

JOHN Cosin, D.D., born 30th November, 1595, eldest son of Giles Cosin, of the parish of St. Andrew, Norwich, was consecrated Bishop of Durham in 1660. He is stated* to have had a sister named Mary, who married Skinner. I shall be very much obliged to any one who will assist me to obtain some proof of the marriage of those parties, which I conceive must have taken place in, or a few years previously to, 1627 or 1628. A parish register is of course the first thing to be thought of; and I am informed that this marriage does not occur in that of St. Andrew. It may be in some other church at Norwich. But, failing that source, any collateral or less direct evidence of such a marriage will answer my purpose, which, I may observe, is not a matter of business, but solely of antiquarian research. Any holder of deeds affecting property formerly belonging to the names of Cosin or Skinner will perhaps be so kind as to refer to them for this purpose. Old family letters, &c., &c., may also be consulted. Communicate direct with

CHARLES JACKSON.

Doncaster, May 14, 1872.

INSCRIPTION ON THE VANE OF ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE, NORWICH.

ON the weathercock of St. John Sepulchre's church, Norwich, there is cut, as on a stencil plate, "PEACE 1713."

C. W. M.

[Blomefield tells us that there was great rejoicing in Norwich upon the conclusion of the war between England and France in this year.—
ED. E. C. C.]

* Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. i., p. 114.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE, NORWICH.

IN the parish register of St. John Sepulchre, Norwich, are these entries under the year 1725.

Shadrach Meshech and Abed Nego y^e sons of John Collings and Eliz. his wife Baptiz'd Novem. y^e 30.

Shadrach Meshach and Abed-Nego y^e sons of John Collings Bur. Decem. y^e 5.

A.

SINGULAR MISTAKE IN THE "NORFOLK TOUR."

WILLIAM Emmyson died Vicar of Neatishead in 1480, and an inscription over his grave in brass, commencing "Will'mus jacet hic Emmyson Marmore teste," is copied from Blomefield into Stacy's *Norfolk Tour*, where it is said to be in memory of Marmore.

A.

MANORS AT WHITTLESEY, CO. CAMBRIDGE.

THERE are three manors at Whittlesey, Cambs., viz., St. Andrew, St. Mary, and Coquenary. Will some of your East Anglian antiquaries kindly inform me the origin of the name of the latter manor?

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

[Perhaps this manor belonged to a religious house, and its revenues were applied to the support of the convent kitchen; the officer in charge of which would probably be called Coquinarius, as the Almoner, Chamberlain, Pittancer, &c., were Elemosinarius, Camerarius, Pittanciarus, &c. The manor would then be called Whittlesey Coquinarij.—Ed. E. C. C.]

THE BOOKS OF A SUFFOLK CLERGYMAN, 1481.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Peacock's remarks as to the library of the Rev. Thomas Herne, remind me that I have notes of the will of Robert Gerard, Rector of South Elmham, Suffolk, dated 1481, who, besides a missal and a portifory which, with manuals, antiphoners, grails, psalters, and martirologes, it is usual to find clergymen at that date possessed, mentions several books, namely, *Pars oculi*, a book called *Genesis*, *The Lives of the Fathers*, *A book of Constitutions*, another called *Sinodal*, and a book *De Expositione dominical*.

This will occurs in Register Hubert Cur. Epi. Nor., a thin quarto of 100 pp. containing about 270 wills which, with about half a dozen exceptions, are those of Suffolk people, proved between 1473 and 1491.

BURIENSIS.

HENGRAVE, SUFFOLK.

THE following extracts were made in September, 1789, by permission of Sir Thomas R. Gage, Bart., from a book entitled "The Boke of Reme'braunce belongyng unto me Thomas Kytson of London mercer made the 20th daye in Sept. an'o d'ni 1529." The handwriting of the extracts is that of Craven Ord, and the extracts are curious, shewing what articles the great merchant, who built Hengrave Hall in 1538, dealt in, the prices of various commodities, and lists of plate most likely a pledge to him for advances. Also a lien on a portion of the lands of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the parish of Combs.

JAMES BULWER.

Hunworth Rectory.

Acchat de Thoms Corwen of Crake Castell in Yorkeshire gentylman the 22 Mehe in ano 1530.

Itm 1 gylt Crouse wt. a cover poz.* 15 ouz 3 qts.

Itm a Coppe wt. a cover all gylt poz 25 ouz.

Itm a Challesse wt. a patten all gylte poz 18 oz di.

Sm 58 ouz 1 qt. at iiij £11=13=0

Itm 1 franche p'ests bonnett † whiche he gaffe to S^r ‡ Mylles Mason of Hemgrave.

Vend a John Mayer clerke abott Athelney in Somersetshire le 2 day of Apr. 1531.

It. 1 ring wt. a torkeys ||

It. 1 ring wt. a Saver §

It. 1 ring wt. a Rube ¶

} £13=6=8.

Acchat de Charlles dewcke of Suthfolke** as dothe appere by an Indenture made bytween the said Ducke and me Thomas Kytson m'ch't of London.

Itm all his wods and underwods in his p'ishe of Combe and the Cawe pastir adjoinyng to the same whereof I desire but half p'tyner of the same bargayn and won John Crofts gent in Suthfolke the other p'tyner for the sum of 240£ that is to say my parte 140£.

Acchat de John Hensbie of Hengrave 16 Oct 1531.

Itm won tenyment or howse w^t a gardyn plott a joynyng to the man^r of Hengrave for the sum of 4£ 13s. 4d.

P. 92. Delivered to my Mast^r the 19 May 1533 8 yerds of Gryse velvett de which was to make hym a cotte thereof bought of Bartylmew Barns.

* Weighing. † Priest's bonnet. ‡ Sir, the appellative of a priest.

|| Turquoise. § Sapphire. ¶ Ruby.

** Charles Brandon, Dewcke of Suthfolke.

D'd to my master the 27 day of August which dyd make hym a pere of fore stocks for his duplet 3 quart. of a yerde of sattyng which come from the solde mart * an'o 1532.

P. 93. D'd to my Lady at my Mast' comandment le 28 day of August 1533 7 yerds of satten noyr which came frome the bolemart † an'o 1532 to make a kyrtyll thereof.

D'd to my M the 11 Sept' an'o 1533 6 yerds and half of blacke sattyn which came from the boldemarke † an'o 1532 the 6 yerds et di was to make him a Gaket. ‡

Cloth of golde for Cushions and tynsel sattin for the same purpose.

D'd to my master 22 of Sep' 1533 3 yerds of blacke satin for his dublet.

D'd to my mast' 22 Nov. 1533 4 yerds of Russett velvett to make a Jackett of.

D'd to my mast' 1st day of Jan which he dyd playe apone it at Cards 3 quart' of a yerd of fyne blacke clothe w'ch was bought of my lord of Essex an'o 1533.

Clothe of golde £3 per yard.

One Hogshead of Claret wine at 23^s 4^d.

Vendz a Mast' Cromwell of the Kyngys counsell le 10 day of Oct. 1534 Itm a garden plott late in the hands of Tho^s Adyngton skynner of yerely rent 26^s 8^d to hym sold for the sum £26 19s 4d.

Acatte de John Clyssled the 16 Aprel an'o 1535.

Itm a tabernakyll a Chalis with a patten and a salte with a cover a masse || band all thes be all gylt poz. 185 ouz at 3^s 11^d the ouz sum 38£ 3^s 9^d.

Itm more a Senser and a salte parcell gyltt and a pece all whytte 61 ouz and dim at 3^s. 5^d. le ouz sum £10=10^s=1^d.

M^d delyv'd at my Lady's comandement the 1st Nov. 1535. Itm a shete which was for a wyndyng shete for Katheryne there servant.

A Reyne of Whit wrytyng paper 2^s 4^d.

1 yarde and quart' of blak kersey for a pare of Hose.

1536. Mary Kytson appears to have been prioress of Dertford.

Pp. 167—178. Achat de John Curson, Esq^{re} of Norf. Itm a maner callyd Hyltons in Barrow Sothfolck w^t apurtennces there by way of exchange and the sayd John Cursen hath in recompence and paym^t of me the man^r of Harpley in Norf. and 200£ to be p^d.

Memorand. sent to Rob^t Watson beyng at Hengrave the 16 day Apr. an. 1539 packed in a baskett under my—2 bryckendens 3 pare of splents 2 salletts a brest plate and a backe pece of harness ¶ by Kyng the carryor of burrye.

* *Sold mart*, a shop, from "Selda." "Una solda cum pertinentiis inter soldam quondam Ricardi Spicer et soldam que fuit, &c.

† Query, Soldemart. ‡ Jacket.

|| Query, a *maser* band or rim.

¶ Brigandines were coats of leather or some other stout material, with iron plates sewed on; splents were armour for the legs; salletts for the head: Harness—armour.

Mem^d. D'D to my lady 11 d. of July 1539 wch was to make Mrs. Mary Kitson a gown at hyr comyn home from Dertforde. Itm 2 yerds and di of Sake clothe.

P. 240. Stuffle reseved from Hengrave 19 day of Dec^r 1539. It^m a Baroll wth Gurdell, Amess 15 coopes whiche my master bought at the suppressing of Bery Abby Item mor rayment of Rob^r Watsons poz all 200, 2 quart' by King ye carryer.

Memorand. D.D. to Nicholas Aldy citizen and groc^r of Lond. for the parte or poreyon of Mary Kytson doughter of S. Tho^s. Kytson Knt. deceassed the 12 day of Dec^r 1541.

Itm 15 peecs bridgs satten 322 y^d & half at 18^d the yerde 24 3 9

Itm a pece clothe of golde grene 26 y^{ds} & di at 20^s the yerde 26 10 0

Itm a pece clothe of gold whitt 17 yerds at 26^s 8^d yerde 23 6 8

Itm a bale Osbornes, fustian at 15 0 0

Itm a bagge of pepp' at 27 16 2

Itm 2 sacks of clovys at 39 16 8

	Sm tot.	..	..	156 13' 3
Rest to Mary Kytson	..	..	..	17 17 8

174 0 11

From 1592 to 1598.

57 lb. of butter to the Farm.

Pease spent in Homestead 4^{co} 2 bs.

Barley used in my Ladye her stilhouse 3 bs.

Wheat spent for fyrmetye in Xmas 1^{pte}.

Wheat del. for the brewing of strong beere 1 co: 1598 an.

Haberdyngs or saltfishes.

Bullocks at Plow 3.

Eggs 415 at 11^s 5^d.—about 3 a penny.

Wheat to feede quailles Pheasants and Partridges.

Hoppes 30 lb. at 3^d a lb.—Spent for the brewing of 71 comb of mault 87 lb. of Hopps.

Seacoles 40 bush. to the chalder.

Tallow 3^d the lb.

Candles 4^d the lb.

Wheat at 8^s 6^d the comb.

Weather Hoggs 100 at 33£.

Rye 16 comb 1 bz. sown on 33 acres of ground.

Myslen 20 comb sown on 40 acres.

Thos. Kytson seems to have dealt in the following articles:—

Wood	Cloth
Venice gynger	Velvet
Sugar	Hoppys
Copper	Canvas
Cornish Tyn	Soape

NORWICH CASTLE.

I do not know whether any writer on Norwich Castle has ever used the entries relating to it, which occur from time to time in the Pipe Rolls, in which the Sheriff for the County is allowed in his accounts for payments made for reparations to, and other purposes connected with, the Castle and other buildings.

If not, it would well be worth while for anyone to go through the rolls regularly, and extract the entries, the nature of which will be seen from the following samples extending from the 17th to 30th Henry III:

- | | | |
|----|------------|---|
| 17 | Henry III. | Paid to the Constable of Norwich for works done to the Castle of Norwich 50 marks
Also for repairing the pale of the Castle of Norwich and the house of the same Castle £10 by the Kings brief |
| 18 | Do | P ^d for emending the Kings houses in Norwich Castle 50 ^s . |
| 19 | Do | d ^o d ^o 100 ^s . |
| 20 | Do | P ^d for repairing a piece of the paling of the Castle of Norwich which fell down 20 ^s 2 ^½ ^d by the Kings brief (and by the inspection of certain witnesses)
And for the emendation of the Kings Gaol of Norwich 23 ^s 5 ^d . |
| 21 | Do | P ^d for repairing the paling of the Castle of Norwich which fell down through tempest &c. . . . |
| 23 | Do | P ^d for the emendation of the Kings houses in the Castle of Norwich 100/. |
| 24 | Do | P ^d for repairing the houses of the Castles of Norwich & Orford £23 : 6 : 9 ^½ . |
| 25 | Hen III. | P ^d for the emendation of the Kings houses in the Castle of Norwich 60/. |
| 26 | Do | P ^d to two chaplains ministering in the chapel of the Castle of Norwich & in the chapel of the Castle of Orford for the first half of the year 50 ^s by the Kings brief
And to 2 chaplains ministering in the Chapel of the Castle of Norwich for the last half of the year 25 ^s .
And for the emendation of the Kings Houses in the Castle of Norwich and Orford £4. |
| 27 | Do | P ^d to a certain chaplain ministering in the chapel of the Castle of Norwich 50/.
And for the emendation of the Kings houses in the castle of Norwich 100/. |
| 28 | } | Similar entries. |
| 29 | | |
| 30 | | |

Possibly the "Kings houses" in "in emendacione domorum Regis" may be the King's *lodgings*, or a suite of rooms specially fitted up in the Castle for his personal occupation, in case he should ever visit the spot.

There would seem to have been two chaplains in the Chapel at Norwich, and two at Orford, in 26 Hen. III, though the entries are rather difficult to reconcile with the rate of payment to one chaplain in the 27th and subsequent years.

WALTER RYE.

Chelsea.

BARGAIN AND SALE OF A SWAN MARK, 1646.

WE are indebted to Mr. Stanley Edwards, of King's Lynn, for the transcript of the following deed, by which Robert Baker, of Terrington St. Clement's, Norfolk, sells the Swan Mark late of his father, Audlye Baker, Esq., to Anthony Williamson, of Tylney.

The privilege of keeping swans was confined by Act of Parliament, in 1483, to those who enjoyed a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of five marks. That each owner might identify his birds, there was cut on the skin of the beak a distinctive mark or nick. At the annual Swan-hopping (*q. d. upping*) the cygnets found with the old birds were similarly marked. There are in existence many old rolls of drawings of Swan Marks, with the names of the owners annexed; and the privilege of keeping swans became known as a Swan Mark, and, as it appears from the following deed, was bought and sold like any other description of property. An interesting notice of the subject is given in Yarrell's *History of British Birds*, vol. iii., pp. 121, 130.

To all Xpian people to whome this present writing shall come greeting Knowe yee that I Robert Lad al's Baker of Terrington St. Clements in the countie of Norffe Gentleman for and in consideracion of a Certen some of money to me in hand paid before thensealing hereof by Anthony Williamson of Kenwicke in the p'ish of Tyllnye in the said Countie Gentleman; the receipt whereof I acknowledge and for ever hereby acquite and Cleerely discharge the said Anthony Williamson his heires and assignes AND by theis presents have bargayned and sold assigned and made over and hereby doe bargaine sell assigne and make over unto the said Anthony Williamson All that my Swann-marke comonly called the Hammer-head and Roman R: with all other additions unto the same belonging or in any waies appertaines The which Swann-marke appears as in this manner is drawne and fixed in this Margent And which marke I the said Robert had and now doe possesse and enjoye by decent from my ffather Audlye Baker late of Terrington aforesaid Esquire deceased To HAVE and to hould the same demised premises and the additions as is above specified unto the said Anthony Williamson his heires and assignes from the day of the date hereof henceforth for ever Together with all Swanns and Signetts whatsoever and wheresoever found or to be found haveing the said Marke: With absolute warranty against all persons whatsoever Witness my hand and seale the ffifteenth day of ffebruary 1646 And in the Two & Twenteth yeere of the raigne of our Sou'aigne Lord King Charles of England.

Robert Lad al's Baker.

Sealed and delivered in the p'sence of

William Morton

Will'm W Birdwistle

his marke

Andrew Ogard

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF LAKENHAM, NORWICH.

In the Register Book of Baptisms and Burials in the Parish of Lakenham, for 1759—1813, appears the following :—

Has tabulas, in quas referuntur Illorum Nomina

Quos Ecclesia { Fonte sacro abluit
 { Exequiis sepelit

Parœciæ De Lakenham in Agro Nordovici Dono dedit

Joannes Francis, Artium Magister, Vicarius.

Februarii Die Quarto Anno Salutis Humanæ. 1761.

Quisquis es hic ortus Hominum, Casusq. revolvens,

Heu, procul a Cunis nulla sepulchra vides.

Nec mærens abeas ;—Tibi inexorabile Lethum

Debile, quod vincat, nil nisi corpus habet.

Nec tamen hoc vincet ; nam Dextra potentior olim

Eripiet Lethi quod rapuere manus.

Gratiæ Deo

per Jesum Christum,

Nomen in Sæcula Sæculorum adorandum.

The first Baptism of which the record remains is :—

Edwarde Cottwyne the sonne of Edwarde Cottwyne was baptized the twentieth off [*sic*] July, 1601.

The first Burial is :—

Katherine Dey the daughter of William Deye [*sic*] was buried the xiiith of marche, Anno D'ni 1568

The first Marriage is :—

Christopher Trotter and Elizabeth Blythe married the xixth of Nouember Anno d'ni 1568.

A. P.

THE PERLUSTRATION OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

THE first volume of *The Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*, which is being published by subscription by Nall of that town, is just completed and makes a handsome quarto of over 400 pages, embellished with more than 40 plates and 100 woodcuts.

All who are acquainted with Mr. C. J. Palmer's previous works are fully aware that he can not only make a big book, but also render it valuable and interesting. In the *Perlustration*, replete as it is with information and enlivened by anecdotes, Mr. Palmer instructs and interests as well as amuses and diverts us. In his Preface, written as long ago as March, 1870, he speaks feelingly of the "weariness ever attendant upon increasing years." Assuredly we detect no trace of it in his book, and we trust he may long enjoy health of body and activity of mind.

THE PASTON LETTERS.

THIS unrivalled collection of letters, which Hallam speaks of as "a precious link in the chain of the moral History of England," is now being reprinted, forming the opening volumes of a series of annotated reprints to be published by Mr. Arber of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, London.

Our readers may remember that the "Paston Letters," after they left Oxnead, were successively in the possession of Peter Le Neve, Honest Tom Martin, Mr. John Worth, and Mr. John Fenn, of East Dereham, who, after having had them twelve years in his possession, published a selection from them in two vols. quarto, dedicated to King George III. The first edition was disposed of in a week, and a second was published the same year. In the mean time the king expressing a desire to see the original letters, Mr. Fenn presented them to his Majesty in May, 1787, and received the honour of knighthood as an acknowledgement of the value of the gift. In 1789, Sir John Fenn published two more volumes, and at his death, in 1794, he left ready for the press the manuscript of a fifth volume, which was not destined to see the light till 1823, when it was given to the world by Mr. Serjeant Frere, Sir John Fenn's nephew. From the time the manuscript letters of the first and second volumes were presented to the king, in 1787, nothing has been heard of them. Further, the originals of the third and fourth volumes are also lost; and in 1823, when Serjeant Frere published the fifth volume, he could not even find the originals of that. But happily, in 1865, they turned up at Dungate in Cambridgeshire, at the house of Mr Philip Frere, with several hundred unpublished letters of the same collection, and one single document which had been printed in vol. iii. The recovery of these papers, with so much additional material, suggested to Mr. Gairdner, of the Public Record Office, the desirability of a new edition of all the "Paston Letters." The first volume has just made its appearance, and is a model of careful editorship. It is prefaced by an able Introduction of over one hundred pages, which will well repay a careful perusal, and will be found to contain much of Norfolk history.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR AND JUSTICES OF NORWICH
TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL, 1583.

OUR dueties in all humble maner Remembred Pleasith it your good Lordships that wee having lately intelligence of certeyn evill disposed persons whiche secretly have assembled themselves hearing sondry massys Wee according to our loyal dueties presently apprehendid so many of the suspectyd persons as wee could coom by and upon their several Examinations it appereth that diverse persons as well w^{thin} this her majesty's citie of Norwicke as in the Countie of Norff have

heard the same massys and soom of them have been shryven and received halowyd Beads (as they terme them) wth chardge to weare them abowt them and to absent themselves from the Church of Englund Saieng to them that is damnable and hereticall and because wee found sondry persons inhabytyng in the Countie of Norff to bee accusyd by their Examinations Wee furthwth imparted the same to her Mat^s Justices of the Peace of the same Countie whoo will also signifie to your hono^{rs} their proceedings therin Som of th'accused p'sons cannot as yett bee found or coom by Soom upon good consideracon We have bound to appere upon warning and other soom Wee have comitted nevertheless for certeyn of them w^{ch} wee have comitted (by whose examinations the other offenders wer revealyd and disclosyd) wee have promysed to bee humble suiters to yo^r Ll for favo^r and mercy they being pore p'sons of meane accomp^t and condicon and seeme to be penitent The names of all the accusers wth the accused place tyme and masse priests wee have discov'ed in a brieff catalogue w^{ch} herwth wee send to yo^r Ll and so reservyng the cause and o'selves in the further proceeding herin to yo^r good Ll wee mo^t humbly take o' leave Norwiche this xvijth of January 1583.

Yo^r Ll in all duetie

Thomas Gleane Maior

Robert Sucklyng Alld.

Thomas Pecke Alld.

Thomas Layer

Symond Bowde

Christofer Laier

To the Right Honorable their very good Lords the Lords of her Mat^s most honorable privie counsell give these.

Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. 167, No. 30.

THE BOOKS OF TWO NORFOLK CLERGYMEN, 1510 & 1531.

SIR Richard Wygelworth, parish priest of Waxtonesham, Norfolk, by his will, dated 1510, bequeathed to the monastery of Hickling, and to the house and priory of Ingham, all his books, except *Sermones parati* and *Manipulus Curatorum*, which he gave to the vicar of Palling.

Robert Barvell, parson of Thuxton, in 1531 by his will gave to the church of St. Peter Mancroft, in Norwich, "a booke callyd an *ordynall* of parchement." He also bequeathed to divers individuals the following books:—*Itencalyn to Jherusalem*; *The Constitutions provincial*, of this he had two copies; *Josephus de antiquitatibus*; *Postilla super Epistolas et de Evangelia*; *Gemma predicantium*; *The Fall of princes*; *Geoffrey de Historia Britan'm*; and *The Cronycles of ynglong*.

NORWICENSIS.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT YELVERTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE south side of the lower portion of this screen remains divided into six compartments. In the head of each panel is an angel, whilst below is a quotation from the Gloria in Excelsis, it being intended, I should imagine, to represent "a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." The inscription is given below divided as on the screen.

Thomas : hatte | betreis þu wiff | Glo : ria : in excels | deo : et Terra
| pax hoib bone Vol- | untatis : laudam |

At the east end of the south aisle is a small brass plate, inscribed—

Pray for the soules of Mayst' Thomas Hatte & Beatrice his Wyfe &
for the soule of Mayst' Roberte Wluerton Esq late fathe' to the seyd
beatrice.

Thomas Hatte and his wife were no doubt at the expense of painting this screen. Neither that nor the brass are dated, but the latter was engraved in the early part of the sixteenth century, say about 1510.

CHANCEL SCREEN, GILLINGHAM ST. MARY, NORFOLK.

A FRAGMENT only of this screen remains, and stands near the west end of the church. It was discovered behind the hall pew during the extensive alterations made in the church in 1859, and is an effective example of decorative painting. It bears this inscription :—

Prey we for þe soule of John Cordra & for
þe good liffe of Elizabeth Cordra & John

John Cordey of Gillingham made his will in 1518, leaving a widow Isbell, and a son John. I conclude, therefore, that the Gillingham screen was painted after that date, at the expense of his widow and her son.

FREEDOM OF NORWICH CITIZENS FROM TOLL, &c.

EDWARD I., by his charter dated 8 July, in the 33rd year of his reign, (Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 51), grants that the citizens of Norwich should be for ever free from toll, pontage, passage, murage, pavage, lastage, carriage, picage, cayage, and rivage, which grant was extended and confirmed by subsequent kings.

During the last century it seems the Corporation had a form of pass or credential printed on parchment, which was filled in by the Chamberlain, and issued under his seal, for the benefit of any citizen about to travel. A specimen of this came into my hands the other day among a bundle of Kentish deeds, and as I have never seen anything like it in print before, I subjoin a copy.

WALTER RYE.

Chelsea.

To all and singular Persons unto whom these Presents shall come: We the MAYOR Sheriffs Citizens and Commonalty of the City of NORWICH send Greeting. Know ye That *Phillip Ryley Taylor Esquire* the Bearer hereof is our Fellow Citizen and by Virtue of our Liberties granted and confirmed unto us by divers Kings of ENGLAND the said *Phillip Ryley Taylor* is Free and ought so to be from all Kind of Tollage Pontage Passage Murage Pannage Rivage Vinage Lastage Stallage Pickage Wharfage Fossage Carriage and from all other Customs in all the Sea Ports throughout ENGLAND and in all others within the Dominions of Our Sovereign Lord the King. Wherefore we most friendly entreat and by the Tenour of these Presents do require you all and every of you that whensoever the said *Philip Ryley Taylor* or his Servants shall come unto you with his goods and merchandizes you permit him and them quietly and freely to pass without paying any of the above mentioned Customs according to the Tenour of our Liberties. In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to our said Fellow Citizens to be made Patent under the Seal of the Office of the Chamberlain of the said City Given at the GUILD HALL there the 15 *October* in the *thirty first* year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George the second* by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and *fifty seven*.

WM. DEWING LS.
Chamberlain.

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RIVERS WENSUM AND YARE.

REFERRING to the Proclamation annually made at Hardley Cross, Norfolk, printed at p. 46, may I ask how comes it that the river at Hardley Cross is called the Wensum? Certainly Norwich stands on the Wensum and Yarmouth on the Yare, but where does one end and the other begin. It has always seemed unreasonable to me that the Wensum should lose its name when the much smaller river which comes from Trowse mills runs into it.

B. W. I.

CHURCH HERALDRY: DEANERY OF BRECCLES. No. II. ASHILL.

LET me make the following addition and correction to the list of Arms in Ashill Church (p. 55.)

I. With reference to the second quarter of the Cotton shield in the floor of south aisle of nave: it has been pointed out to me that Papworth's *British Armorial*s gives, Barry of six argent and azure, for Cotton.

II. On closer examination I find that in the second quarter of the shield of Edwards in the roof the cross *is potent*, as it ought to be; and should therefore be so described.

PEDOMETER.

At page 56, line 15, *Hockwold* is a misprint: the arms of Watts are those of a family of that name residing for several generations at *Horstead*. John Langley Watts, who died while Mayor of Norwich in 1774, was of the Horstead family.

B. G.

With regard to the arms of Watts, Edmonson's *Alphabet of Arms* (1780) describes them under the name of Watts of Hockwold, Norfolk, 1610. This description has been simply copied in the other books I have. Edmonson does not give his authorities, and he may have mis-read Hockwold for Horstead; on the other hand, it is possible that a family who had been settled at Horstead "for several generations" in 1774, were of Hockwold in 1610. How far back can your correspondent trace Watts at Horstead?

PEDOMETER.

BRECCLES.

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

I. A fesse ermine between three owls; impaling; On a chief three lion's heads erased. For John Webb, Esq., and Mary his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of England: died 1658 and 1656 respectively.* (*Webb*, of Kent. Gules, a fesse between three owls or. *Richardson*, of Norfolk. Or, on a chief sable three lions' heads erased of the first.—Edmonson's *Alphabet of Arms*.)

* Close to this slab, and fastened to it (as it were) by a strap and buckles cut in the stone, is a slab, almost round, about a yard in diameter, inscribed with the words "Stat ut vixit erecta." Can any of your readers give other instances of burial in an upright position? [All the coffins in the Hobart vault in Blickling church stand in an upright position.—Ed. E. C. C.]

II. A chevron engrailed between three owls; impaling *Webb* as above. Crest: on a wreath a falcon belled, standing on a branch of a tree couped and raguly. For Sir William Hewytt, Knight, who married Ursula, daughter of John Webb, Esq., and died 1667. (*Hewitt* of Pishiobury, Herts. Gules, a chevron engrailed between three owls argent. Crest: a falcon close argent, beaked, legged, and belled or, standing on a branch of a tree couped and raguly or.—Edmonson's *Alphabet*.)

CARBROOKE.

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

I. Three pallets; the dexter and sinister engrailed; the central one charged with as many mullets.† Crest: a lion rampant regardant. Motto, "Bonne esperance." For Robert Feverall, Esq., many years an eminent merchant in Walbrook, &c., who died 9th January, 1765, aged 67.

II. *Feverall*, as above, impaling; A cross patonce charged with a roundel. Crest of *Feverall*. For Thomas *Feverall* and Jane his wife, who died 1782 and 1795 respectively. (Or, on a cross patonce gules a bezant. *Doughty* of Hanworth, Norfolk.—Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

III. *Feverall*, as above, quartering *Doughty*, as above. For Robert son of Thomas and Jane his wife, born March, 1756, died Feb. 1772.

IV. Gules, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed. Crest, an escallop reversed. For Samuel, son of Robert and Elizabeth Alpe, who died 1804, aged 16.

Slabs in the Nave Floor.

V. Two bars gemelles; a canton ermine. Impaling; Two swans in pale between as many flaunches; The shield is ensigned with an esquire's helmet, but there is no crest. For Elizabeth Engle, relict of Benjamin Engle, of Great Yarmouth, who died Feb., 1741, aged 76. (*Ingloys*, Norfolk: Gules, two bars gemelles or; a canton argent, billey sable.—Edmonson's *Alphabet*. *Futter*, Norfolk: Sable, two swans in pale proper membered or, between as many flaunches of the last.—Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

VI. and VII. Two shields and crests of *Alpe* as before; for Robert Alpe and Elizabeth his wife, who died 1813 and 1810 respectively.

VIII. The Royal Arms carved in front of the organ gallery, viz., quarterly; 1 and 4, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; on an escutcheon surtout Hanover: with supporters, motto, &c. No date.

† Can any one supply the proper tinctures for the arms of *Feverall*?

CASTON.

I. Chancel Roof: on the bosses are fifteen shields charged with the arms of the following English Sees, viz. Canterbury, Norwich, Gloucester, London, Chichester, Lichfield, Hereford, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Rochester, Lincoln, Ely, Exeter, Salisbury, Winchester.

II. On a brass fixed to a bench-end in the Chancel, Ermine, a cinquefoil sable; on a canton or a bugle stringed. Crest: on a castle triple-towered a demi-griffin. Motto; Doe ever good. For Henry Dover, Esq., who died September, 1855, aged 66.

III. The arms of Queen Victoria affixed to the front of the ringing-loft.

LITTLE ELLINGHAM.

Chancel Windows.

I. Ermine, on a fesse gules three escallops or (*Ingram* *); on a scutcheon of pretence; Azure, ten mullets four three two and one or (*Alston*.)

II. Azure, a griffin segreant or, for *Corsallis*; impaling *Ingram* as before.

III. Gules, three round buckles argent. *Rosslyn*?

Mural Monument in Nave.

IV. Azure, a chevron between three escallops or, a bordure engrailed of the second. Crest: a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand holding a broken sword, the point dripping with blood. For Samuel Colby, 46 years Rector, who died 2nd April, 1860, aged 79.

GRISTON.

The Royal Arms over the rood-screen, blocking up the chancel arch; with the date, 1785.

MERTON.

Chancel—Mural Monuments.

I. On the north wall:—On a bend three martlets. For Hardwick Sewell, of Henny in Essex. He died 1742.†

II. On the south wall:—Azure, a fesse between two chevrons or; impaling, Argent, a chevron azure between three squirrels sejant gules. Crest: a wyvern's head. For Robert de Grey, Esq., who died in 1600, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell, of Harling, Knight.

* Rowland Ingram, M.A., Rector, presented 1860, resigned 1872.

† The arms of *Sewell*, as given by Edmonson, do not at all resemble this coat, which was perhaps adapted from the arms of *Savile*, viz., Argent, on a bend sable three owls of the first.

Brass on the North Wall.

III. A fesse between two chevrons; impaling, Twelve roundles between two flaunches. For Edward de Grey, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spelman, Knight, and died in 1548.

Slab in the Chancel Floor.

IV. Quarterly of six. 1. Barry of six, an annulet for difference. 2. A fesse between two chevrons. 3. The same. 4. A bend. 5. A fesse dancetté ermine between six croslets. 6. Quarterly, over all a cross fleury between five trefoils slipt; Impaling, A saltire engrailed. Crest of de Grey as before. For James de Grey, who died in 1665, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Martin Stutfield, of Dalham, in Suffolk, Knight. (*Stotewille*, Suffolk. Per pale argent and sable, a saltire engrailed ermine and ermines.—Edmonson's *Alphabet of Arms*.) Blomefield gives de Grey the following quarterings, from the visitation of Bisshe, Clarencieux, 1664. *Grey* alias *Cornerd*; Azure, a fesse between two chevrons or. *Baynard*; Argent, a fesse between two chevrons azure. *Barnardiston*; Azure, a fesse dancetté ermine between six croslets argent.* *Manning*; Quarterly azure and gules, over all a cross patonce between three [*sic*] trefoils slipt or. *Teye*; Argent, a fesse between three martlets and a chevron, azure.†

De Grey of Cornerd, in Suffolk, seems to have adopted the arms of Baynard, his over-lord, with a change of tinctures. A match with the heiress of Baynard, which brought Merton to the de Greys, gave them the right to quarter the arms of Baynard. The first quarter in the above coat is simply the arms of Grey (Barry of six argent and azure) with a difference; it is almost identical with the arms now used by the family of de Grey. (*See* No. XVIII. *infra*.)

On modern Poppy-heads in the Chancel.

V. Azure, a fesse between two chevrons or. *de Grey*.

VI. Argent, on a chief azure three crosses pattée of the field. *Clare*?

VII. On a wreath a pelican vulning herself.

VIII. Ermine, an eagle displayed. *Bedingfeld*, (*see* No. XXXII. *infra*.)

IX. Sable, besantée between two flaunches argent. *Spelman*, (*see* No. III. *supra*.)

X. Sable, a bend engrailed argent. *Braden*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XI. Quarterly gules and azure, a cross pattée (so carved) between four trefoils slipt or. *Manning*.

XII. *Lovell*, as impaled in No. II.

XIII. Chequy or and azure, a fesse ermine.

XIV. Argent, a chevron between three trefoils slipt sable. *Fitz Lewes*, (*see* No. XXXVIII. *infra*.)

* Vide *infra*, No. XVII.

† Vide *infra*, No. XXXIII.

- XV. Argent, a fesse between two chevrons sable. *Baynard*. (?)
 XVI. Azure, three cinquefoils or. *Bardolph*.
 XVII. *Barnardiston*, as blazoned above.
 XVIII. Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three annulets.
de Grey, as now borne.

Chancel Windows, beginning on the south side, and counting from west to east; three shields in each Window.

- XIX. *de Grey*, as in No. XVIII.
 XX. *de Grey*, impaling *Irby*, viz., Argent fretty sable, on a canton gules a chaplet or. For Thomas, second Lord Walsingham, and Augusta Georgina Elizabeth, his wife.
 XXI. *Irby*, as before.
 XXII. *de Grey*.
 XXIII. *de Grey*, impaling *Methuen*, viz., Argent, three wolf's heads erased proper. For George, third Lord, and Matilda his wife.
 XXIV. *Methuen*, as before.
 XXV. *de Grey*.
 XXVI. *de Grey*, impaling *North*, viz., Azure, a lion passant in fesse or between three fleurs-de-lis argent. For Thomas, fourth Lord, and Elizabeth his wife.
 XXVII. *North*, as before
 XXVIII. *de Grey*.
 XXIX. *de Grey*, impaling *Frankland*, viz., Azure, a dolphin argent (so painted; it should be or); on a chief or two saltires gules.
 XXX. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Frankland*, 2 and 3 *Russell*; viz., Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three roses of the field. For Augusta Louisa, wife of Thomas, fifth Lord, and eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. She died 28th April, 1844.*

Brasses on the North Wall of Nave.

- XXXI. *de Grey* (as in No. II.) impaling *Baynard*.†
 XXXII. *de Grey* and *Baynard* quarterly; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Ermine, an eagle displayed, *Bedingfeld*; 2 and 3 Lozengy. (*Todenham*? Barry dancettée of six azure and argent.—Edmonson's *Alphabet*.)
 XXXIII. *de Grey* and *Baynard* quarterly; impaling *Teye* (see under No. IV. *supra*), viz., A fesse between three martlets and a chevron.

* Mother of Thomas, sixth (and present) Lord, who succeeded his father, 31 Dec. 1870.

† The tinctures are not shewn on any of these brasses, except the ermine of *Bedingfeld*: the bearings of *de Grey* and *Baynard* are differenced by the charges being raised in one case and sunk in the other.

*On a Stone in the Nave Floor.**XXXIV. *de Grey.*XXXV. *Baynard.*XXXVI. *Manning.*XXXVII. *de Grey impaling Manning.**On the Wall of the South Aisle.*

XXXVIII. *de Grey impaling Fitz Lewes* (see No. XIV. *supra*). For Thomas de Grey and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Fitz Lewes. "After her desease he made himself preaste and so lived "xli yeeres, and dep'ted out of this lyfe the first of Septe'bre, 1556." —(Inscription on the brass.)

On a Stone, in the Floor of the South Aisle, from which two Shields are missing.

XXXIX. *de Grey impaling, Three lions passant in pale, Carew.* For Thomas, son and heir of Edward de Grey† (died 1562); his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Everode; and his second wife, Temperance, daughter of Carew, of Anthony in Cornwall.

XL. *In a Window in the South Aisle* are, France (modern) and England quarterly.

XLI. *Over the South Door*, the arms of William IV.

OVINGTON.

In a window on the north side of the Chancel are the arms of *Simons*, viz., Azure, a fesse wavy between three demi-lions rampant or. Crest: on a mural crown azure three arrows one in pale two in saltire, points downwards, barbed or, feathered argent, bound with a ribbon blue. For Edward Simons, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, Rector of Ovington 1810,† died April 11, 1865, aged 83: formerly Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge.

† At the election to the Rectory, by the Senate of the University of Cambridge, Mr. Simons polled 172 votes, and Mr. C. J. Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of London, 148.

FREEDOM OF NORWICH CITIZENS FROM TOLL, &c.,

p. 81.

A SIMILAR letter to the one you printed is issued to every man who takes up his freedom, and is produced, I believe, by his children when they in their turn take up their freedom. The exemption from tollage, &c., is, with all respect be it spoken, moonshine; the advantages of being free of the City of Norwich are a vote at parliamentary elections and the receipt of about six shillings a year from the rent of the Town Close Estate.

E. H.

* There have been five shields on this slab; one in the middle, and one at each corner. Only four remain: that at the upper left-hand corner is gone.

† See No. III. *supra*.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, EAST TUDDENHAM, NORFOLK.

THE Domesday Survey mentions a church at this place which probably stood on the site of the present building, but of which no remains are now visible. The oldest part of the fabric now standing is the south door, dating probably as far back as the reign of Richard I. (1189—1199). A north window in the chancel is Decorated, circa 1350; the south window of the tower and the west window of the nave are probably fifty years earlier. The other windows of the church are Perpendicular. The original ground plan remains perfect; the north chapel probably demolished in 1779 (when the lead off the nave roof and three bells out of the steeple were sold) was a Perpendicular addition. It would appear that a similar chapel was intended to be erected on the south side, but from the wall having been faced some few years since the indications of this are no longer visible.

The porch was built about 1460, as a bequest to its erection appears in 1458, and is a pleasing example of a Perpendicular porch. The doorway has a square label and in the spandrels is represented the Annunciation. In the right spandril the archangel Gabriel, borne on clouds, holding in his left hand a mace or sceptre, and in the right a scroll, (usually inscribed *Ave Plena Gracia*, but in this instance blank) genuflects towards the B. Virgin Mary in the other spandril, who kneels facing him. Before her stands the lily symbolizing her virginal purity, whilst the Holy Spirit descends upon her in the likeness of a dove in rays of fire. Above the doorway in bold and graceful crowned capitals is GLORIA. TIBI. TR. *query*, Glory to Thee, O Trinity,—a good example of the skilful manner in which the Norfolk masons of the fifteenth century wrought in flint and stone. Above this is a niche (which probably contained as at Loddon a representation of the Holy Trinity) with a small window on either side now blocked up. These lighted the parvise, which has been destroyed. There is a bequest to the soleryng of the church porch in 1502, to which date this niche, these windows and the pinnacles or finials of the porch, may well be referred. The door, with its stock lock, closing ring, and scutcheon, is Perpendicular.

In the interior the font first claims attention. It is coeval with the south door, the crisp foliage on both are alike, but the cable moulding round the top of the bowl suggests an earlier date than we have ventured to assign to the door.

Nor must we omit to notice the knightly effigy now placed against the north door of the nave. Its former position was on the south side of the nave, and the pulpit was built over it. There is a tradition that it represents Sir Edmund Berry, but if the Sir Edmund who died about 1433 be meant, we need not say the tradition is false, the effigy being that of a knight who died about 1300. The details of the armour agree with the monumental brasses at Trumpington and Bures. Our knight is represented nearly life size (5ft. 4in.) wearing over all a

flowing surcoat confined at the waist by a narrow belt or cord, concealed by the lapping over of the garment. A *hauberk* or shirt of mail reaching nearly to his knees, has a hood or *coif de mailles* fastened round the forehead with a strap, (seen at the side of the head) and sleeves ending in mufflers or gloves divided only for the thumbs. Under this hauberk or shirt of mail is the *haketon*, a quilted tunic of buckram or leather stuffed with tow or wool, worn to diminish the pressure of the mail against the body, and to prevent its being driven into the wearer by a blow from lance or sword. The skirt of this *haketon* is seen just above the right knee: the left leg has been mutilated. The poleyns or knee pieces (*genouillieres*, as they are generally termed) are probably of *cuir-bouilli*, but perhaps may be of steel. The legs and feet are enveloped in *chausses* of mail, and the spurs, fastened by straps across the instep and under the heel, are single pointed. The feet rest on a lion, no lance or sword appears, nor is there any sword belt or shield. The latter omission and the destruction of the original tomb have left us no armorial bearings by which we might have been able to have ascertained for whom the effigy was intended. Between his mailed hands our knight holds a heart, a very usual feature in monumental effigies both in stone and brass, and one which must have had a meaning once well understood, but now quite forgotten. A brass effigy of a lady at Great Ormesby holds a heart, upon which is engraved,

“Erth, my bodye I give to thee,
On my soule Jesu have mercy ;”

and we often find hearts inscribed “Jesu, mercy,” or simply “mercy.” At St. Alban’s an effigy of a monk holding a heart, is represented saying, “Create a clean heart in me, O God,” and a heart at Trunch has on it, “Cleanse my heart, O Lord.” These hearts held in the hands have been supposed to allude to the ancient Versicle and Response said before the Preface of the Mass. “Sursum Corda.” Lift up your hearts. “Habemus ad Dominum.” We have lifted them up to the Lord.

The bench ends of the nave are of about the year 1500, or very little later, they were carefully restored in 1855, up to which time they had been disfigured by paint. Some of the poppy heads are worth notice. No. 1 on the north side has the letters *dx* on both sides. No. 8 has on one side the sacred monogram *ihc* and on the other side a monogram of *I. n. or n. I.* On the south side Nos. 9 and 8 have capital letters on both sides respectively *D.* and *T.*, the latter a very pretty letter. The poppy head nearest the south door is more grotesque than our modern ideas would sanction. We cannot speculate as to its meaning. A portion of the screen in the tower arch appears to be old. The wood work of the chancel, with the pulpit, reading desk, and vestry, were erected at the expense of the late Vicar, Lord Bayning, in 1855. The chancel roof has since been ceiled with moulded ribs and carved bosses by the Lady Bayning. The stained glass of the east window was

painted by a lady, Mrs. Mellish, the wife of a former Vicar and Dean of Hereford, whose monument is hard by. We must not omit to mention the small monumental brass of a civilian and his two wives in the middle of the nave etched by Cotman; the inscription is lost, but the date is about 1500; his signet ring appears at the end of his rosary. With the notice of another memorial these desultory notes must close. A partially obliterated inscription near the brass effigies just mentioned records that Abraham Baist died at the age of 86 years in 1677, having been minister of this parish for 60 years. May similar length of days and tenure of office be the portion of all of us!

SHERRINGHAM PIER.

AT p. 37 I printed some documents relating to the old pier at Cromer, carrying on its history to the year 1580, and I now subjoin a copy of a petition* presented in March, 1593, relating to a similar erection at Sherringham, which, from the statements contained in such petition, seems to have been in hand for some years, and to have been aided by a Government Grant of all the forfeitures under an Act passed in the 24th Henry VIII. to compel the cultivation of flax and hemp.

As I remarked at p. 37, these piers, no doubt, comprised a jetty and breakwater, and the latter seems to have been the most important part of the whole. Blomefield does not mention the pier at all.

WALTER RYE.

THE lamentable distresse of the fisshermen inhabitants of hir ma^{tie} Towne of Sherringham in the Countie of Norff. beinge the cheife m^{rs} yearly for Iseland fisshinge from whence cometh the best provision of Linge and Codfishe to the benefit of this Realme.

FIRST before thextreame rage of the Sea beatinge uppon that coast was partely intercepted by the erection of the Peere yet in hande many good houses and substantiall dwellings in the said Towne were washed awaie and swallowed up by the same Rage and no doubte the greatest parte of the same Towne had ere this ben utterly confounded by the Sea had not the said Peere in the profound consideration of hir ma^{tie} and hir most honorable Counsell been begonne when it was.

Also many fisshermen wth their Boates and furniture had since been caste awaie thereaboutes as in former tyme they yearly were had not the same Peere been begonne and followed to the passe it is at which Peere if it were finished accordinge to the firste it woulde not onely defende the Towne and succo^r fisshermen inhabitinge about the coast

* From the *Domestic State Papers*, Eliz. vol. 244, No. 112.

but also be a convenient safeguarde for many ships indaungered uppon the Coast in fowle weather.

Towardses w^{ch} wourke it pleased hir ma^{tie} by thadvise of the ll of hir Highnes said Counseill to geve to certein Inhabitants of the seid Towne their Executors and assignes all the forfeitures w^{ch} to hir Highness hir heires or successors shoulde growe wthin the Counties of Suff. and Norff. by meanes of a Statute made in the xxiiijth yere of the raigne of King Henry the Eighte intituled an acte concerninge sowinge of flaxe and hempe w^{ch} act was since confirmed and advanced by another acte made in the fiveth yere of hir ma^{ts} Raigne and since againe by Hir Highnes Proclamacion geven at Richmonde the xvth daie of January in the xxjth yere of hir gracyous Raigne likewies ratified and confirmed to have to the use aforesaid for the terme of Seaven yeres from the date of hir highnes P^{res} pattent in that behalfe made bearinge teste at Westm the xvjth daie of February in the xxvth yere of hir mat^s most happie raigne.

By reason whearof and of the propre goods of the Townsmen spent uppon the said Peere theare hath been already bestowed uppon the buildinge thereof Two thousand poundes and beinge prosecuted wth effect will no doubte in tyme be made a very competent harborough or safetie to the Coast men and all other tradinge that waie and a sounde safetie to the Towne by the collections of hir ma^{ts} said guifte & contynuance of the said Act made for the sowinge of flax and hempe as aforesaid.

Also by the contynewance of the said Act theare ariseth thies and a number more commodities to this Realme firste many howsholders and others w^{ch} otherwise shoulde be Idle are diversly sett on wourke and live very well by convertinge the hempe here growinge to sondrie commendable and profitable uses as well for clothe for husbands and their families as also for Traces and other necessities fitt for husbandry Also much and very good Taelinge Cordes Halfers [*sic*] Cables and other necessities for navigacon are daily wraught by her mat^s subjects in this Lande wth the said Hempe to the greate benefitt of the subject Againe the goodnes of Englishe hempe is soch as a Cable or Roape of five ynches thearof made is farre better and will last much longer than a Cable of seaven ynches made of anny forrein hempe Likewies hempe growinge in Englande is alwaies readie at hande and cannot be restrained in tyme of neede by anny forrein prince w^{ch} is no small commodity and yet a thinge w^{ch} no doubte would decaie if the said Acte for sowinge flaxe and hempe shoulde be repealed for many men are geven to soch Idlenes as they rather respect ij^d pryvate proffit wth small labor then xij proffit to the common wealthe by such industrie as the sowinge of flaxe and hempe doth require albeit the chardge be like, the gayne their owne, and the Common wealthe onely profitted wth the use and weare thereof w^{ch} argueth that if the Statute shoulde be repealed theare woulde be very litle flax or hempe voluntarylie sown w^{ch} somewhat evidentlie appeareth in Suff: and Norff: wheare the collection of hir mat^s said graunte is made for

most men theare rathir choose to paie some small composicon towards the Peere then to be tyed to the sowing of flax or hempe accordinge to the Statute whearin every man is so freindly handled as no man hath nor shall have juste cause to complaine.

Againe if they sowe hempe the Realme is benefited as aforesaid and the gaine of the labour is to the Sowers themselves wthowt at all to the Peere And if they sowe none the paine is but small and yet converted to the buildinge and maintenaunce of the Peere w^{ch} presageth safetie to your suppliants and universall benefit to the lande for thearby wilbe comfortable harborough or greate reliefe for them and all others when the wourke is finisshed and in the meane space poor men are sett on wourke in the erectinge thearof w^{ch} beinge finisshed will yealde further meanes of trade and wourke to every function.

But if (as God forbid) the said Statute should be repealed whearby hir mat^s graunte shoulde abate and thearby the same wourkes shoulde not be prosecuted the whole chardge already bestowed were altogether lost and the trade of yo^r orators into Iselande overthrowne and many good mariners w^{ch} those voyagies and other occasions thearto incident make skilfull and very apte for navigacon cutte of to the greate detryment of hir highnes sea services many waies w^{ch} woulde be forseene.

And if it be alledged that the Peere hetherto doth small good It is to be aunswered that till it be finisshed the wourke cannot be perfect* and why it is not finisshed is because so greate a wourke wthout a longer tyme be performed wth so small collections But beinge performed and finisshed all the commodities aforesaid will consequently ensue.

It maie thearfore please yo^r honors and worships to conclude the contynuance of the said Acte for the sowing of hempe and flaxe generally or if it maie not so be that yet neverthesse Suff. and Norff. may be tyed theareto for the maintenaunce of hir mat^s said guifte w^{ch} will conclude so greate a good to all men traffiquinge that waie and to their ships and loadings as thearby yo^r orators and all others tastinge the benefitte or safetie thereof shalbe bounde to praie for you.

(Endorsed)

To the righte honorable m^r Secretary Wolley one of hir mat^s privie counsell.

Your distressed orators the Inhabitants of Sheringham and Beeston most humblie beseechen yo^r honor to peruse th'articles wthin written.

* The truth of this must be generally admitted.

CONVEYANCE, SKYNNER TO KENT, 1612.

AN ancient parchment Deed was a short time back rescued by a friend from a shop and sent to me, and if you think the following abstract from it worth preserving, you can give it a place in your *Collectanea*.

July 13th, 1872.

H. H.

THE Deed, dated May 6th, 1612, is a conveyance from John Skynner, senior, of Freeston, county Lincoln, Gentleman, to Robert Kent, of the Parish of S. Martin de Coslane, Norwich, B.D., and Anne his wife, of a tenement in that Parish, abutting upon land of the Hospital of S. Giles there, &c., which he had recently bought of Nicholas Palmer and Plesance his wife. The purchase-money, £100, to be paid as follows:—£20 of it on the Feast of the Ascension, 1613, in the porch of the parish church of S. Marten de Coslanye, and the rest by £20 a year at the same time and place, over four years.

RIVERS WENSUM AND YARE, p. 82.

WE had not space last month to say that modern maps and topographical writers are certainly wrong in making the Yare rise near Shipdham, and receive the Wensum at Trowse Eye. Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 3, says that the river keeps "the name of *Wensum* till it "meets the *Waveney*, and they being joined become the *Yare*, for all "lands on the course of this river are bounded by the *Wensum*." In a note he quotes a charter of 14th Edward I., which shows that Limpenhowe marsh abutted on the Wensum. We may add that in a contemporary account of the upsetting of a boat on the river, near Cantley, in 1345, the accident is several times said to have taken place in the river Wensum. In the Charter of Philip and Mary, by which the boundary of the city was fixed, the river as far as Hardley Cross is called Wensum. To the Manor of Surlingham belongs a swan mark which, in the conveyance made in the early part of the present century, is stated to be on the river Wensum; and a gentleman at Cantley informs us that although for the last sixty years the river there has been called the Yare, he has all along understood that the proper name of it was the Wensum. Anyone who has been across Breydon with a tolerable breeze and a weather tide, will recognize the aptness of its Celtic name,—"*Garw*," rough,—which could not with any propriety be applied to the river rising at Shipdham. We would suggest to our readers who have collections of early maps of the county, that it would be desirable to ascertain when the mistake arose.

EPITAPH AT GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.

SACRED to the memory of THOMAS JACKSON, Comedian, who was engaged December 21st, 1741, to play a comic cast of characters in this great theatre, the world, for many of which he was prompted by nature to excel. The season being ended, his benefit over, the charges all paid, and his account closed, he made his exit in the tragedy of Death, on the 17th of March, 1798, in full assurance of being called once more to rehearsal, and where he hopes to find his forfeits all cleared, his cast of parts bettered, and his situation made agreeable by Him who paid the great stock debt for the love he bore to performers in general.

The above is printed in H. E. Norfolk's *Gleanings in Churchyards*, p. 77. London, J. R. Smith, 1861. Does it still remain, and is it in the church or churchyard?

A.

 CHANCEL SCREEN AT BELAUGH BY WROXHAM,
NORFOLK.

THE saints on this screen, beginning on the north side, are,—

- S. JAMES THE LESS. Field vert, dress gold, cope pink lined with ermine; a fuller's bat in his right hand.
- S. PHILIP. Field gules, dress gold, cope brown lined with ermine; a basket of bread (all gold) in left hand.
- S. THOMAS. Field vert, dress gold, robe French grey lined with red, and a red hood; he holds a spear proper.
- S. BARTHOLOMEW. Field gules, dress gold, robe dark green or slate colour, and cape ermine; flaying knife in left hand.
- S. JOHN BAPTIST. Field vert, dress gold, robe red lined with ermine; in right hand a lamb proper nimbed or on a book with black cover and one gold clasp.
- S. PETER. Field gules, dress gold, cope dark olive; a gold key in right hand, and open book with red cover in left.

[*The Archway.*]

- S. PAUL. Field vert, dress gold, cope red doubled ermine; a book with black covers and one gold clasp in left hand; the right rests on a sword point downwards, hilt and scabbard red, pommel and guard gold.
- S. JOHN EV. Field gules, dress gold, robe olive doubled pink; right hand in benediction, left holds a gold chalice, from which escapes a devil (?) but this is obliterated.

- S. ANDREW. Field vert, dress gold, robe red lined with green; his right hand holds a saltire raguly, which rests on the ground.
- S. JAMES. Field gules, dress gold, cloak dark purple, brown hat thrown back; a Pecten or in right hand, his left rests on a pilgrim's staff. (Bottom of panel decayed.)
- S. SIMON. Field vert, dress gold, cloak red lined with green; in his right hand two golden fishes.
- S. JUDE. Field gules, dress gold, cloak olive lined with ermine; with both hands he holds a cockboat proper.

The faces have all been most carefully scraped out.

June 26th, 1872.

T. G. BAYFIELD.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT BLOFIELD CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THIS screen has been cut down to the rail, and the paintings having been restored do not possess much value as examples of early art. It is however worth while to note the order in which the twelve Apostles are painted. Commencing at the north end we find—

- S. MATTHIAS. Short axe.
- S. JAMES MINOR. Staff or club, book.
- S. THOMAS. Spear, book.
- S. JOHN EV. Chalice and dragon or evil spirit.
- S. JAMES MAJOR. Staff, scrip, shell, palmer's hat, book.
- S. ANDREW. Cross saltire, book.

[Doorway.]

- S. PETER. Two keys, book.
- S. PHILIP. Basket and book.
- S. BARTHOLOMEW. Knife, book.
- S. MATTHEW. Halbert, book.
- S. JUDE. Boat with sail held in both hands.
- S. SIMON. Fish.

It is noteworthy that the church being dedicated to S. Andrew, his effigy occupies the post of honour on the screen, *i.e.*, next to the doorway.

CHANCEL SCREEN, NORTH BURLINGHAM ST. ANDREW, NORFOLK, 1536.

- 1, 2. Figures effaced.
3. S. WITHBURGE, V., A.D. 743. Holding a model of the church of East Dereham; two does at her feet.
4. S. BENEDICT, Abbot A. D. 543. Pastoral staff and book; two devils at his feet.
5. S. EDWARD, K. C., A. D. 1066. Sceptre and ring.
6. S. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, A. D. 1170, Abp. and M. Crozier.

[Doorway.]

7. S. JOHN BAPTIST, A. D. 32. Book, with lamb, scroll, &c.
8. S. CECILY, V. M., A. D. 230. Crown in right hand, palm branch in left.
9. S. WALSTAN, C. A. D. 1016. Crowned, holding a scythe.
10. S. CATHERINE, V. M., c. A. D. 310. Sword and wheel.
11. S. EDMUND, K. M., (?) A. D. 870. Much defaced.
12. S. ETHELDREDA, V. and Abbess, A. D. 679. Book and Pastoral staff.

Under the figures on the north side, partly concealed by the seats built against the screen, is the following much mutilated inscription, *Orate p' aiabz Johis Benet et broris ac p' bono statu Th(ome) (B)enet et Margarete bror Anno dni 1536.* On the south side, immediately under the paintings of St. John Baptist and St. Cecilia, is another imperfect inscription, (*Orate pro aiabz Joha)nis Blake et Cecilie broris ac pro aiabz.* Further on, under St. Catherine, may be read, *Orate p' aiabz Roberti Frenys et Katherine*

It would thus appear that this screen was painted in 1536 at the expense of the families of Benett, Blake, and Frennys; and it has been remarked by the Rev. John Gunn, from whose description of this screen in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. 3, the list of saints just printed has been borrowed, that the "remarkable agreement between the names of the donors and the saints appears to indicate that the choice of these saints was made for their name's sake." Thus we find St. Thomas on the part of the screen for which Thomas Benett may be supposed to have paid, and over the names of John and Cecily Blake are painted St. John Baptist and St. Cecily, whilst St. Catherine appears over the name of Catherine Frennys.

The date, 1536, comes directly under the effigy of St. Thomas, and we cannot help remembering that in this very year the festival of his translation, July 7th, was abolished, and that two years later, having been charged with treason, the Attorney General appearing for King Henry II., and the dead Archbishop being defended at the public expense, he was on the 10th June found guilty; and it was ordered

that his bones should be burnt and his shrine demolished. Only a few months later, *i.e.* in November, 1538, a royal proclamation suppressed his remaining festival, and commanded that his name should be struck out of all books, and that his images and pictures throughout the whole realm should be put down and avoided. How thoroughly this was done we all know! And it is not a little remarkable that this painting having his name under it should have escaped.

PAINTED DOOR AT THE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS, KING'S LYNN.

A door in the vestry is made from part of a reredos, the subject being St. Peter blessing a monk. I should be glad of full particulars of the inscription issuing from the mouth of the latter, and to know who is supposed to be represented.

W. MARSH.

PANEL PAINTINGS IN WOODBRIDGE CHURCH, SUFFOLK, p. 48.

THE Rood-screen in Woodbridge church was destroyed about forty-five years since, and the panels now form the *three-decker* standing in the centre of the church: it is painted all over in imitation oak, and doubtless if the paint was removed we should find the original paintings. Under some of the pews, I have also found traces of the rood-screen. I wish the Rector could be persuaded to have the paint removed from one of the panels; we should then know for certain if they were completely destroyed or merely painted over.

257, *Clapham Road*, S.

W. MARSH.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION, HINDOLVESTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

ENTER'D a couple heare dothe ly that hatefull death did kill
Whyche lyvinge loved as man and wyfe and bent to God there will
Whose names to tell thus weare they callede, that deathe hathe refte
of life

Edmon Hunt the Gentleman and Margaret Hunt his wife
Children these had fourtene in all Daughters four and Sonnes tene
Two Infantes dyed, thre marchantes weare, Lawyers foure and one
devine

These Hunttes huntinge abroad the chase one Hunt oute hunted the rest
Who made this Stone in memory, how God his huntinge blest
Who hopes by fayth heaven for his haven in Christ that he shall fynde
Where welcome once no farewell is, suche welcome Gode vs sende

Obiit ille anno domini 1558. Octobris 11

Obiit illa anno domini 1568. Decembris 3.

The above inscription is engraved in brass: not being in Blomefield it appears well to preserve it.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK.

WE hope to be pardoned if, before commencing an account of the Tokens of Norfolk, we briefly review the previous history of our copper coinage, that we may shew the causes which led to these tokens being issued. Under the Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor dynasties, the whole of the authorized currency was of gold or silver. From the time of Edward I. half-pence and farthings of silver had been issued, but, the value of silver constantly increasing, these naturally became smaller in size, till at length the farthings were so diminutive that they were "lost almost as fast as coined." The necessities of commerce, the increasing exigencies of trade, and the wants of the poorer classes, rendered a well-regulated small coinage necessary; but our sovereigns, down to and inclusive of Queen Elizabeth, refused to allow such an issue. But Bishop Fleetwood says, in his *Chronicon Preciosum*, it was one of the greatest glories of Queen Elizabeth's reign that she "called in all the base money in the kingdom, and set our coin upon that noble foot on which it now stands."

We however find that during the sixteenth century traders and vintners began to issue their tokens, made of lead, tin, latten or leather, and these, with abbey counters, black mail, and base foreign pieces, formed the smaller currency of the country, the silver farthings being so small as to be wellnigh useless for ordinary purposes.

Fleetwood quoting from Camden gives "the names of several false and small pieces that were heretofore in use among our Fathers. In the time of Edward III. Crocards, Pollards, Rosaries, Cocadones, Stepings, and Staldings, were cried down. Gally-Half-Pence, which were brought hither by the Genoese Gallies, cried down by H. IV., Suskins and Dodkins by Henry V., and Blanks by Henry VI. There were also little Pieces coined by Henry VII. called Dandypratts, which, I suppose, were little and contemptible Things, because that Word has since been used to signifie small and worthless People."

The following extract from the Norwich Chamberlains' account of the year 1544, shows how much the currency was debased at that period:—"Lost ij^s in iij lyte Crownes; payd to M. Eyer & loste at Stirbridge ffayer xvj^d in a sowdyd Crown & lost vi^s viij^d in xxx^s of dandypratts devillingrots sold to John Bengemyn for xxij^s iiij^d, and lost ij^s iiij^d in xiiij^s of clipped & broken money; englishe coyne sold att the seyd ffayer at iij^s xj^d the vnc'."

Erasmus refers to the leaden tokens in his *Adagia*, page 130, and calls them "plumbeos Angliæ." These earlier tokens, on account of the perishable nature of the materials of which they were made, are now excessively scarce, and such as are known cannot, with certainty, be assigned to any particular county or town, on account of the rudeness and ordinary nature of their execution. These, it can be well imagined, did not fully answer the purpose for which they were intended, and the more the prosperity of the country increased, the more necessary it became that the government should take the matter

into its own hands. We accordingly find that, shortly after the accession of James the First, numerous proposals were made for the issue of half-pence, farthings, and even half-farthings, of copper; but not till 1612 was anything like a satisfactory result arrived at. In that year there was a proposal for the making of farthing tokens, "in which," to quote the words of Snelling in his *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England*, page 6, "it is desired that full power might be given to some sufficient persons to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens as might conveniently be issued among His Majesties subjects, according to their own desire, within the term of three years. Secondly, the said farthing tokens to be made exactly, having on one side, two sceptres crossing under a diadem, and on the other side J.R. crowned. Thirdly, His Majesty to receive half the profit every quarter without being at any charge. Fourthly, that they shall be made at any place where His Majesty shall appoint, and under the inspection of a surveyor. Lastly, every person that desired it might have 21/ in farthings for 20/ sterling; and be at liberty if at any time they should have too many of them to rechange them at the same rate." These proposals, with a slight modification of the third point, were agreed to; such modification being that the patentee should have the first profit of £25,000, but that all further profit should be for the benefit of the King. The patent was accordingly granted in 1613 to John Lord Harrington.

We find that in subsequent years the country was wellnigh inundated with these small pieces, insomuch that in many counties, especially Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, scarcely any other of the current coins were to be found. The patent for making these "Harringtons," for so they were derisively called, afterwards descended to various other parties. In 1626 it was in the hands of Frances dowager Duchess of Richmond and Lennox; subsequently in those of Sir Francis Crane, and afterwards it was held by Sir Francis Crane and Henry Lord Maltravers. In course of time, however, the patentees refused to rechange them, and this, together with the large number of counterfeits, led to a stoppage of their circulation, which took place about 1644.

The following letters, copied from the *Liber Ruber* of the City of Norwich, will shew the manner in which these "Harringtons" were circulated.

To o' verie louinge ffrends the Maio' Sheriffes
Aldermen and Com'on Counsell of the Cittie
of Norwich these dd

After o' verie hartie commendac'ons whereas it hath pleased his Ma^{tie} by his l^{res} Patentes dated the second day of August in the xiiijth yeare of his Mat^{ies} Reigne to grannt vnto vs the priuillidge of sole makeinge and issuinge of ffarthinge Tokens of Copper for the tearme of Seauen Yeares And hath by Proclamac'on lately published declared his Roiall pleasure that those Tokens now made shallbe from time

to time recharged to such as shalbe sur charged with them allowinge xxj^s in Tokens ffor xx^s in sterlinge mony for theeffectinge and performance wherof we haue appointed a convenient place in Lumbard Streete within the Cittie of London & haue authorised Simon Chamber gent and Thomas Garreet Goldsmith to attend there to see the tenor and contents of the said L^res Patents and Proclamac^on duely executed Nowe for that we conceive yo^r care and assistance may add much to the orderly and duly suppression of all other Tokens prohibited and for dispersing of his Ma^{ty}s Tokens by Proclamac^on allowed we haue wth this o^r Letter sent you Thirtie pounds in Toknes intreatinge your Kinde meanes for the dispersinge of them to such persons as shall haue occasion to vse the same reteining the mony in your hands till you heare further from vs and if you shall haue cause to vse any greater summe than those nowe sent upon yo^r letter to our said Substitutes in Lumbard Streete they shall be sent you And for yo^r paines to be taken therin there shalbe allowed to such vse as yo^a shall appointe xij^d in euerie xx^s issued and the benefite of the rechange yo^r care and paines herein we will take thankfullie at yo^r handes and wilbe readie to requite it as occasion shalbe offered and so we bidd yo^a hartely farewell and rest

Whitehall this eight
of December 1617

Yo^r very louinge ffrende
Lenox Bedford

The following letter will shew how unpopular they became in a few years.

To o^r very loueing frinds the maior
Sheriffes & Aldermen of the Cytie of Norwich

After o^r very harty Comendacions Wee are informed that his Ma^{ty}s ffarthinge Tokens of Copper which are of greate vse for markit folkes and all sortes of trades in and about London but espetialley for the releife of the poare are neuerthe lesse of small Credit and lesse vse in your Cyttye to the greate p^riudice of the poare there which by your good Care and direction may yeerely vent a great quantitie of them & the rather for that whoe soeuer there shalbe auctorized to isey the same shall also styll mayntayne the rechange thereof to such as shalbe surcharged therewith and discharge his account in money or tokens whensoever he shalbee therevnto required. Wee therefore pray you to take the same into y^r good Consideration and to order the isewing of them in such maner as in y^r best iudgement shalbe thought moste Convenient and soe nothing doubting y^r Carefull p^rformance heereof bid you very hartely farewell.

ffrom the Coarte of
Whitehall the 2 of
ffebbruary 1622.

Your very Loueing ffrinds
Lenox Arundale & Surrey

During the later years and troublous times of Charles the First but little attention could be paid to a subject of such minor importance as the coinage, and consequently we find that, about the year 1648, the

necessity of a well-regulated small coinage was more than ever felt, trade and commerce having considerably increased. The stirring political events of that period prevented the Government of the day giving the subject that consideration which it demanded, and consequently the traders and vintners in 1648, and in subsequent years many corporations, commenced to issue half-pence and farthings of copper and brass. These tokens, which are now known as "The Seventeenth-Century Tokens," were issued by traders and corporations in most of the towns and many of the villages of England and Ireland till 1672, in which year the royal half-pence and farthings of Charles the Second appeared, and the traders' tokens being no longer required ceased to circulate. From that time down to the present, with the exception of one period to be hereafter noticed, this country has had no reason to complain of the scarcity of its copper coinage. Having been guilty of this slight digression we will proceed without further delay to the subject of our heading.

The seventeenth-century tokens of Norfolk are more numerous than those of any other county, excepting the counties of Middlesex (which includes London), Surrey (which embraces Southwark), Kent, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. The number of varieties exceeds three hundred, which were issued in upwards of fifty towns and villages. The tokens are mostly farthings,—the city of Norwich, with upwards of one hundred varieties, not producing a single half-penny. There are no pennies, and the half-pennies are but few. Five places issued town tokens, namely, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Diss, and Cley.

The arms of the various companies to which the issuers belonged are favourite devices; no fewer than one hundred and eight issuers placing the arms of their respective companies upon their tokens. The Grocers' Arms occur upon the tokens of sixty-six issuers, the Mercers' upon twelve, Bakers' five, Drapers' four, Tallow-Chandlers' four, Apothecaries' three, Merchant Tailors' three, Blacksmiths' two, Haberdashers' two, Ironmongers' two, Coopers' one, Cordwainers' one, Dyers' one, Fruiterers' one, and Upholsterers' one.

The signs of taverns are also favourite devices, for, amongst others, we find The Lion, Saint George and the Dragon, The Bull, Eagle and Child, Feathers, Ship, Swan, King's Head, Rose, Dove, Cross Keys, Lamb, Man in the Moon, Crown, and Sun; but these must be cautiously received as representing inn or tavern signs, for in those days the house of every trader had its sign, and we find a cordwainer with a key on his token; a worstead weaver with a pine apple; a grocer with a heart on the stem of an anchor; a confectioner with the seven stars; and another worstead weaver with the oak (the royal oak); all of which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, might be fairly considered tavern signs.

A few issuers placed on their tokens merchants' marks; one or two, punning devices on their own names; others, the various implements of the trades or employments which they carried on; and some few the arms of their respective families. One issuer gives us the arms of

the city in which he lived, as well as a merchant's mark; and another uses the arms of the Duke of Norfolk. The earliest date which occurs on the tokens is 1650, the latest, 1671.

We have endeavoured to render the list as complete as possible, but as fresh varieties occasionally occur, especially in remote villages and places, it must not for a moment be presumed that it is complete. In the words of Captain Cuttle, "when found make a note of," and should any of your readers know of any varieties not mentioned in the list, it is to be hoped that they will speedily impart their knowledge to others through the medium of *The Eastern Counties Collectanea*.

St. Helen's, Norwich.

EDWARD A. TILLET.

A TABLE OF ENGLISH MONARCHS.

THE following verses were written by the late Mr. Hudson Gurney of Keswick. We believe them to have been hitherto only privately printed, and we know that copies are scarce. We have therefore much pleasure in giving them further publicity.

KING in a thousand sixty-six,
 Conquest did the Norman fix.
 Robert's right to Rufus given,
 Saw a thousand eighty-seven.
 First Henry first his subjects plundered
 In the year eleven hundred.
 At the Crown did Stephen arrive
 In eleven thirty-five.
 In eleven fifty four,
 Henry Plantagenet came o'er.
 Reigned eleven eighty-nine,
 Richard, dread of Palestine.
 John to Pope who did resign,
 In eleven ninety-nine.
 Henry the Third, in twelve sixteen,
 With Lords did Commons first convene.
 First Edward reigned twelve seventy-two.
 Whose sword did Wales and Scotland rue.
 Second Edward, thirteen hundred seven,
 Whose road, through tortures, lay to heaven.
 In thirteen hundred twenty seven,
 To Edward Third the throne was given.
 Second Richard, thirteen seventy-seven,
 Who thence by Bolingbroke was driven.
 Fourth Henry, thirteen ninety-nine,
 Begins the proud Lancastrian line.
 Fifth Henry comes, fourteen thirteen,
 Who conquered France in battle keen.

Sixth Henry, fourteen twenty-two,
Who lost the chance his father threw.
Fourth Edward, fourteen sixty-one,
The regal line of York begun.
In fourteen hundred eighty-three
Fifth Edward crowned and murdered, we,
With the Third Richard crowned, see.
The white rose sank! the blushing red
But doubtful bloom o'er Tudor shed.
Seventh Henry, fourteen eighty-five,
With Edward's daughter quick to wive.
Whence Henry Eighth, in fifteen nine,
Did claim from the united line.
Sixth Edward, fifteen forty-seven,
First King who ne'er by priests was shriven.
Then Mary, fools of Norfolk, we
Made Queen in fifteen fifty-three,
Who left to Elizabeth her state
In fifteen hundred fifty-eight.
Next Scottish James, "wi' muckle glee,"
Came south in sixteen hundred three.
First Charles reigned sixteen twenty-five,
Whose neck the Puritans did rive.
In sixteen hundred forty-nine
Did men to Commonwealth incline,
But Cromwell got the mastery
In sixteen hundred fifty-three.
Him dead, was Charles the Second fixt high
Upon the throne in sixteen sixty.
Second James reigned sixteen eighty-five,
Whence him the Whigs did quickly drive,
And took, with Mary, Will her mate,
In sixteen hundred eighty-eight.
In seventeen hundred two or one
The good Queen Anne to reign begun.
First George in seventeen fourteen
From barren Hanover was seen.
Second George in seventeen twenty-seven,
Whose justice did small mercy leaven.
Then George the Third in seventeen sixty
Began to reign and long he sticks t' ye.
Next George the Fourth, in eighteen twenty,
When work was scarce and workmen plenty.
Will, and his Bill, in eighteen thirty,
Some said 't was good, some said it hurt ye.
Victoria last, in thirty-seven,
Whom long may bless and prosper heaven.

NOTABLE EASTERN COUNTIES MEN,
temp. Q. ELIZABETH.

THE following is an extract from a MS. in *Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth*, vol. 244, No. 17, dated 18th January, 1593, purporting to contain "The names of diverse gentlemen of vallue and habelletie to serve sum in one function and sum in an other, placed heare according to their habitacions in the several counties of the Realme." The text of this MS. is by Maynard, Lord Burghley's clerk, alterations and corrections by Cecil.

Norff.	Sr Aſthur Heveningham Sr Edward Cleere Sr Will ^m Paſton Sr Thomas Knevett Sr Nich ^{as} Bacon (struck out) Sr Drue Druery Sr Will ^m Haidon (?) Sr Rob ^t Southwell (struck out) Sr John Peeton (?) Sr Robert Jarmin (struck out) Sr John Higham (struck out)	Suffolk.	Sr Robert Wingefeld Sr Owen Hopton (struck out) Sr William Walgrave Sr Philipp Parker Sr William Springe Sr Robert Jermin Sr Thomas Barneston Sr John Higham Sr Nicholas Bacon Sr Charles Framingham Sr Robert Southwell (struck out) Nathaniel Bacon Sr Clement Hygham Sr Tho Jermin
Essex.	Sr Henry Grine Sr Thomas Mildmaye Sr Thomas Lucas Sr John Peter Sr Willm Walgrave (struck out) Sr Robert Wroathe Francis Barrington Sr Ed Denny	Cambridge.	Sir John Cutts Sr Francis Hinde (struck out) Thomas Wendie John Hutton Sr John Payton Sr John Cotton Horatio Palavicino

Chelsea

WALTER RYE.

PROJECT FOR DRAINING THE FENS.

(1593—March 29.) 244, n° 97.

For the Right Honorable the Lord High Treasurer off Engl.

Project for the drayning off the fennes in the contes off Norfolke
Soutfolke Lincolne Cambrige Northampton and Huntington
A° 1593 the 29th of Marche p Humfrey Bradley.

CERTAIN meanes for the drayning off the fennes to be delivered unto her m^{te} and your Honor for the g'nall good by reducing of such a desert unto fartile ground ware drawn off late by me (as also they ware touched in a Discours off myne delivered unto y^r Honnor a° 1589 in Decemb^r). Yff therefore yt shall please your I ame ready to declare them more amply eather in wrytyng or by worde of mouth—the Chef pointcs be thyse, vid^t.

First. That yt ys faisible and easy, in Regard the fennes ley above the full sea-mark, have greate fawles at hande, good and pleasant grounds to cutt for the Loodes between thys and September next may be finished for the greater moete off the fennes wth 700 or 800 men

only; And that wth fyve thousand pound charge her ma^{te} maye inriche her coffers yearly forty thousand pounds besides infinite other Benefits to the Comonwealth.

The Cours to do y^t wth greate lykyng of the conties and parties interest both Oweners and Comencers ys by meliorating off theyr estate and contitions w^{thout} theyr charge and Aduenture.

For the Diversite off the Tenenures and Leases off the Fennes and opinions off men, the expedienst way ys to proceade by Act of Parlement allowing only so reasonable a portion for the drayning as the remainder beyng drayned maye at the least doble or treble the former benefits and increase unto the owenars amd comenars respectively.

Wherunto yff yt shall please your Lordshippe to sette hys hande during thys parlement your Honnor for thys and many other actions off worth shall eternize hys honnorable Renoun unto all posterite and increace hys Revenus by £2000 or three thousand poundes by yeare.

Yff her m^{te} and your Honnor be not mynded to the drayning I canne w^{thin} few days bring your Lordshippe the names of certain Gent^a of Worshippe and wealth willing upon any reasonable conditions to p^{ro}fourme the action.

Your Honnors

Most humble to command

HUMFREY BRADLEY.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN BELL RINGERS.

IN the year 1731 a stormy controversy took place between the ringers of St. Peter Mancroft and those of St. Michael Coslany, about "Composing a peal of Stedman's triples" in a certain time. This disagreement, which culminated in a row and "bloody noses," appears to have arisen through the following advertisement in *The Norwich Gazette*, or *Crossgrove's News*, for Saturday, October 30th, 1731:—

NOTWITHSTANDING the Pretensions of several ingenious Ringers in this City and elsewhere, who would bear the World in Hand that they have composed that most intricate peal of STEDMAN'S TRIPLES; this is therefore to satisfie all Lovers of that ingenious Art, that Thomas Melchior has composed it to Truth with Two Doubles, being the First that ever was composed all perfect Stedman, consisting of 5040 Changes: And was rung by him and 7 more on Monday the 25th of October, 1731, at St. Peter's of Mancroft in Norwich, in 3 Hours and 40 Minutes; and never a Bell out of Course, nor changes alike: By us whose Names are here subscribed, viz.:

NOTE.—If any of the Curious be desirous, they may see the Peal at John Forster's, at the Sign of the Eight Bells, in St. Peter's of Mancroft aforesaid, and satisfie themselves without laying any Wager.

Thomas Melchior	-	Treble
Thomas Blofield	-	2 ^d
William Palmer	-	3 ^d
Thomas Uther	-	4 th
John Gardiner	-	5 th
John Forster	-	6 th
Christopher Beauty	-	7 th
William Porter	-	Tenor

It is very probable that William Crane, of the St. Michael's Company, went to "The Eight Ringers," and had a squabble with Thomas Melchior, questioning the correctness of this statement, for

in *The Norwich Gazette* for November 20th, 1731, is the following advertisement:—

WHEREAS Thomas Crane did assert on Saturday before last, that that Master of Art (as he pleased to call me) rung 4860 Changes, and no more, on Monday, the 25th of October last, I will acquaint the World with his accurate Proceedings. First he placed himself in a Publick House, where People were often coming in and going out; by and by in a Yard, and often times walking backwards and forwards, telling the Strokes of the Tenor; which is the method he took to prove the truth of our Performance, as he himself confessed before the Justice: Now I appeal to the World, Whether or no this Man could be a proper judge of it? He also asserted that we rung but 3 Hours and an Half, and likewise that we rung 180 Changes too short; notwithstanding we rung 3 Hours and 40 Minutes, not only by Mr. William Riches's Watch, but by many others in St. Peter's of Mancroft in Norwich; and that the Peal contained 5040 Changes, John Webster (whom they supposed to be the Prompter) will firmly assert: And for the satisfaction of the Publick, I Thomas Melchior, who composed that most intricate Peal of Stedman's Triples with Two Doubles and no Alteration, and the rest of the Company who compleatly rung it in the aforesaid Time, do offer a Wager, Two to One, as far as Ten Guineas go, that Edward Crane's Peal (if it be the same they oftentimes indeavoured to ring at St. Michael's of Coslany) is not proper Stedman's Triples, according to Stedman's own Words, Pages 90, 91, 129, and 130; we will also make a Wager that Thomas Melchior's is proper Stedman's Triples, Proof as before, which we will prove before any reasonable Judge; but to challenge them to ring, is beneath us; for we know if we perform our parts to Truth, we may be sworn out of it: Therefore we leave them, as false malicious Brethren, not thinking it worth our while to answer their base, scurrilous, and scandalous Calumnies for the Future. *Note*, We take leave to tell the Aylesham Ringers, that we do not believe they rung 5040 Changes at once pulling down, any more than they believe that we have pricked or rung Stedman's Triples; but for their further Satisfaction, on the 28th of December, 1719, we rung 5040 Triple Changes (Two Doubles excepted) in 3 Hours and 6 Minutes, at Peter's of Mancroft: Thomas Barrett rung the 6th, Thomas Melchior the 7th, John Webster the Tenor, the other Bells my Domestick Adversaries rung; who though now at Variance with me, yet I hope they have so much Honesty left, as to justify me in what I here assert.

THOMAS MELCHIOR.

The newspaper war is taken up by Edward Crane and the St. Michael's Company, as is shown by the appended advertisement, that was inserted in *The Norwich Gazette* of December 4th, 1731:—

WHEREAS THOMAS MELCHIOR did assert in the News on the 27th past, that THOMAS CRANE did place himself in a Publick House where there were People coming in and going out; this is to tell him that Mr. Will. Aburn does here justify that he was in a Room of his, and that there was Nobody with him all the Time of their ringing, but Two of his own Company, till he had proved the Truth of their Peal; But this is just like offering to swear that their Advertisement was true; but when THOMAS CRANE went and made Affidavit before one of our Magistrates, that they rung but 4860 Changes, and that we put John Webster upon his Oath, he then cunningly said it was not the Peal they rung, but it was the Peal upon his Paper he would swear was true: Then we asked him why they advertised but 8 men, when he was fain to relieve the 6th man? He said, they did not count the Tenor man: Then why was he in the News? We asked him, how many Times their 5 fore Bells struck together in one part of their Peal? He owned 5 Times: Then how could their Peal be rung true without Bells out of Course? MR. MELCHIOR likewise was pleased to say, That the Peal we ring in St. Michael's of Coslany is not STEDMAN: I am very sorry he should shew his Ignorance to both City and Country: I will appeal to any Man of his Art, whether or no they ever knew the 6th and 7th Bells were turned Half the Peal one Way and Half the other Way, as theirs now do. I must tell him, that he

never pricked a Peal upon 7 Bells with only Two Doubles; if he had, he would have known how the great Bells should have come Home at their proper Places; and not to have taken himself to a Peal of 5 Bells, and fled to STEDMAN for Assistance; because the Peal of 5 Bells will work many ways, and so will GRANDSIRE on 5 bells as well as STEDMAN: Then I pray let any Man that is a judge in this Art tell me, Why STEDMAN on 7 Bells should not work as proper as GRANDSIRE on 7 Bells, and bring their great Bells Home at their Quarter, Half, Three Quarter, and Whole Peal's End? Likewise STEDMAN's Bob on 6 Bells, Why they work proper, and bring their great Bells Home at their proper Time? And so do other peals on 5, 6, 7, and 8. But alas! Mr. MELCHIOR, if you desire to keep to your Credit, you must go into St. Gregory's Churchyard and call up JOHN GARTHAN to do the Work for you. Pray be not affronted because I tell you the Truth.

EDWARD CRANE and his Company.

Edward Crane's reply brought forth the following rejoinder from Thomas Melchior, in *Crossgrove's News*, on Saturday, December 11th, 1731 :—

WHEREAS Thomas Crane in the last Week's Paper did pretend that Mr. Abunn would justifie, that he was in a Room of his all the Time that we were ringing, and that there was Nobody in the Room but Two of his Company: Be it known that Mr. Abunn informed us, that at their first coming they went into the Yard, where they sat and heard us ring for some Time; but finding it too cold, they went into the Room; but he going in some Time after, found only One Man there: Doubtless they had no discourse, for honest Tom was so brisk in telling the strokes of the Tenor, that he could hardly spare time to bid RICE GREEN go and be d—— because he would stay no longer. Tom methinks has an excellent Memory, and ears as long as an Ass, that he could not be put out of his Reckoning by any Noise the People made by going in and out: This indeed to me seems wonderful, for I have often mistook in telling Twelve Strokes of the Clock by some Interruption or other. But Tom was earnest in proving what he knew Nothing of; for whenever the Landlord came to see what he wanted, he clinched his Fist, shut his HARD MOUTH, and grinned at him; all this could not put infallible Tom out, but on he went telling the Strokes of the Tenor for Three Hours and a Half together; in which Time he told 4860 Strokes, as he asserted. Methinks this infallible Man ought to be Knighted for this grand Exploit: I would almost envy his great Skill in proving of Peals. I durst have sworn by the Paper we had with us, in which were set down the Bobs and their Distances taken from the original, that we rung 5040 Changes, and not Two Bells out of Course, in Three Hours and Forty Minutes. I think, I know what I wrote; and JOHN WEBSTER remarkt every Bob that I called, and will take an Oath that I called every Bob neither more nor less; yet honest Tom, by his unerring Rule of telling the Strokes of the Tenor, has sworn that we wanted Nine Score Changes: Likewise this HONEST MAN told JOHN WEBSTER, "that he never spoke that Word in his Life, but he would swear to the Truth of it." Let this be allowed him. But, alas! I am sorry for poor NED CRANE, finding him void of all knowledge of STEDMAN's TRIPLES. If the Peal we pricked and rung be not proper STEDMAN's TRIPLES, Why does he not accept the Wager Two to One proffered in our last? I tell you, Ned, I am of Opinion, that you would rather have made your Peal without Alteration than with, had you known how. You have owned that I was the first Man that ever turned the Sixth and Seventh; but let me tell you, they are All turned as well as those, else they would not be every Bell a Course alike; which takes away all Pretension of keeping your Bells as in GRANDSIRE. If your Peal had been without Alterations we would have owned it; but as it is it must be called NED CRANE's Triples and not STEDMAN's. I tell that Wise Gentleman who was your Prompter, before you found that nice way of nailing your Paper against the Wall to call your Bobs by, (though to no effect) that if JOHN GARTHAN had been alive, he would have laughed at your Ignorance, for assigning Hunts to STEDMAN's TRIPLES; whereas STEDMAN says, every Bell has a Course alike.

THOMAS MELCHIOR, by the consent of his Company.

Meanwhile the St. Michael of Coslany's Company endeavoured to outdo their opponents of St. Peter's by ringing Stedman's Triples; and in what time they accomplished their task, and how they were interrupted, are graphically described in the following advertisement, inserted in *The Norwich Gazette* for the week "from Saturday, December 18, to Saturday, December 25, 1731 :"—

WHEREAS Mr. MELCHIOR did advertise on the 11th Instant, by the Consent of his Company, a kind of Banter upon St. MICHAEL's Company; but not one Word of Truth, unless it was that honest TOM had ears as long as an Ass: Truth indeed, but it is such Asses as themselves; but that is not all. Whereas on Monday the 6th of this instant December was rung at St. MICHAEL's that ingenious Peal called STEDMAN's TRIPLES, which contains 5040 Changes (being the First time that ever it was rung), notwithstanding some of St. PETER's Company did employ a Bell-Man to cry about the Streets the following scandalous Verses just before we began to ring, viz. :—

"This is to give Notice, to all Sorts of People,
That the Ringers that practise at St. Michael's Steeple
Have craz'd their Brains, by setting forth false Pretences,
That it is to be fear'd, they have quite lost their senses,
Therefore let 'em repair to JOHN FORSTER's, and 'tis plain
There's those that can help them to their senses again."

And a little before the Peal was ended, they had the impudence to swear we should not ring it out; and so did fling Stones up the Church Leads, and against the Doors, and did cause the Boys in the Street to cry Huzzas; nay one of them was so impertinent, as to open the Window of the Church to have got in; but was prevented by the People that stood to hear the Peal come out, and were sent Home to their Shame with bloody Noses; all this some Hundreds of People saw, who stood to hear the Peal: this is good Credit for St. Peter's Ringers. Mr. MELCHIOR was pleased to say, that the Peal we rung is not STEDMAN's TRIPLES. I will meet him before any Gentleman who is a proper judge of that Art, and belongs to neither Company, and I will lay down my Peal at Length, and he shall do the same, and let us dispute it out which is the properest Peal according to STEDMAN's own Rule on Five Bells. Mr. MELCHIOR, you are pleased to say that in STEDMAN every Bell has its Course alike; but STEDMAN is mistaken, and so are you. These are the Names of the Men that rung the Peal on Monday the 6th Instant aforesaid, viz.—

Richard Barnham	- - Treble	William Pettingall	- 5 th
Edward Crane	- - 2 nd	Thomas Crane	- - 6 th
John Harvey	- - 3 rd	Rice Greene	- - 7 th
Robert Nockold	- - 4 th	Robert Crane	- - Tenor

The next week Thomas Melchior thus replies:—

WHEREAS Mr. EDWARD CRANE (not Sir Thomas) did in the public News on the 24th of December, 1731, charge St. PETER's Ringers with many base and scandalous Actions, which they are ashamed to hear of, much more to act; for I must tell you that St. Peter's RINGERS Scorn to act or encourage any such thing; neither can you bring any one Person of those Hundreds that you mention, that can prove they did any one of those Things you charge them withal; if you could, you would have set down the Name: Perhaps you thought that Every Body had long Ears and a foul Tongue, that would swear to that they knew Nothing of; but you are mistaken as well as others of your Company, who pretending to justify it, heard it all denied to their Faces by their own Neighbours. As for a Bell-Man's being employed, you may lay that to whom you will; but the Intent of it (as I am informed) was to animate

your fearful Hearts at the dreadful Approach of your Alterations. For who could have thought that the Sight of those dismal Changes could have defeated such old Veteran Ringers, and put them out 11 Times together, as you have lately been at St. MICHAEL's; where you likewise say that you rung 5040 STEDMAN's Triples: But it was rung no otherwise, than with Changes alike; Witness your 4th Bell dodging Behind with the 3^d 2^d and 7th, Back-Stroke, instead of 2 4. These Things are not to be found in your Peal as you prick it, yet you all inserted your Names that you rung it; much akin to your former Assertions. Likewise you say STEDMAN and I are mistaken, by saying every Bell has a Course alike. As you have accused us in Publick, it is reason you should dispute us in Publick; and in your next let me know your Opinion, if these Figures in the Margin be the proper Form and Grounds of STEDMAN's Doubles? And whether they, by being wrought 5 times over, in an expressible denominative Course, do not produce 60 changes every Bell a Course alike? And whether your whole Peal begins from every 12th Change throughout your 5040, as mine and this Peal in the Margin successively do through the 120?

THOMAS MELCHIOR.

In the same Journal for the week ending January 8th, 1732, Edward Crane answers Thomas Melchior as follows:—

WHEREAS MR. MELCHIOR refuseth to meet me before any Man that belongs to neither Company, and that is a judge in the Art of Ringing, but desires that I should dispute with him in Publick: As long as he can deny the Truth in the publick Prints he will go on with his base and scandalous Actions; for he would make the World believe, that he is a very great Man, and exceeds all in that Art. But, MR. MELCHIOR, you call me to an Account, for saying, STEDMAN is mistaken, and so are you; but if I be right, it is so: STEDMAN in Page 129 says, That all the Bells have a like Course: But if it be so, then tell me why there is Two Alterations in STEDMAN on Five Bells? For the 2^d and 3^d change Places, therefore every Bell hath not a course alike; if they had, every Bell would have changed as well as they. But STEDMAN in Page 130 says, "Whatsoever Two Bells be dodging behind, at the first Extream; the same Two Bells coming together again Behind, is certane Warning for the second Extream to be made:" But I must tell you, that in my Peal of 5040, when the Doubles are made, the same Bells dodge Behind at the first and second Extream, or Alterations as you are pleased to call them. But, to the End the Publick may not be imposed on, I have prickt the first Twelve Changes as STEDMAN did himself, and the rest by Quick Hunt; and I would have the world take Notice, that the first Time MR. MELCHIOR makes his Two Doubles, with the same Two Bells dodging as STEDMAN does on Five Bells, I will give him a Bowl of Punch of 10^s to chear up his drooping Heart: For I design to answer no more of his base and scandalous Advertisements, but rather advise him to keep his Money; and to give every Man his Half Crown again, that he had for his Peal of STEDMAN's Triples with 14 Doubles and 21 Alterations.

EDWARD CRANE.

The hint to close the controversy was not taken by Thomas Melchior, who the next week sent the following to *The Norwich Gazette*:—

MR. CRANE, I expected that such an ingenious and compleat Ringer as you have stiled yourself, could have found an Answer to Two such easie Questions as I proposed in my last; and not have shifted them off with a false Notion, that I refused to dispute you before any Man that belongs to neither Company; these are scandalous Actions indeed in such a Man as you, who knows nothing but how to carp and cavil at another Man's Works, as at the Extream of STEDMAN; where you say the 2^d and 3^d change Places, therefore every Bell hath not a course alike: But you are

mistaken, and not STEDMAN; for if the first 60 changes be every Bell a like Course, so have the last 60; for they do not change Courses, but only Places; for the Courses are intire Whole throughout the Peal, beginning 2 1 3 5 4 from every 12th change which 12th changes are the real true Course and Grounds of the Whole Work. And DOLEMAN in Page 46 says, "In this Peal Every Bell hath one and the same course, there being no proper Hunt nor Half Hunt thereon." Now if Stedman be mistaken (who was Master of a College in the University, and a learned Mathematician) with DOLEMAN and others, Why need I take amiss MR. CRANE's saying I am mistaken too? for he is a Learned Man and knows OMNIA BENE in his own Conceit. However he may look into STEDMAN, Page 90, and he may see why there are 2 Alterations in STEDMAN on 5 Bells. And in Pages 129 and 130 it is said, "Every Bell that comes Behind dodges 6 changes with one Bell, and 6 with another; and then in Course the parting Change brings it down 1 6, cuts compass, the next doth not, and so by Turns successively;" for which you cannot shew throughout your 5040: For at your Quarters' Peal's End your Bells come thus, as in the Margin, it being your Alteration; where there are 3 Parting Changes out of 7, instead of 1 in 6. Likewise the Treble is turned out of a quick Course into a slow one, which should have led a whole Pull. By this may be seen, who is willing to impose on the Publick; not I, nor on you neither: For if Sir THOMAS and another Gentleman had not kept up all Night, you had never had the Peal with 14 Doubles, but they persuaded me to sell it; and if they had not bought it, you had never known the proportionable Parts of it; for you cannot divide the Number of your Fingers, by the Rule of Arithmetick; You know you had your Bargain, but you shamefully unman yourself to cry for your Money again. However, I will take your Advice, and in a short Time will send you word who shall be your judge, and where I will dispute you in private, as you desire.

THOMAS MELCHIOR.

This ended the controversy. Which Company of Ringers had the best of it I must leave "a judge of the art" to determine.

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

WALL PAINTINGS AT SPROUGHTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

DURING some repairs in this church in the year 1844, the following representations were discovered:—

1. In the north aisle, on the wall,—a fresco painting of St. Christopher.
2. In the south aisle, near the piscina,—an outline painting, depicting a female head, crowned.
3. Also, at another point,—a portion of a figure, with wing of a dragon.
4. Another, an armed man, with sword, on horseback.

Were any drawings then taken or published of them, and if so, can they now be seen, or referred to, and have the paintings been again covered up, or is any thing more known about them?

16, *Blomfield Terrace, London.*

CHAS. GOLDING.

[2, 3, 4, we should imagine, belonged to a painting of St. George and the Dragon.—ED. E.C.C.]

CHURCH HERALDRY: DEANERY OF BRECCLES. No. III. SAHAM TONEY.

I. In the east window the arms of Queen Victoria.

II. Mural Monument on the north wall of the chancel: Gules, three pears or, on a chief of the second a lion issuant sable; impaling, Gules, a saltire between three crozlets or. For Charles Parrott, LL.B., rector, who married Maria, daughter of Robert Francis of Norwich, and died in 1787, aged 72.

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

III. On a chevron between three cranes as many cinquefoils pierced. Crest: A crane's head erased. For Thomas Crane S.T.B. "hujus olim eccl'ie servus. Tutamen ut mortem nunqua' timeas semper cogita." 1662. (Argent, on a chevron azure between three cranes sable as many cinquefoils or. Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury.—Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

IV. *Crane* as before, impaling; A fesse between three dolphins. For Mary wife of Thomas, son of Thomas Crane, 1671. Her arms are also carved in a lozenge at each corner of the stone. (*Leman*. Azure, a fesse between three dolphins argent.—Edmonson's *Alphabet of Arms*.)

V. *Crane* as before. For Thomas Crane of Norwich, merchant, 1700.

VI. A fesse vair between three two-headed eagles displayed, Crest, an eagle's head. For Thomas Shuckforth of London, merchant. 1665.

VII. *Shuckforth* as before. For Richard Shuckforth, 1671.

VIII. A pile surmounted by a chevron; impaling, Per pale, a chevron engrailed between three fleur-de-lis, an annulet for difference. Crest, a stork's leg erased. For Francis Dixon of Watton,* who married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Thomas Shuckforth of Saham, and died 1722. (*Dixton*, Gloucestershire. Sable, a pile argent surmounted by a chevron gules.—Edmonson's *Alphabet*.)

South Aisle of Nave.

IX. On a hatchment. Gules, two bars and in chief three annulets argent. For William Grigson, clerk, formerly of West Wretham in this county.

X. On a large wooden mural tablet. Gules, a fesse ermine between three two-headed eagles displayed argent. Crest, an eagle's head erased argent. For Thomas Shuckforth and Rebecca his wife; son of William Shuckforth by a daughter of Thomas Crane, rector. See No. III.

SCOULTON.

Chancel—Mural Monument on the East Wall.

I. Or, on a chief indented azure two mullets of the field. *Daye*.

On a Slab in the Chancel Floor.

II. Gules, a chevron ermine between three mullets pierced argent.

Crest, a dexter arm vested, holding in the hand a mullet. For Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Lane, rector: she died 1825.

Nave—Mural Monument on the West Wall.

III. *Daye* as before.

IV. On a slab in the floor. Arms obliterated. Crest, on a cap of maintenance two wings expanded. For *Daye*.

Hatchment on the North Wall.

V. Ermine, on a cross gules five escallops argent; *Weyland*; impaling, Azure, a talbot passant or, on a chief indented argent three crozlets sable. *Keene*.

VI. Arms of George III before 1801, *i.e.* with the arms of France in the second quarter.

AN ESSEX (?) ACCOUNT BOOK.

I HAVE in my possession a long narrow account book of the expenditure of a gentleman from the beginning of 1760 to the end of August, 1761. Though the date is comparatively recent, some of the items are curious, and their publication may serve to identify the writer, while the prices, &c., may be of general interest.

That the writer was an East Angler I have little doubt; from such expressions as "Mr. Corney *say* in the Granary is 40 quarters." One of his residences seems to have been called "Myles." He visited at Cames Hall, Mr. Justice Noel's, Sir John Cope's, Mr. Montague's, and elsewhere, and was the executor of the will of a Mrs. Hitchcock, at Devizes.

He must have been a rich man, for his expenditure for 1760 was £2761. 5s. 6d., and besides landed property, mortgages to the amount of over £6000. are incidentally referred to, and in a list of plate handed over by him to a Mr. Waite to keep on 8th April, 1761, about 200 articles are enumerated.

He also owned farms in Sussex.

The book came into my hands with some documents relating to the family of Luther of Kelvedon in Essex, and a sister of the writer seems to have married a Luther.

If any of the family can identify the journalist and care to have the book, I shall be very happy to hand it over.

Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

* This appears to be the coat of his son, Francis Dixon of Upwell, Esq., Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in 1757, who married Mary, daughter of John Johnson.—(From information kindly supplied by the Rev. W. Grigson, Rector of Whinbergh.) Among the arms given to Johnson in Edmonson's *Alphabet* are these: Per pale azure and gules, on a chevron argent between three fleur-de-lis or as many escallops of the second.

(1760.)	A Turkey	..	..	..	..	1	0
	2 wiggs	..	..	..	..	3	3 0
	Paid for the Horsess and Hosteller (*)	..	..	..	..	1	13 2
	Gave the maid	..	..	..	..	5	0
	At Sarum for 2 dozen of wine †	..	..	..	..	2	1 9
	Wax candles & sand	..	..	..	..	1	8
	For a quire of paper	..	..	..	..	2	0
	Coffee house & chair	..	..	..	..	2	6
	Gave my wife	..	..	..	200		
	Paid Dore for 17 chickens	..	..	..	..	13	4
	For a Calves Head	..	..	..	..	2	
	Paid for a cheese 35 ^{lb} at 3½	..	..	..	..	10	2½
	Oranges & lemons	..	..	..	..	6	
	Paid for five geese	..	..	..	..	7	6
	Paid Underhill for Claret	..	..	..	35	15	
	My dinner in London	..	..	..	..	14	
	Paid for 13 chickens	..	..	..	..	13	6
	Six mackarell	..	..	..	..	4	
	Coach hire to London	..	..	..	..	19	
	Paid for Eight heifers & a Bull	..	..	..	43	2	
	Silk for my Daughters	..	..	..	32	13	6
	Venison	..	..	..	2	8	
	Toothpicks	..	..	..	..	1	
	Six dozen of mountain	..	..	..	6	7	
	Chair hire for a week	..	..	..	7	6	
	Six days for Horses & expenses at Southampton	..	..	..	15		
	Twenty handkerchiefs	..	..	..	3	10	
	P ^d for India Cabinet	..	..	..	11	1	
	P ^d Acts of Parliament	..	..	..	4	4	1
	P ^d for Snuff	..	..	..	3	7	0
	P ^d for Newspapers	..	..	..	3	17	3
	P ^d my Journey to London & back again for a week	..	..	..	14		
	P ^d for a Straw ‡	..	..	..	1		
	Paid at the Coffee house	..	..	..	9	0	
	For tea at the Coffee House	..	..	..	10	0	
	Paid for fish	..	..	..	6	6	
	Supper	..	..	..	14	10	
1760.							
May 9.	Expenses at Witham	..	..	..	2	2	0
10.	At Stocke	..	..	..	1	2	
11.	Tarmish Hall	..	..	..	3	8	
12.	Ipswich	..	..	..	7	6	
	Woodbridge	..	..	..	2	10	
13.	Wickham Market	..	..	..	15	6	
	Alderton	..	..	..	1	1	
14.	Hinton Hall	..	..	..	10		
	Framingham	..	..	..	1	12	
15.	Budelsdale §	..	..	..	1	16	
	Servants	..	..	..	3	6	

* A late example of the original spelling of the word ostler.

† Not a guinea a dozen!

‡ A libellous or scurrilous pamphlet was frequently *given* to any one who bought a straw of the vendor, who was thereby supposed to have evaded the penalty of selling the work in question. The date is 26 Feby. 1760.

§ Botesdale, locally Budsdale.—This is a curious instance of a stranger spelling the word as pronounced.

May 16.	Clare ..	..	..	..	2	2
	Yoxford ..	..	..	..	1	12
17.	Berry ..	..	..	..	1	12
	Burgate ..	..	..	..		5
18.	" ..	..	..	..	1	16 6
19.	Witham ..	..	..	..	10	6
	Servants ..	..	..	..		5
	Paid the postilion ..	..	..	..	2	2
	Paid 4 nights for horses ..	..	..	..	15	8
	Paid for the Billiard table (*) ..	..	..	..	44	
	A pair of billiard balls ..	..	..	..		5
	From Bath to Essex ..	..	..	..	15	10
	Paid for a She ass & foal ..	..	..	..	3	3
	Shaveing ..	..	..	..		2
	For a Setting puppy ..	..	..	..		10 6
	2 doz. & half of chairs ..	..	..	..	39	13
	Paid Corney for 66 sheep ..	..	..	..	33	13 2
	Paid for a hatt for my wife ..	..	..	..		6
	Gave my grandsons ..	..	..	..		4
	Paid my expenses from Wilts to Lyme & back again ..	..	..	..	25	1 6
	Paid my son his quarter not due till Michaelmas next ..	..	..	..	50	
	Paid my sisters their Quarters ..	..	..	..	50	
	Gave a Poor man for his loss by fire ..	..	..	..		10 6
	Paid for a week shaving ..	..	..	..		3
	For a Hare ..	..	..	..		2
	For finding Hares ..	..	..	..		6
	Paid for a flower'd Tissue ..	..	..	..	13	
	For making by Mrs. Hay ..	..	..	..	2	17
	Paid for a muff ..	..	..	..	2	11 6
31 Xber.	Gave the waiters at both rooms ..	..	..	..	1	11
	Gave my own serv ^{ts} ..	..	..	..	2	1 6
	Gave the waiters at Coffee ..	..	..	..		5
	For a Postchaise from Maidenhead to Hounslow ..	..	..	..	13	6
	From Hounslow to London ..	..	..	..		10

WILLIAM BREWSTER AND THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

I FIND in the registry of burials at St. Peter's Mancroft, that a WILLIAM BREWSTER was buried March 12th 1572. Another William Brewster was buried August 14th, 1579. It occurs to me that a careful examination of the wills of that period might throw some light on the Brewster family. Elder William Brewster, the faithful friend and guide of the Pilgrim Fathers—the first settlers in New England—might be connected with the Brewsters of Norwich. He was in the service of Secretary Davison, and afterwards appointed Post Master at Scrooby. His birthplace has not yet been traced, nor that of John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrims. It would interest the people of America exceedingly to discover by clear and certain evidence their pedigree.

9, Surrey Square, London.

JOHN WADDINGTON.

* A stiff price, considering the value of money: the balls, however, are out of all proportion cheap.

EAST ANGLIAN BRIEFS.

On a recent inspection of the parochial registers and books of the following parishes and towns in this neighbourhood, I found recorded the results attendant upon the reading of several East Anglian briefs. Thinking they may interest some of your readers I have appended them.

Stamford August, 1872.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

EASTON, NORTHANTS.

1689 Sept.	Bungay	..	..	..	..	00	12	08
1692-3 Mar. 12	Eldsworth, Cambs	..	..	..	..	00	03	06½
„ „ 19	John Clopton & others, Norwich,	poor						
	sufferers by casualties at sea	..				00	06	00
1693 Dennis	Gunton of Wickmar, Norwich	..	..			00	03	04
1695 Nov. 3	Granchester, Cambs.	..	..	..		00	03	04
1695-6 Mar 21	Mildenhall, Suffolk	..	..	..		00	02	00½
1697 May 2	Streatham, Ely	01	18	00

UFFORD, NORTHANTS.

1708 May 30	Great Yarmouth	00	02	00
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STAMFORD, ST. JOHN'S.

1689 90 For	Bungay in Suffolk	00	04	04
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STAMFORD, ST. MICHAEL'S.

1661	Little Melton, co Norf.	00	08	00
1661-2 Mar. 16	Soulbay, co Suff.	00	15	10½
1663 Aug. 23	Harwich, Essex, repairing church & steeple					00	07	03
„ Oct.	Milton, Cambs.	..	..	..	..	00	10	02
1665 June 11	John Waylet of Ilford, in Essex	..	..			00	06	07
1667 May 12	Hinxton, Cambs	..	..	..	..	00	07	08
1668 Dec. 13	Haverhill, Suffolke	..	..	..	..	00	12	10
1669-70 Mar. 20	Thetford, Norfolk	..	..	..	..	00	06	10
1670 June 14	Isleham, Cambs.	..	..	..	..	00	13	04
1670 Oct. 9	Rampton, Cambs.	..	..	..	..	00	06	00
1670-1 Jan. 22	Beeles, Suffolke, for a fyre	..	..			00	07	04
1675 July 11	Whatton, Norf.	..	..	..	..	00	08	04
1677 May 20	Cottenham, Cambs.	..	..	..	..	00	16	06
„ Sept. 16	Blithburgh, Suffolke	..	..	..	..	00	07	01
[No date.]	Horsham St. Faith's, Norf.	..	..	..	..	00	09	06
1680 May 6	East Dearham	..	..	..	..	01	14	05
1681 Aprill 10	Duxford, Cambs.	..	..	..	..	00	08	08
1683 May 20	Stoke by Clare, Suff.	..	..	..	..	00	07	00

STAMFORD, ST. MARIES.

1677 May 20	For Cottenham, in Cambs...	..	..			00	08	10
	And from St. Johns	..	..	..		00	10	03
„ Nov. 4	For Blitheburgh, Suff.	..	..	..		00	04	07
	St. John's	..	..	..	..	00	07	03
1678 Dec. 23	For Horsham St. Faith's in ye county of Norfolk	..	..	..	..	00	04	08
1678-9 Jan. 20	From St. John's for the preceding	..				00	05	05

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS.

BEING about to edit for Messrs. Taylor and Son, of Northampton, a descriptive list of the Town Pieces and Tradesmen's Tokens of the seventeenth century, I should esteem it a great favour if any collector would forward me a description of such as are not in Boyne's admirable list, or oblige me with any notes respecting the issuers.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK.—II.

ALDBOROUGH.

1. *O.* JOHN BRIGGS OF 1671—A ship.

R. ALBOROVGH HIS HALPENY—I.B.

The name of Briggs is common in Norfolk, and is still found at Alburgh. This token may not, however, belong to Norfolk, as there are places named Aldborough in Suffolk and Yorkshire. A token of John Murdocke probably belongs to Aldborough in Suffolk, for the reason given by Mr. Golding in *The Coinage of Suffolk*. A token of John Yates of Albrough belongs to Aldborough in Yorkshire.

ALDEBY.

2. *O.* PHILLIP ROBATS—A lion passant guardant and three stars.

R. OF ABY IN NOFOCKE—P.M.R.

ASHBY.

3. *O.* HVGH SHERWOOD—The Grocers' arms.

R. IN ASHBY 1656—H.S.

4. *O.* IOSEPH SHERWOOD—The Mercers' arms.

R. IN ASHBY 1655—A bull's head.

It is doubtful whether these tokens are correctly placed here. The name does not appear in the Registers of Ashby near Loddon. Mr. Boyne has attributed them to Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire.

AYLSHAM.

5. *O.* IAPHERY FLAXMAN—St. George and the dragon.

R. IN ALYSHAM 1664—I.A.F.

6. *O.* MICHAELL HAVKINS—A weaver's shuttle.

R. IN ALSHAM 1666—M.H.

7. *O.* LANSALLET THEXTON 1666 [In three lines across the field.]

R. GROCER IN AYLSHAM—The Grocers' arms.

Thexton's ancestors appear to have resided in Norwich, for we find in the *Liber Introit. Civ.* the following entry, "Lancelott Thexton grocer apprentic' Wil'o Ketheringham admissus erat Ciuis xxiiij^o februaryj A^o Rn^e Eliz. xxxix^o." Henry Thexton, grocer, apprentice of Lancelot Thexton, was admitted to the freedom of the City on June 9th, in the 7th James I.

8. *O.* WILLIAM WATTS—A bull.

R. IN ALISHAM—W.M.W.

The Bull Inn still exists at Aylsham.

9. *O.* FRANCIS WESTERMAN—The Mercers' arms.

R. IN AYLSHAM—F.S.W.

BAWDESWELL.

10. *O.* THOMAS BOWRNE IN—A ram.
R. BAWDSWELL 1667—T.E.B.

BRANCASTER.

11. *O.* WILLIAM RIX IN 1667—The Blacksmiths' arms.
R. BRAN CASTELL NORFOLK—W.C.R.

BURGH.

In some lists a token of Thomas Cracroft, of Burgh, is placed to Norfolk. It belongs to Burgh in the Marsh, Lincolnshire, where the Cracroft family flourished for many generations.—See Mr. Justin Simpson's *Lincolnshire Tradesmen's Tokens*, page 11.

BURNHAM MARKET.

12. *O.* JOHN TVCKE IN—A sugarloaf.
R. BVRNHAM MARKET—I.M.T.
 13. *O.* MARTIN TVCKE IN—M.T.
R. BVRNHAM MARKET—The Blacksmiths' arms.
 14. *O.* THOMAS WILLIS—The Mercers' arms.
R. OF BVRNHAM 1659—T.W.

In the assessment made on this parish in 1689 for an Aid to King William and Queen Mary, we find that the amount paid by John Tucke was £1. 6s. 3d.; by Thomas Willis £2. 17s. 10d., and that Martin Tucke was one of the collectors.

CAISTER.

15. *O.* WILLIAM HANSON OF—A fleur-de-lis.
R. CAISTER HIS HALF PENNY—W.F.H. 1668.
 16. *O.* JOHN LATHORP—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF CASTER 1668—His HALF PENY.

These tokens may belong to Norfolk. Mr. Simpson, in his list of Lincolnshire Tokens, attributes them to that county.

CARLTON.

17. *O.* JOHN HANCOCKE AT THE—A cock.
R. IN CARLTON 1668—A cock.

The name of Carlton is very common. As there are four Carltons in Norfolk, Hancocke's token may belong to this county.

CLEY NEXT THE SEA.

18. *O.* CLAYE IN FARTHING—An Anchor with cable attached.
R. HOVLIT HONDRED—A horse-shoe.
 19. *O.* RICHARD SHAWE OF—A man dipping candles.
R. CLAY IN NORFOLKE 1667—R.M.S. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 20. *O.* JOHN WILCH AT THE—St. George and the dragon.
R. GEORGE IN CLAY—I.W.

The sign of the George is still to be found at Cley.

CREAKE, SOUTH.

21. *O.* WILL SWALLOW OF 1667—A jug.
R. SOUTH CREAKE IN NORFOLK—W.S.

This hitherto unpublished token was found in pulling down some old cottages at Sharrington, near Holt.

CROMER.

22. *O.* RICHARD BEANEY—A horse trotting.
R. OF CROMER 1665—R.A.B.

The existence of this token is doubted, a bad specimen of No. 23 has probably been misread.

23. *O.* RICHARD BENNET—A lion rampant.
R. OF CROMMER 1665—R.A.B.
 24. *O.* ROBERT DRAKE AT CROMER—A lion rampant.
R. IN NORFOLK—R.D.

DEREHAM, EAST.

25. *O.* PETER BARKER IN—The Grocers' arms.
R. EAST DEREHAM 1656—P.M.B.
 26. *O.* THO. BLYFER OF EAST—The Drapers' arms.
R. DEARHAM DRAPER—T.A.B.
 27. *O.* HENREY BODDY GROCER—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN EAST DEARHAM—H.S.B.
 28. *O.* JOHN HALCOTT—A bow and arrow.
R. OF EAST DEAREHAM—L.C.H.

An almost illegible tombstone remains in Litcham churchyard to a John Halcott, Gent., who died at Lynn, 22nd March, 1678.

29. *O.* THOMAS IESSVP IN—The Grocer's arms.
R. EAST DEARHAM GRO—T.I.
 30. A variety has the date "1660" instead of "Gro" on the reverse.
 31. *O.* JOHN MARSHALL OF—An eagle and child.
R. EAST DEARHAM [16]71—I.E.M.
 This is the latest date which occurs on a Norfolk token.
 32. *O.* FRANCES WALLER—The Grocer's arms.
R. IN DEERHAM—A pair of scales.

Mr. Ewing, in his *Norfolk Lists*, places a token of "Rich., Matthew, and John Potterill" to Dereham, but it clearly reads "Oakeham."

DISS.

33. *O.* A DISS FARTHING 1669—(In three lines across the field.)
R. Arms wavy, Crest an anchor.
 Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii. p. 19.
 34. *O.* THOMAS BYRTON OF—The Ironmongers' arms.
R. DISS IN NORFOLKE—T.B.
 35. A variety of the last, the obverse, the letters of which are larger, being struck from a different die.

DOCKING.

A token of one Thomas Merrill has been placed to Docking, but it reads Bocking, which is in Essex.

DOWNHAM MARKET.

36. *O.* WILL RAY OF DOWNHAM—W.A.R. 1666.
R. MARKET IN NORFOLK—The Mercers' arms.
37. *O.* IO^N TROTT IN DOWNHAM—A horse-shoe.
R. MARKET IN NORFOLK—I.E.T.

ELLINGHAM.

A token of Nicholas Malabar, assigned by Mr. Boyne to this place, clearly reads "Elly."

EMNETH.

38. *O.* GEORGE WHITING—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF EMNETH 1660—G.W.

FAKENHAM.

39. *O.* EDMOND PECKONER—The Merchant Tailors' arms.
R. IN FAKENHAM GROCR—1667.

Some of the Peckover family are buried in the churches of St. George of Colegate and St. Martin at Palace, in Norwich. Edmond Peckover, grocer, son of Matthew Peckover, Esq., was sworn a freeman of that city in 1654. Our issuer served under general Fleetwood from 1646 to 1655, after which he retired to Fakenham, where, being a member of the Society of Friends, he was persecuted for his religious principles. The house in which he resided in that town is still a grocer's shop.

40. *O.* ROBERT SHELDRAKE—The Apothecaries' arms.
R. IN FAKENHAM 1667—R.S.

Robert Sheldrake devised a house to the poor of Fakenham in 1719.

41. *O.* WILLIAM SHILDRACK—W.S.
R. IN FACKENHAM—1657.

FORDHAM.

42. *O.* IOHN BADCOCK—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN FORDHAM 1667—I.B.

This token may belong to Cambridgeshire.

FORNCETT SAINT PETER.

43. *O.* ROBERT PLOWMAN IN FON—His Halfe Peny 1668.
R. CIT PETER IN NORFOLKE—R.M.P.

FOULSHAM.

44. *O.* IOHN ATTHILL OF—The Grocers' arms. I.M.A.
R. FOVLSHAM GROCR—IN NORFOLK.
45. *O.* EDWARD BENN 1668—The Mercers' arms.
R. OF FOVLSHAM MERCER—E.R.B.

One of Benn's tokens was found a few years since, in pulling down the old King's Head at Foulsham.

Both tokens are engraved very inaccurately in Quarles's *Foulsham*.

HARLESTON.

46. *O.* STEPHEN FREEMAN—The Drapers' arms.
R. IN HARLSTON 1666—S.F.
47. A variety reads STEVEN.
48. *O.* CLEARE SHEWEL—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN HARLSTONE 1656—C.S.
49. A variety reads SHEWELL.

HARLING, EAST.

50. *O.* JOHN HILTON—1660.
R. EAST HARLING—Three doves.

HILGAY.

51. *O.* JOHN DEY OF 1664—The Grocers' arms.
R. HELLGAY IN NORFOLK—I.D.

HINGHAM.

52. *O.* EDWARD BALDWIN—The Haberdashers' arms.
R. OF HINGHAM 1668—E.E.B.
53. *O.* WILLIAM RIX GROSER—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF HINGHAM 1659—W.A.R.

HOLT.

54. *O.* DANIEL ROLL—A mortar.
R. OF HOLT 1666—D.R.
55. *O.* FRANCIS SHAW IN—A man making candles.
R. HALLT 1658—F.P.S.

LITCHAM.

56. *O.* THOMAS FELTWELL IN—T.F.
R. LICHAM AT Y^E BVLL—A bull.
 The Bull is the principal inn in the place.
57. *O.* WILLIAM PEARSON—The Grocers' arms.
R. GROSER OF LITCHAM—W.P.

LODDON.

58. *O.* HENRY BVRROVGH 1667—The Grocers' arms.
R. LODDON IN NORFOLK—H.B.

LUDHAM.

59. *O.* ROBERT WHITE IN—The Grocers' arms.
R. LVDHAM GROCER—R.W.

LYNN REGIS.

60. *O.* KINGS LYN FARTHING 1668 (In three lines.) Mint mark a rose.
R. Arms of Lynn; three conger eels' heads erect; in the mouth
 of each a cross crosslet fitchée.

61. A variety, differing in the obverse die, having a mullet of five points for a mint mark.

62. Similar, but dated 1669.

Extracts from the Lynn Records, relative to the issue of these corporate tokens, will be found in Richards's *History of Lynn*, vol. ii. pp. 824-5.

63. O. ROBERT ALLEN IN—The Coopers' arms.

R. LINN COOPER 1668—R.M.A.

Allen was a wine cooper, and one of the Common Council. He resided in the parish of St. Margaret, was rated at £19, and dying in 1684-5, aged 56, was buried in the north aisle of St. Margaret's church. The inscription on his tombstone is given in Mackarell's *History of King's Lynn*.

64. O. EDWARD BILLINGES—The Apothecaries' arms.

R. LINN REGIS 1656—E.E.B.

Engraved in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1792.

65. A variety, dated 1662.

66. O. ALEXANDER BINGHAM—Head of Charles II.

R. IN KINGS LYNN [16] 66—A.B.

In 1673 Bingham was rated for a cellar in Chequer Ward.

67. O. JOSEPH BRABAN HOSYER—A stocking.

R. IN LYNN REGIS 1666—I.M.B.

In 1673 Joseph Brabant was rated at £10 for a house in Paradise Ward. Theophilus Brabourne was a hosier in Norwich in 11th James I., and John Brabourne in the 3rd Charles I. They were both apprentices of one Henry Brabourne.

68. O. JOSEPH BREBON—W.B.

R. IN NORFFOLK—E.G. 1657.

As the name of the town in which Brebon resided does not occur upon the token, there is some doubt whether it is correctly placed here, though the similarity in name leads one to suppose that it was issued by Braban. The meaning of the initials on each side of the coin is also a matter of doubt.

69. O. GILES BRIDGMAN—G.S.B.

R. IN LINNE REGIS 1650—G.S.B.

This is the earliest date which occurs upon a Norfolk token. Bridgman lived in Stonegate Ward, and was rated at £32, and also occupied a coal yard rated at £2. He was churchwarden of St. Margaret's in 1667, and Mayor of Lynn in 1679.

70. O. GYLES BRIDGMAN—The arms of the Bridgman family, nine mullets.

R. IN LYNN REGIS—G.S.B.

71. O. HILEARD BROWN—The Grocers' arms.

R. IN LINN 1654—H.K.B.

In Richards's *History of Lynn*, it appears that in 1645, "Hillar Browne" was fined "for profanely swearing seven oaths vjjs."

72. O. JOHN BROWNE IN—The Grocers' arms.

R. LYNN GROCER—I.B.

73. *O.* ROBERT BVLL AT THE BACKRS—The Bakers' arms.
R. ARMS IN LEN—R.B.B.
 Bull's house in North End Ward was rated at £6 in 1674.
74. *O.* JOHN CLAY 1664—The Tallow-chandlers' arms.
R. IN LYNN REGES—I.S.C.
 He resided in Trinity Hall Ward, in a house rated at £10.
75. *O.* IN LATH STREET—E.D.
R. IN LYNNE REGES—1660.
76. *O.* THOMAS DENMAN—The Tallow-chandlers' arms.
R. IN LYNN 1665—T.I.D.
77. *O.* ROBERT FRAVNCES—The Apothecaries' arms.
R. IN LYNN REGES—R.F.
 A stone in St. Margaret's church was inscribed, "M. S. Exuvie Roberti Francis, Pharmacopole, qui obiit Maij 16, Aº Etat 46, Ær. Chr. 1686."
78. *O.* SETH GARRARD IN—The Grocers' arms.
R. LINN GROCER 1652—S.M.G.
 Seth Garrard, sen., resided in 1674 in Chequer Ward, and was rated there at £18. He had also a warehouse and chamber in North-east Ward. Seth Garrard, jun., had a house in Chequer Ward rated at £6, and two warehouses, each at £4.
79. *O.* JOHN GREENE GROCER—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF LYNNE IN NORFOLKE—I.G. in monogram.
 Greene was rated at £8 for a house in Sedgeforth Lane Ward.
80. *O.* THOMAS HARWICK—The Mercers' arms.
R. IN LIN REGIS MERCER—TH conjoined.
 This issuer was rated at £12 in 1674, for a house in Sedgeforth Lane Ward. Richard Harwick, a bookseller, was Mayor in 1723; and Charles Harwick filled the same office in 1731.
81. *O.* WILL HATFEILD 1666—The Tallow-chandlers' arms.
R. IN LYNN REGES—W.A.H.
 A William Hatfield was one of the aldermen displaced by James II. in 1688. He was overseer in 1674, and resided in North End Ward, his house being rated at £8. He died 18th July, 1690, in his 44th year, and was buried in St. Nicholas' Chapel. On his gravestone are these arms, Ermine, on a chevron sable ingrailed three cinquefoils or.
82. *O.* IEREMIAH HOVELL—A man holding a cross.
R. OF LINN 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.
 The Hovell family were long resident at Hillington near Lynn, and there was also a family of the same name at Walsham and Wetherden in Suffolk, who bore arms, Sable, a cross or, which may account for the device on the token. See Golding's *Suffolk Coinage*, p. 68. Sir William Hovell, of Hillington, was M.P. for Lynn in 1661. Our issuer resided in Trinity Hall Ward, and was rated at £12 in 1674.
83. *O.* JOHN HOWARD—A hand holding shears.
R. OF LYN 1660—I.D.H.

84. *O.* REBECKAH HOWLETT—A plume of feathers.
R. IN KINGS LINN—R.H.

Bartholomew Howlett, a Quaker, in 1661 was ordered to prison for not attending his parish church. One Ruth Howlett, of Lynn, spinster, by her will dated 1694, bequeathed to her brothers Robert and John 10s. each for a ring.

85. *O.* ROBERT LEAK IN LINN—A rose.
R. WOLL COMER—R.M.L.

He resided in the Jewes' Lane Ward, and was rated at £2. 10s.

86. *O.* BRYAN MIDDLETON IN—The Merchant Tailors' arms.
R. LYN REGIS NORFOLK—B.M.M.

He was rated £5 for a house in Chequer Ward. According to the Churchwardens' Account Book of St. Margaret's, in 1647, he received 12d. for informing of a stranger who travelled on a fast day, and was fined 5s.

87. *O.* WILLIAM PRESTON—The Upholsterers' Arms.
R. VPHOLSTER IN LIN—W.B.P.

He resided in Trinity Hall Ward, and was rated at £8.

88. *O.* EDMOND QVANT—An anchor.
R. IN LYNN 1667—E.Q.

89. *O.* MATTHEW RICHERS GROC—The Grocers' arms.
R. ER OF LYNN REGIS 1665—M.A.R.

90. *O.* MATHEW RICHERS—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN LIN 1667—M.A.R.

Richers was rated at £10 in Chequer Ward.

91. *O.* IOHN RINGSTEAD 1658—A chandler.
R. OF LINN CHANDLER—I.F.R.

Ringstead was rated at £21 for a house and premises in North End Ward.

92. *O.* SAMVELL ROBINSON—Three goats' heads.
R. IN LYN 1660—S.R.

93. *O.* IOHN SALTER—IN LYNN.
R. BAKER 1666—I.S.S.

94. *O.* WILLIAM SHARPE—The Bakers' arms.
R. IN LYNN REGIS 1668—HIS HALF PENY.

95. *O.* ROBERT THETFORD—The Grocers' arms.
R. GROCER IN LINN [16] 67—R.M.T.

96. *O.* EDWARD TILSON—The Bakers' arms.
R. OF KINGS LYNE—1668.

97. *O.* OF LIN REGES—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORFOLKE—N.R.W.

98. A variety struck from different dies.

99. *O.* RICHARD WOLVERTON—A shuttle.
R. IN LYNN 1656—R.W.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT CASTLEACRE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE lower part only of the chancel screen at Castleacre church remains, and consists on each side of a central doorway, of three panes subdivided and presenting the appearance of a two-light window, each light having a cinquefoliated head. Each pane is party per pale gules and vert, and the effect in the tracery, where the two colours are side by side without any mouldings intervening, is curious. I must premise that my notes of the saints on the panels are not only meagre, but incomplete.

North side, proceeding south.

1. S. PHILIP. Loaf in his hand.
2. S. JAMES THE LESS. Club.
3. S. MATTHIAS. Halbert.
- 4.
5. S. JOHN EV. Chalice and evil spirit.
6. S. JAMES MAJOR. Cockleshell, hat, staff.

The church is dedicated to S. James, and here, as at Blofield, the patron saint occupies the panel next the doorway.

South side, proceeding south.

7. S. PETER. Keys.
8. S. ANDREW. Saltire.
9. S. BARTHOLOMEW. Flaying knife.
10. S. THOMAS. Spear.
11. S. MATTHEW. Leaning on sword.
- 12.

It will be noticed that Nos. 4 and 12 are not identified. The two missing apostles are SS. Simon and Jude, but generally they occur in adjoining panels. The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. H. Bloom, whose interesting work on Castleacre is so well and favourably known, has obligingly made a careful examination of the panels, and says there is not the faintest trace left of any distinctive emblem in either case. He writes with reference to No. 4, "The face of this figure is the only one drawn in profile, and is very perfect; it is much defaced about the breast and hands." As to No. 12 he says, "The features and dress of this figure are much defaced; but I can clearly make out that he holds a *bound volume* of a book in the left hand; the nimbus differs from all the rest, in being radiated." He adds, "I cannot suppose S. Paul would be included in this group of the apostles, as he was not of the original call, being rather one, as he tells us himself, 'born out of due time' and 'not worthy to be called an apostle.' Otherwise the face in profile of the figure in panel No. 4 wonderfully resembles the portraits of S. Paul handed down to us."

CHANCEL SCREEN AT TRUNCH CHURCH, NORFOLK, 1502.

THE chancel screen at Trunch church, like that at Blofield, noticed at p. 96, has the apostles painted on its panels. Independently of their different arrangement, there is a variation, frequently found on other screens, namely, that S. Matthias, who was chosen to the "apostleship from which Judas by transgression fell," is omitted, and his place supplied by the great apostle of the Gentiles, S. Paul. I regret that the following notes are not so full and precise as those given by T. G. Bayfield relative to the Belaugh screen, but they may be useful if only for comparison.

North side.

S. THOMAS. Book, spear.

S. PHILIP. Three loaves in left hand.

S. JAMES THE LESS. Bat and book.

S. MATTHEW. Halbert or axe in right hand.

S. JAMES THE GREATER. Shell in left hand.

S. PETER. Two keys and an open book on which is written—

Credo	patrē
in	oipote
deū	tem.

South side.

S. PAUL. Book and long sword.

S. ANDREW. Cross saltire.

S. JOHN EV. Chalice and evil spirit, palm branch.

S. JUDE. Boat in left hand.

S. SIMON. Book in right hand, fish in left hand.

S. BARTHOLOMEW. Knife and book.

On the south side of the screen all the saints, on the north only SS. PETER and JAMES, have floriated nimbi. On the transom of the screen is the following inscription, in Gothic letters :

Orate p. [aiabz] oim̄ bn̄factorū istius operis quod factū fuit a^{no} dñi mill^o quīgētesim^o ij^o quorū [aiabz] p̄p̄ictur deus cui sit

(Doorway.) Gloria laus honor virtus et potestas atq; iubilacō gr̄arū accio amor īdeficiēs Per infinite seclorū seclā amē dicāt oīa.

The words in brackets have been defaced.

HAVEN COURTS AT CROMER.

THE following is from the Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, temp. Henry VIII., vol. 6. n. d. No. 17. Neither Blomefield nor any other of our county historians mentions Haven Courts being held at Crömer, but the fact tends to prove the correctness of the old traditions of Cromer having once been an important and popular place.

Wandsworth.

WALTER RYE.

To the Right Honorable Willm Erle of Hampton Lord P'vey
Seale and Chaunceler of the Kyngs Duchye of Lancasteer.

IN Right Humble wyse Shewith unto yo' good Lordship Edmond Wyndam Knyght deputie to the right honorable Henry Erle of Surrey High Stuard of the Kyngs Haven Courts in Cromer in the Countye of Norff Beyng parcell of his Duchye of Lancaster that where the Kyngs Highnes hath alweis tyme oute of mynde kept Haven Courts w'in the said Town as in parcell of his said Duchye and hath hadd the walk & perambulacon of the Haven ther w^t punysshement of all suche transpases & offences as be comytted and don w'in the precyncte of the land (?) & lymytts of the said Town & Haven Inquyreable in Haven Courts ther and also o' said sov'ayne Lord is and hath been always intituled by reason of his said Duchye to such americiaments and paynes forfeited as have ben affereyed or sett w'in the said Court Nev'theles so it is that now of late on Malachy by color that he is deputie unto the Viceadmyrall hath takyn upon hym to kepe Admyral Courts w'in the same Town where non hath ben used to be kepe byfore and therby dothe constrayne the Kyngs tenants ther to appere byfore hym and to. Inquere of those trespasses and offences That the Kyngs Highnes hath always hadd the Inquere and punysshement of By reason of his said Haven Courts to the grett unquyenes and vexacon of the Kyngs tenants ther and also in derogacon of the Kyngs said Haven Courts and to the disenheritance of his Highnes in that behalf It may therfor please yo' good lordship the premysses considered to grante the Kyngs letters under his prevy Seale of his said Duchye to be directed to the said Malachye comaundeyng hym by the same personally to appere byfore yo' good lordship at Westm' in the Kyngs Duchye Chamber ther at a certeyn daye and under a certeyn payne by yow to be lymytted than and ther to answere to the premisses and further to obey suche order & directon therin as by yo' good lordship shal be thought reasonable for the preservacon of the Kyngs Right & title in the premysses w^t the quyetyng of his tenants.

ABSUME, p. 47.

IN Nuttall's *Dictionary* I find, "Absume, *v.a.*, to bring an end by gradual waste." I am afraid, however, this will be no help to your correspondent A. W. M.

T.

INSCRIPTIONS IN BLOFIELD CHURCH.

BLOFIELD church is full of monumental inscriptions, not one of which appears in the County History. It is of course out of the question that you can print them all in the slender space at your disposal, but I send you copies of three of the oldest in brass, which are so peculiarly liable to be lost.

Hic iacet Sepultus Johes Howys pat^r Tho^e Howys Clici Rector^e hui⁹ ecclie qⁱ obiit vij^o die Septēbr^e A^o dñi m^o cccc lvij cui⁹ aīe ppiciet⁹ de⁹ a.

Orate p aīa Margarete Barnard ṽxis Johis Barnard q^e obiit xij^o die Augusti A^o doⁱ M^o cccc^o xcviij^o cui⁹ aīe ppiciet⁹ de⁹ Amē

Orate p aiabz Johis Kydmā t Margarete ṽxis sui qⁱ quidm Johes obiit die Aprilis A^o dñi M^o ccccc^o xxiiij^o quor^z aiabz ppiciet⁹ de⁹ F.

BAKSHEESH.

No doubt your readers are aware that it was usual, anciently, for great men and persons in office, from peers of the realm to the porters and servants at gentlemen's houses, to receive presents on every conceivable occasion from any one and every one; not always in the way of bribery, perhaps, but rather as indicating good will and friendship. Some of the many illustrations one has collected may not be without interest. In the account of the Chamberlains of Norwich for 1537, I find the Corporation gave the Bishop a gallon of hippocras, which cost 4s., on the occasion of his preaching on Septuagesima Sunday; to the Earl of Surrey, being at Carrow, they sent two gallons of hippocras, and two gallons more with 16d. worth of spiced bread when he was at the Gray Friars. They also sent to the Duke of Norfolk, at his palace at Kenninghall, two hundred pears, which cost 2s. 2d., the expense of sending them being 3s. 7d., that is to say 3d. for a ped or basket, 16d. for horse hire, and 2s. to the man who carried the pears. Upon another occasion they sent him six live swans and two cranes; the swans cost 16s., the cranes 6s. Two bushels of oates for the swans cost 9d., and tending them for six days 6d.; altogether their carriage to Keninghall cost 4s. In 1544 two cranes cost 12s. 8d. and six fat swans 24s., and these, with two hundred great quinces, which, at three a penny and two a penny, came to 7s. 7d., were also sent to his Grace.

At the assizes it was usual to present the judges with at least two gallons of hippocras, several dozen spiced bread and wafers, besides sometimes a gallon or two of cheaper wine.

Sometimes an entry turns up which looks suspiciously like a bribe. For instance, the citizens having bought the Black Friars' convent of the King, I find in 1543, "To Master Eyre the Kings surveyor for his

favour in the viewing and valuation of the lede at the Comon halle in Crownys £5." To skip a century and come down to 1638 the custom was quite as flourishing: ill weeds not only grow apace but are tenacious of life. In 1638-9 the parishioners of S. Peter Mancroft had a suit about the right of presentation to the living, and carried it on most energetically, searching for evidence not only at Norwich, but also at Sir John Hobart's at Blickling, at Mr. Yaxley's at Bowthorpe, at Gloster, and even at Rome. Of course they would not throw away a chance, and so we find them feeing the Bishop's servants, from his secretary to his porter, his Lordship himself coming in for the lion's share, two silver tankards being presented him, which cost £10. 16s.; and it does not surprise us to find it recorded, "which was thankfully accepted of him." Besides fees to their Counsel for services rendered, we find the parish paid £3. 2s. 11d. for "10 sugar loaves sent to Sargant Reeve and Mr. Bacon for a gratuity." In 1639-40 a runlet of sack, price £1. 5s., was given to the Lord Bishop. A Bishop's See about that time was not altogether the pleasantest seat; and though runlets of sack and silver tankards did tumble in now and then, and the church bells did ring when he came into town, such elements of pleasantness could scarcely have counterbalanced the many difficulties of the position.

BRASS INSCRIPTION, FOULSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Here I ly John wyche livyde bute viii yers
 When dethe me clyppyd w^t hys scharpe scherrs
 Remēbyr me I pray you asse often as y^e lyste
 ¶ I schall note forgete you to my maste^r ihesu cryst.

BRASS INSCRIPTION LOST FROM THUXTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A RUBBING of a brass inscription from Thuxton church, Norfolk, which in 1864 was in private possession at Norwich, has been sent us, with the request that we will ascertain its present whereabouts. We believe it has been restored, but as it is noticed very inaccurately in Blomefield's, or rather Parkin's, *History of Norfolk*, we print it below.

"Here lyeth the bodeye of John fflutter lat of Thuxston Gentellman who Deperted this present world the xiiij Daye of Jenuarye A^o 1572, and wase buryed the xviiijth daye of y^e same Month whose Soule god for his Mercye send a ioyfull Reserreccyon A Men."

ABBOTT.

GENEALOGICAL particulars are desired concerning Thomas Eastoe Abbott, supposed to be a native of Norfolk, who was an officer of excise in Yorkshire, 1814—1831. Reply direct to Mr. W. C. Boulter, 6, Park Row, *Hull*.

PRISON MORTALITY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

THE old gaol of the city of Norwich was, from 1597 until 1827, in the parish of S. John Maddermarket, and the prisoners who died there were buried in the parish churchyard. Having, recently, an opportunity of inspecting the parish register, I found that it is not until 1604 that the burials of any prisoners are registered. Time did not allow me to continue my search, which I would say was but cursory, further than 1668—a period of sixty-four years; in which I found fifty-four burials of prisoners; of these, two—Thomas Swayne, 18 August, 1609, and Richard Thurger, 7 April, 1657—were executed. But surely some of the others must have been executed also, or else our criminal law must have been mercifully administered. Perhaps, though, the bodies of some of the executed never received Christian burial, but hung in chains, black and ghastly spectacles, till they fell to pieces; burning also, a mode of execution somewhat in vogue for females, would not leave much to bury. If, however, none of the remaining fifty-two were executed, then indeed must the sanitary state of the prison have been very bad; for in 1604 no fewer than five prisoners were buried, in 1612, three, and in 1613, three also, the entries of their burials being consecutive. In 1615 there were only ten burials in the parish, six of which were of prisoners, five of them being consecutive entries. In 1622, out of a total of fourteen deaths the gaol contributed five, and in 1623, out of twelve, just one half. In 1626 there were four prisoners buried; after this, until 1666, although in some of the years the general mortality was great, not more than one prisoner appears to be registered in any year. But in 1666, when fifty-four were buried who had died of the plague, one man and two women out of the gaol were amongst that number. My notes extend no further, but I should be glad to see the subject of prison mortality thoroughly worked out.

CHURCH HERALDRY: DEANERY OF BRECCLES. No. IV.

STOW BEDON.

Arms of Queen Victoria on the Rood-screen.

THOMPSON.

Slab in Chancel Floor.

I. A chevron between three croslets. Crest, Out of a mural crown an eagle's head. For Rysing Smyth, son of John Smyth, late of Haughley in Suffolk, who died 16th January, 1708, aged 53. (*Smyth*, Suffolk. Argent, a chevron between three croslets gules. Crest, Out of a mural coronet an ostrich's head or.—Edmonson's *Alphabet*.)

On a Miserere on the North side of the Nave.

II. Three shields, each charged with a chevron between three croslets fitchée. For Shardelow—(Argent, a chevron gules between three croslets fitchée azure.—Edmonson's *Alphabet*)—the founder of the College at Thompson.*

III. Arms of Queen Anne over the Tower arch.

THREXTON.

Chancel Windows.

I. Azure, three mitres or. For the See of Norwich.

II. Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or.

Carved on the back of the Chancel Seat.

III. Ermine, on a fesse gules three annulets or. For Barton.

On a Poppy Head in the Nave.

IV. Barton as before.

Nave Windows.

V. Argent, a maunch gules. For Toney, Lord of the manor of Saham Toney, part of which was in Threxton.

VI. Gules, a fesse between six croslets or. For Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, sometime Lord of the manor.

Nave Roof; painted on Shields at the feet of the principals.

VII. Chequy or and azure. For Warren, who held the manor in 1066.

VIII. Gules, three dexter gloves pendent argent. For Wancey, 1216.

IX. Vert, on a chevron or three cinquefoils pierced gules. For Curlew, 1256.

X. Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules. For Hemenhale, Lord of the manor of Hemenhale in Threxton, 1356.

XI. Gules, a bend between six mullets or. For Montenev, Lord of Hemenhale manor in 1550.

XII. Or, on a fesse between two chevrons gules three escallops argent. For Fitzwalter, Lord of the manor in 1327.

XIII. Azure, three piles wavy gules. For Germon, a landowner in 1453.

XIV. Argent, a fesse dancette paly of six gules and sable, between three mullets of the last. For More, a landowner who contributed to the building of the North Aisle.

East Window of North Aisle.

XV. Or, three cinquefoils gules. For Knopwood, Lord of the manor in 1720, who purchased the whole parish, and united the small manors.

* See Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, p. 51.

XVI. *Barton* as before. Lord of the manor from Knopwood to the present time.*

XVII. *Knopwood* impaling *Barton*.

Painted on Shields in the Aisle Roof.

XVIII. *Knopwood* impaling *Fowler*, viz., Gules, three sea-fowls argent.

XIX. *Knopwood* impaling *Barton*.

XX. *Barton* impaling *Pigge*, viz., Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads coupé sable.

XXI. *Barton* impaling *Ellis*, viz., Argent, three eels naiant in pale sable.

TOTTINGTON.

Mural Monument, North Aisle of Nave.

I. Gules, two bars and a chief indented or. Crest, A demi-lion ducally gorged. For Hare.

On a Slab in the Floor of the Aisle.

II. *Hare* as before. Hugh Charles Hare, LL.B., died 1847, aged 61.

III. The Royal Arms over the south door, *apparently* before 1707, i.e., with Scotland in the second quarter.

WATTON.

Mural Monuments in the Chancel.

I. Gules, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or. For Hicks.

II. A blank shield for Anna, wife of W. H. Fleming. Crest, A snake nowed proper, in its mouth a chaplet vert.

III. Argent, two squirrels sejant and indorsed gules (*Samwell*), impaling, Sable, a chevron or gutté de sang between three cinquefoils ermine (*Wodehouse*); in pretence a lozenge bearing Argent, a chevron between three crozlets fitchée azure (*Strutt*). For Ann Wodehouse, daughter of Sir Denner Strutt, of the county of Essex, Bart., Widow of William Samwell, Esq., Lord of this Mannour, and Patron of this Living; and also of John Wodehouse, Esq., of this county. Obijt 19th August, 1720, Ætat 72.

On a Hatchment in the Chancel.

IV. For William Hicks, sometime Vicar. *Hicks* as before, with a crescent for difference. Crest, A stag's head or, collared gules.

On a Slab in the Nave Floor.

V. The crest of Hicks.

VI. Arms of George II, now in the tower.

* Now represented by Thomas Barton, Esq., who has communicated the information about the Threxton arms.

CHANCEL SCREEN, HEMPSTEAD BY ECCLES CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE church at Hempstead has many interesting features, and when I first visited it ten years ago it had, to me, the additional charm of not having been touched by the hand of the church restorer. The recess for the Easter Sepulchre still remained in the north wall; and the altar platform in its original state, equally divided into two broad and shallow paces, retained its original encaustic tiles, and was not fenced off with altar rails. It is, however, the panel paintings, the speciality of this church, that I now propose to notice.

The panels on the south side of the screen, eight in number, remain *in situ*. Commencing next the doorway we first find St. GEORGE, *c.* A.D. 303, mantled and on foot, trampling on the Dragon, emblematical of his victory over Satan by his faith and Christian fortitude, holding a spear with cross ensigned flag. Next him comes St. ERASMUS, A.D. 303, a Bishop, known by his emblem, a bowel twisted round a windlass, his death having been caused by evisceration. The third and fourth panels are occupied by the two Deacons, St. STEPHEN the Proto-martyr, *c.* A.D. 33, and St. LAWRENCE, A.D. 258, each with the respective instruments of their martyrdom. No. 5 is BISHOP BLASE, A.D. 304: fortunately here the name *blasius* is preserved, for the usual emblem, a woolcomb, is wanting. No. 6 is St. FRANCIS OF ASSISIUM, A.D. 1226, tonsured, and with the stigmata, a long cross leaning on his left arm. No 7 is St. LEONARD THE HERMIT, A.D. 559, tonsured, and clad in dark robes, holding a staff in his left hand, and in his right fetters, emblematical of his charity towards captives and prisoners, for which he was so remarkable. The last panel is occupied with St. ELIGIUS, A.D. 665, Bishop of Noyon and Tournay, and before that Mint-master to Kings Dagobert and Clovis, holding in one hand a hammer, in the other a horse's leg cut off, the hoof shod. The hammer of course shews him to have been a smith, but his skill, I thought, was exerted on the precious metals, and not in the humble occupation of a farrier.

The panels of the north side of the screen are made up into a reading desk, the door of which seems to have been part of the screen doors. On one panel is "*Scs Edms*" K.M., A.D. 870, holding a sceptre in his right hand and an arrow in his left; the other, "*Scs Edwardus*" K.C., A.D. 1066, with a ring in one hand and his sceptre in the other. The book board is supported by a figure of St. Juliana, V.M., who lived at the close of the third century, scourging the devil whom she holds bound by a rope. The *Golden Legend* mentions that the devil was sent to tempt her as she lay in prison, but that she seized him and held him while a long conversation was maintained between them, the devil addressing her frequently most respectfully as "*Madam.*" St. Juliana appears here, "*for this time only,*" as we sometimes read in the play-bills, "*in two pieces.*" On the front of the desk we find:—

1. St. THEOBALD, Abbot 1247, in episcopal vestments. He took the

Cistercian habit at Vaux de Cernay in 1220, and was chosen abbot of that house in 1234. His right hand is raised in the attitude of benediction: in his left hand he holds his staff.

2. ST. DENYS or ST. DIONYSIUS, Bishop of Paris A.D. 272, carrying a tonsured head in his left hand, his pastoral staff in his right hand, and a mitred head in the usual place.

No. 3 is ST. JOHN OF BRIDLINGTON, or Burlington, in Yorkshire, holding a fish in his left hand, and a long cross in his right. He was successively precentor, almoner, and at length prior of the house of regular canons of St. Augustine at Burlington. This office he held seventeen years, and died in 1379. His life will be found in Surius.

No. 4 is ST. GILES the Abbot, who lived at the close of the seventh century, with the hind at his feet. His historian relates that he was nourished with the milk of a hind whilst he dwelt in the forest. He holds in his left hand a red book; in his right his pastoral staff.

Two other panels have been horribly mutilated, and are placed upside down; both have had female saints painted on them. One appears to be St. Helen the Empress, with the true cross: a fragment of the name ending *ena* remains. The other fragment is prettily shaded and coloured, and was a saint whose name began with *A*, probably St. Agnes or St. Agatha, two favorite saints on Norfolk rood screens. The bracket which supported the roodloft remains on the south wall, and there are indications on the north wall of the entrance from the staircase to the loft. There were altars against the east wall of the nave on either side of the screen, with wooden parcloes, the junction of which with the main screen is obvious.

MICHAELMAS GENERALS.

Rev^d S^r

The Generals will be on Friday the 11th day of Oct^r next at S^t Mich^s at the Pleas 1793.

Rob^t Starkey.

LOOKING over some old papers in my parish chest, I came across the one I now enclose, and which may be of some interest to your clerical readers at a time when so strong a disposition is shewn *not* to pay either "Generals" or Particulars to those in authority, and from which the Archdeacons are now suffering. I suppose these "Generals" were payments made to the Archdeacon, as they are to be paid at S. Michael's at Plea, where the Archdeacon's Court has been held for many years.

H.

[“The Generals” were the Archdeacon’s General Visitations, held at Easter and Michaelmas, at which, of course, certain fees were payable.—Ed. E. C. C.]

EARLY ENGLISH WILLS, 1435—1536.

THE following documents have been selected for publication merely as specimens of the English language four hundred years ago, and as examples of the progress it made in the course of a century.

WILL OF AGNES GLANGVYLE, OF ALBY, 1435.

In the name of god Amen I Anneys Glangvyle the wyfe of John Glangvyle of Alby beyng in myn goode meynde al thow I beyng in bodely Sykenes the Eygthe day of the Kalenge of the monyth of Septembyr the yer of our lorde a M^e cccc xxxv make myn testament on this maner wyse ffyrst I be take to god almythy and to our lady Seynt Marye and to alle the holy Cumpanye of hevyn my Soule And my body to be byryed in y^e chirch yard of Alby And fforthermore I beqweth vnto the hey auter xij^d Also I beqwethe on to our lady lyth too buschell of barly Also I be qweth to the lyth of Seynt Nicholas too busschellys of barly Also I be qwethe vnto y^e Gylde of Seynt Albrygth (Albert) j combe of barly Also I be qweth vnto the plowlot [plowlight] j combe barly Also I be qweth to the p^{er}son too elln of lynyen cloth Also I beqweth to Clement my sone a boolelock and a brass panne Also I be qweth to Robert my sone a tabyl cloth of dyapyrwerk wyth too towayll of dyapyr ther to and a pleyn towayle Also to y^e same Robert y^e best brass panne and alle the brewyng vessel Also I be qweth to Berthylmew my sone a brass panne and my cote Also I be qweth vnto Cecylly my dowtyr a tabyl cloth of dyapyr werk wyth a pleyne towayle yer to and a Cowstyr* Also I be qweth to my Systr my best blak hood and my frend also Also I beqweth to Margarete flaxman a tabyl cloth Also I beqweth to Anneys Battok an hood and a blewe kyrtel Also I beqweth to Margar^e hulvyr a pylch † Also I be qweth to Balyis dowtyr ij buschell barley Also I be qweth to Stephyn Benetts dowtyr a busschell of Barly Also I be qweth to Alson Dey my werst cloke Also I beqwethe to Jone ffouler my blewe cote and to elln of lynyen cloth Also I be qweth to Elyn Gelder my Sangweyn hood and to elln of lynyen cloth Also I be qweth to Chappys wyffe to elln of lynyen cloth Also I be qweth to Margarete my nyste (niece) my best hood and my kerches Also I be qweth to my Goddowtyr a busschel of barly Also it is my wyl to do peynt y^e gylde candel And fforthermor that I xal (shall) have a trental songyn And y^e resydue of alle my goodes mevabyl and on mevabyl I gef and be qweth in to y^e handes of myn atturmes ffor to dysposyn for me and alle goode frendes y^e I am holdyn to And fforther mor thys is my last wyll yat Wylyyam Ersham Worstedeweuer of Norwych and John Broun

* *Cowstyr*. Coostre, a hanging for a hall, screen, or the curtain of a bed. In 1424 Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, bequeathed to his wife amongst other things, "uno lecto de arras operato cum auro cum costeris eidem pertinentibus et concordantibus."—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 95.

† *Pilche*, a cloak of skins.—Fairholt's *Costume*, p. 556.

Smyth of Alby ben my atturnes they to don for me as thei wolden thath I xulde (should) do for hem and thei stodyn in y^e same plyth Amen.

This will is dated 8 Kal. Sept., *i.e.*, 25th August, 1435, and was proved on the 12th Sept. at Norwich. It is registered in *Liber Surflete*, fo. 181, *Cur. Epi. Norw.*

WILL OF MAUDE WRYTH, OF GARBOLDISHAM, 1471.

In dei nomine Amen The Tewseday in Wytson wyke y^e yere of our lord a mⁱ cccclxxj I Maute Wryth of garboldesham wedowe beyng in holle mende and of good memorye make myne testement in thys wyse furst I be qwethe myn Sowle to god myn body to be beryyd in y^e Cerche yarde of Sen John in Garblysham Also I be sette to the hygh autyr of y^e same Cherche iij^s iiij^d Also I be sette to y^e same Cherche a Chal[ice] of y^e valu of xl^s also I be sette to y^e werke of y^e same Cherche xij^s iiij^d Also I be sette myn grene gowne to y^e werke of y^e seyde Cherche Also I be sette to y^e Cherche werke of All halwyn iij^s iiij^d Also I be sette to Robt myn Sone x^s Also I be sette to y^e Gylde of Sent Petres in Nethyrgate in y^e same town ij^s Also I make and ordeyne John Norcleff Wyll Brundysh myn executorys for to dispose all y^e Resedwe of my goods for myn sowle and y^e sowle of myn hosband and of All my frynds In wyttensse wer of to thys myn testement I sette myn selle Thayer of kyng Edward y^e iiij^{te} xj.

Tuesday in Whitsun week, in the year 1471, was the 4th June. The will was proved on the 5th Nov. following, at New Buckenham, and is registered in *Liber Grey*, fo. 320, *Norfolk Archdeaconry*.

WILL AND CODICIL OF AGNES PULLE, OF BANNINGHAM, 1531—6.

In nomine dei Amen the daye of the monethe of nouembre the yere of o^r lorde god Mⁱ ccccc xxxj^d I Agnes pulle of baningham Widowe hooll off mind and of goode remembrans lawdid be god make my testament and last will in maner and forme folowing ffirst I bequeth my soule to allmightie god o^r lady saynt Marie and to all the saynts in heuyn my bodie to be buried with in the chyrche yarde of baningham beforesaide Itm I bequeth to the heigh alter ther iiij^a Itm to the light of allhallow iiij^d Itm to the light of o^r lady iiij^d Itm to the roode light iiij^d Itm to saynt Johns light iiij^d Itm to the reparacion of the chyrche of baningham ij^s Itm to the gylde of all Saynts xx^d Itm to saynt Johns gylde xij^d Itm to the light of saynt Nicholas iiij^d Itm to saynt sauors light iiij^a Itm to christ church of Norwich xij^d * Itm to iche of y^e iiij^{or} orders of friers in Norwiche xij^d Also I will haue a secular preist to sing for my sowle my husbonds soule and all christen sowlis with in the chirche of baningham before saide by the space of halfe a yere Itm I giffe and bequeth to iche of my nevies and nysts a pewter platter and a sauser I giff to

* The Cathedral.

Stephin pulle my sonne all suche monie as he owith me except the iij^{li} for payment wherof he and Simon Miller stond bownd in an obligacyon Itm I giffe to Johan my doughter my best bras pott Itm to awdri amis my nyste my little brasse pott Itm to the saide Johane my dowghter a donge* Itm I will that wheras John pull my sonne owith to me among other dettes vij marke ij^s iiij^d except iij^s and iiij^d which he payd me of the same dett that the saide John pull paie to myne executors vj marke and x^s and iff he paye it w^t a goode will I will he haue remitted him the residue of all suche detts as he owith me Itm I will y^t at my buriall daye euery p^{son} with in the towne haue j^d The Residue off my goods I put to the disposycyon off myne executors whome I orden and make Will'm Neve and Stephyn pull my sonne with this condycyon that y^e same Stephin well and truly paye the saide iij^{li} which he and Symon Miller owe to me to y^e p^rformaunce of this my testament witnes

In the name of god amen the daye of the moneth of Marche the yere of o^r lorde god Mⁱ ccccc xxxvj Agnes pull of Banynggham Wydo of hooll mynde and Remembrance declared hyr laste wyll saying that where byfore that tyme she had named Willm Neve and Stephen pull hir executors she wolde that the sayde Stephan pull shulde be noon executo^r but she Revoked hym and wolde that the sayde wyllm Neve shulde be hyr sole executor Item she wyllled and Requyred that the sayde Stephan pull shulde pay to her executo^r all suche money whiche the sayde Stephan oweth her sayeng that she wolde not forgyve him noon thereof These beyng wttenes Robt Crome Wyllm Crowlande and Johanne Bowlande.

Proved at Norwich, with the Codicil annexed, before tke Keeper of the Spiritualities of the See, then vacant, 1st June, 1536.—*Register Godsalue*, fo. 184.

WILL, WITH MEMORANDUM OF ABSOLUTION, 1572.

WILLIAM SKIPPER, Esq., has allowed us to transcribe, from the probate copy, the following will; curious only on account of the memorandum at the end of it, which we never remember to have met with before. Persons dying excommunicate were in those days not entitled to Christian burial.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the eightene daye of Aprill in the yere of our Lorde god A Thousande ffive hundreth Seaventie and Two I JOHN PYPE of Norwiche baker beinge hole of mynde and perfecte Remembrance the Lorde god therefore be praysed make this

* Donge, a mattress. In the Inventory of the effects of Sir John Fastolfe, at Caister, in 1459, there appear the following items in his own chamber "j . fedderbedde . j donge of fine blewc" &c.—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 127.

my Laste will and Testament in manner and forme followinge firste I bequeath my Sowle to the hands of Allmightie god my creator and to Ihesus Christe his sonne my onlie Redemer by whose deathe and passyon I truste onelye to be saved and my bodye to be buried in the parrishe Churche yarde of saynte Stephanes in Norwiche to the whiche Churche I will and bequeathe Twentie Shillinges in monye ITEM I GYUE to the pore of the same parrishe tenne shillings ITEM I GYUE to the sicke howse at saynte Stephans Gates iij^s iiij^d Item I give to the prisoners of the Guyldeshall in Norw^{ch} iij^s iiij^d Item I give to the prisoners of the Castell in Norwiche iij^s iiij^d Item I will and bequeathe vnto helen my wiffe my Mansion howse withe Thappurtennces in the parrishe of St Stephans in Norw^{ch} wherein I nowe dwell to her and to her heyers in fee symple for ever THE RESTE OF MY GOODES and cattalles not bequeathed my Debtes and Legacies in this my laste will and testament fulfilled and paide I gyue vnto Helen my saide wiffe whome I make and Ordeyne my sole Exeeutrix to paye my debtes and receyve my debtes IN WITNES whereof to this my laste Will and Testament I haue sette to my hande WYTNESSES hereto John Cordye Wyllm Hale Roger Stevenson Willm Yenson Edmonde Style and Willm Blomefilde The seconde of Maye 1572 John Pype was absolved by Richard Cricke clerke in the presents of Nicholas Baker and Symon Bowde Aldermen who wer Wytnesses to this Will and Testament being Required therto.

Proved at Norwich before the Official Principal of the Episcopal Consistorial Court, 20 Oct^r 1572.

DULLOR.

FORBY, in his *Vocabulary of East Anglia*, defines "dullor" as a dull and moaning noise, or the tune of some doleful ditty, certainly the same word as dolour. May I ask if you ever heard the word used with that sense attached to it? I never did. Two men are disputing: one of them gets in a rage, and, raising his voice, shouts his arguments or his abuse into his adversary's ears, who says, "There bor, hold your dullor." I may add that, when I asked why a great noise was called "dullor," I was told it was because it dulled all other noises.

S. E. C.

FAMILIES OF COSIN AND SKINNER.

REFERRING to my communication at page 71, *antea*, I now offer a reward of five pounds to the first person who shall adduce satisfactory proof of the marriage of a sister of Bishop Cosin with . . . Skinner.

CHARLES JACKSON.

Doncaster, 1st Nov., 1872.

STEEPLE-BOARDS, GARBOLDISHAM, NORFOLK.

ON Monday the 6 of December 1773 was rung in this steeple 5040 changes Grandsire Bob in two hours and 38 minutes by us

Thomas Gray	Treble
Thomas Hewes	2nd
H. L f d [board broken]	3rd
James Stevens	4th
Leonard Tillott	5 and call'd y ^e Peal
William Ayton	tenor

Leonard Tillott fecit

On April 28 . 1822

there was rung in this steeple
seven different peals containing
5040 changes in 2 hours and 54 minutes
this great and masterly performance
was perfectly completed by ringing
720 changes of the following peals
Cambridge - surprise plain Bob
Oxford - Treble bob New treble Bob
Norwich Court Bob . Double Bob
and London Court Bob
by the following persons
I Payne treble G. Peck 2nd
T. Turner 3rd W. Harris 4th
J. Brooks 5th J. Mallows tenor
who conducted the peals

Jan^y 3rd 1821

was rung in this
steeple 5040 changes
of Oxford Treble bob
in 2 hours and 50
minutes by us

Thomas Payne	Treble
Thomas Burcham	2nd
Elijah Mason	3rd
Stephen Payne	4th
John Payne	5th
Charles Payne	Tenor and call'd the Peals.

T. R. T.

BRASS LECTERN AT ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

I HAVE understood that the brass lectern in St. Gregory's church, Norwich, came from St. Michael Coslany. Is this so? and when did the translation take place?

G.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES DISCOVERED AT STALHAM, NORFOLK.

A FEW months since we learnt from the Vicar of Stalham, the Rev. Joseph N. White, that certain monumental brasses had been discovered at the bottom of an old and disused church chest. Through the courtesy of Mr. Cornish of North Walsham, by whom the restorations, now proceeding at the church, are being carried out, we have been favoured with "rubblings" of these brasses. One of them is merely an inscription, nearly illegible, but Mr. Cornish reads it:—

Here resteth the Body of John Drake who departed this life the 2nd day of December in the yeare of our Lord God 1587.
Aged 63 years.

The others are figures of a man and woman, evidently from the same tomb, and no doubt represent husband and wife. Their dresses are much alike: one wears a fur-lined gown partly open in front, reaching to his ancles, with high-shouldered bell-shaped sleeves, and confined at the hips with a girdle. The lady's gown falls in folds at her feet, her sleeves fit tightly, and she is almost as short-waisted as our grandmothers in the days of the Regency. The effigies are respectively 17½ and 16 inches high, and were engraved *c.* 1460, the lady wearing the veiled head-dress somewhat heart-shaped.

GAWDY FAMILY, AND ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.

CAN you, or any of your readers, inform me, (1st) Who are the present representatives of the "Gawdy" family, who formerly lived at Claxton and Gawdy Hall? (2nd) When the Royal Arms were first hung up in churches? J. W. M.

[It is not easy to answer our correspondent's second query. In a paper on some ancient shields in Great Yarmouth church, Thomas William King, Esq., Rouge Dragon in 1849, remarked that the practice of placing the arms of the sovereign in our churches appears in the middle ages to have been uniform, and suggests that the modern exhibition of the royal achievement in churches had its origin from that practice. An interesting correspondence took place in 1852, in *Notes and Queries*, as to the *origin* of the practice, but it did not clearly appear when they were *first* hung up in churches as we have been accustomed to see them. However, it is noted that in 1561, the churchwardens of St. James, Louth, were fined 2s. for not having the king's arms painted in the church. An extract from the parish register of Warrington runs, "1660 July 30. Whereas it is generally enjoined by the great counsell of England that in all churches throughout the kingdom his Majesties arms shall be set up." The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, a very competent authority, says, "They were set up long before that period, soon after the Reformation, and probably before it."—Ed. E. C. C.]

AUTOGRAPH RECEIPT OF SIR EDWARD COKE, 1611.

WE are indebted to Arthur Preston, Esq., of Norwich, for permission to print the following document from his collection of autographs.

xxx^o die Januarij Anno Dni 1611

Receyved by me S^r Edward Coke knight Lord Cheife Justice of his Ma^{ties} Courte of Comon pleas of S^r Thomas Knyvett of Ashwelthorpe in the Countie of Norff. Knight the some of one hundred poundes of lawfull Englishe money in p^{te} of payment of a more some due vnto me from M^r Audley for which the landes late the said Audlys in Pagraue in Norff. in the tenure of S^r Edmond Paston knight or his assignes are now extended vpon a statute of fiue hundred poundes I saye Receyved

Edw Coke

 ROOPE'S WEEKLY LETTERS.

NORWICH. At a special Assembly held the 3rd day of August, 1810.

This Assembly having taken into consideration the Paper called Roope's Weekly Letters, N^o 9, and being of opinion that it contains gross and libellous matter against Thomas Back, Esquire, late Chief Magistrate of this City, do direct that a Prosecution by Indictment at the next Assizes be instituted against the Author of the said Paper, and should the Bill be found that the same be removed into the Court of King's Bench. And the Town Clerk is ordered to carry on such prosecution at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Mayor, Recorder, and Steward.

Can any of your readers tell me anything of this periodical, or of the result of the Indictment?

A. W. M.

 ANONYMOUS EPITAPH.

“Loke, svch as we are svch ye shalle be,
 And svche as we were svche be ye,
 Of that whiche was vnsur now are we surteyne;
 O blessed Trinitye saue vs from payne!
 As ye wold be prayed for, pray ye
 For vs to the most glorious Trinitye!
 For be ye svr when ye haue alle done,
 This paygan (pageant) shalle ye play ye wote not how sone
 Though nowe that we have the more nede,
 Sey a pater noster, ave, and a crede.”

I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me in what church or churchyard the above is to be found.

C. S. D. BOUGHEY.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

THE very extensive, varied, and interesting collection of Early Pottery and Porcelain formed by John Owles, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, has been recently brought to the hammer by Messrs. Spelman. The collection comprised many specimens of a beautiful and curious description, and it had been got together by Mr. Owles in the course of many years of anxious search and unstinted pocket. The auctioneers made up 1792 lots, which were spread over a six days' sale. The catalogue was probably the finest specimen of the kind which has yet been produced, illustrated as it was by a dozen pictures, executed by the *Woodbury* process, of groups of the more remarkable specimens in the collection.

The sale attracted to Yarmouth connoisseurs and dealers from all parts of England, who manifested their appreciation of the various lots by offering exceedingly high prices; and although we do not intend to convey the idea that Mr. Owles's collection contained numerous, or indeed any, works of the highest art of either English or foreign manufacture, yet we venture to state that such prices as were obtained at this sale were never before reached for similar articles at a public competition. A glance at a few of the prices given below will, we think, justify our assertion. A Crown Derby cup and saucer, painted with classical figures, 20 guineas; two Crown Derby mugs, 5 guineas and 8½ guineas respectively; a Crown Derby plate, £4. 10s.; a Crown Derby vase, 30 guineas; a small Derby figure, 13½ guineas; a Staffordshire figure, "Paul preaching at Athens," 25 guineas; a brown, elaborately-modelled Staffordshire jug, dated 1731, 13 guineas; a Lowestoft tea and coffee service, £47; a pair of Lowestoft plates, £4. 10s.; another Lowestoft tea service, 30 guineas; a small basin and ewer of the same make, 4 guineas; and a small service of the Lowestoft factory, which is supposed to be the finest ever produced there: it was made for William Woodley, Esq., of Beccles, and bears his monogram and crest, *the Owl*, whence it has been usually called the "Owl Service." The paste, form, and decoration of this service are superior to anything known as "Lowestoft," and it realized the undermentioned prices: Teapot, 16½ guineas; cup and saucer, 10½ guineas; cup and saucer, 19 guineas; cup and saucer, 12½ guineas; cup and saucer, 25 guineas; ditto (broken) 7 guineas, making in all £86. 12s. 6d. Only the last lot remains in this locality, the others having been purchased by London and Liverpool dealers. A large number of Oriental bottles and vases were sold, the greater part of which were what is termed "crackle," and certainly not of a kind to obtain much admiration beyond the circle of china fanciers, but they realized good prices.

Among the other English specimens which gained high prices were a Leeds jug, 9 guineas; Bristol cup and saucer, 5½ guineas; Liverpool mug, 10 guineas; a pair of Chelsea cups and saucers, 12 guineas; Chelsea mug, 8 guineas; a Chelsea dessert service, £117. 3s. 6d.; a

set of three Nantgaru vases, 40 guineas; a Nantgaru dessert service, 105 guineas; a Nantgaru tea service, 63 guineas; a Bow figure of General Wolfe, 15 guineas; a Chelsea figure of Fame, 15 guineas; ditto of Falstaff, 15 guineas; ditto of Minerva, 17 guineas; a Worcester cup and saucer, £4. 10s.; a pair of ditto, £8. 5s.; one ditto, 6½ guineas; and a Worcester Transfer pint mug, embellished with a tree, parrot, insects, and grapes, and signed "R. Hancock fecit." This mug fetched 19 guineas, and the fall of the hammer was hailed with much applause, evincing, it is presumed, joy that *signed Worcester* had reached so high a value, or that the purchaser at this sum was so plucky as to give it. But great as was the price obtained by the auctioneer, this little article of black-and-white printing ultimately realized a far higher price by the snug little process which we shall presently describe.

The sale brought about £4400, which is a large sum when it is considered that Mr. Owles never aimed at collecting great and valuable objects of ceramic art, such as are contained in the cabinets of the wealthy, where many single specimens could be found of a value equal to all Mr. Owles's collection put together. This sale marks an epoch in the present value of early ceramic art, and is interesting to persons possessing collections of pottery or porcelain, showing as it does their present value.

The usual "conspiracy" entered into by dealers at auctions, whereby they agree not to bid against one another, was not omitted at this sale. The articles bought by those in this intrigue are after the sale brought into what is termed a "knock-out," when they are again competed for by the dealers who have previously entered into the arrangement, and the highest bidder again takes the prize. The profit thus got, over and above that obtained by the auctioneer, is then divided equally amongst those dealers who are in the "knock-out." Some of the lots so sold realized much greater prices than at the sale, as an instance of which we may mention the Worcester Transfer mug, which in the auction room sold for 19 guineas, and in the "knock-out" went up to £35.

One or two other choice collections of porcelain are coming to public sale, and we shall invite the attention of our readers to the results.

PARCLOSE SCREEN, ST. GREGORY, NORWICH.

WHEN St. Gregory's church, Norwich, was reseated, about ten or twelve years since, a portion of the lower part of the rood-screen was discovered. I do not know whether it was found *in situ*, but it is clear that it originally stood in the north aisle, against one of the columns of the arcade. At present it is placed in the south porch. It is much mutilated, and the paintings are very indistinct. An angel playing a guitar-like instrument occupies the half panel; the others contain St. Barbara with her usual emblem, a tower; and St. John the Baptist pointing to the Agnus Dei in his left hand.

CHRISTMAS CHURCH DECORATIONS.

WHEN did the custom of "dressing" churches at Christmas-tide commence, or at least become general, in these parts? I can trace it back to about 1620 in the Churchwardens' account books of several of the Norwich parishes. For instance—

ST. PETER MANCROFT.

1619 Paid Ram for Hulver & Ivy at Christmas 18^d.

1621 Pd for hollver & Ivey ffraunkensene and packthred agaynst Christmas xx^d.

1625-6 Paid Ram for herbes & gall hulver & Jvey for y^e church 3^s. 4^d.

1629 Itm p^d for herbes & burch at the sisses for hulfer & eyvie at several times 7^s.

ST. MARY COSLANY.

1619 Payd Iverson for hulver at Christmas & for broumes xij^d.

1622 Itm. payd for Hulver & Ive to Garnesse y^e church 1^s.

ST. LAURENCE.

1625 Paid the clarke for the lining washing for Bery hulver & Ivey and for Bromes 3^s. 10^d.

1670 Paid Goodman Rose for Rosemary & Laurell for dressing up the church at Christmas 1^s. 4^d.

ST. GREGORY.

1627 Itm. for holuer & iuy vj^d.

Z.

PIGOT.

I WISH to know who were the descendants of Lord Robert Picot, son of Othemyles Picot, *Viscomes*, Baron of Boorne or Brane, in Cambridge, and Hugolina his wife; both of whom, according to an Illuminated Pedigree in the British Museum, No. 1364, Harl. Collection, came to England with the Conqueror. This Othemyles Picot had grants of the Lordships or Manors of Stow, Waterbech, Middleton, and, amongst twenty others, Trumpington, which came again into the family of Pigot five-hundred years after.

This Baron of Boorne had a daughter who married Paganus Peverell. And Lord Robert Picot, having taken part in a rebellion against William Rufus, forfeited all his estates. There was an Aubrey Picot, who made a grant of land to the Monks of Denny, mentioned by Lysons in his *Britannia*. It is stated in the illuminated MS., that Othemyles Picot built the church of St. Gyles, in Cambridge; and in the same MS. there is mention of one Sir Randolph Picot, of Ripon and Melmorby, living in the reign of Edward III. Were these persons in any way connected with Lord Robert Picot? Thoroton, in his *History of Nottinghamshire*, mentions this Robert Picot, but does not state whether he had any descendants or not.

W. J. P.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK.—III.

MARSHAM.

100. *O.* MICHAELL HAWK—A man making candles.
R. IN MASHAM 1666—M.H.

Mr. Boyne has placed this token to Masham in Yorkshire, but as it is similar to the one issued by Haykins of Aylsham, I have claimed it for the above village, which is near Aylsham. The token issued by Charles Clarke of Movsham probably belongs to Moulsham in Essex, and not to Marsham, as stated in Mr. Boyne's work.

MASSINGHAM.

101. *O.* THO CHILDERHOVSE—1657.
R. OF MASSINGGAM [16] 57—T.C.

MENDHAM.

102. *O.* THOMAS GOODWIN—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN MENDHAM 1664—T.G.

Part of this parish is in Suffolk.

METHWOLD.

A token of Thomas Poston of Methwold is mentioned by Mr. Boyne. One issued by Thomas Postle of Southwold has doubtless been misread.

MILEHAM.

103. *O.* FRANCIS LADLY OF—FL conjoined.
R. MILEHAM 1666—F.C.L.

NARBOROUGH.

104. *O.* JOHN ROBINSON—A ship.
R. IN NARBOROVGH—HIS HALF PENNY 1667.

This token is ascribed by some to Narborough in Leicestershire. The sign of the Ship still exists at Narborough in Norfolk.

NEW BUCKENHAM.

105. *O.* FRANCIS WATTS 1657—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NEWBVCKENHAM—F.W.

NORTHWOLD.

106. *O.* WILLIAM RVSSELL OF—The Grocers' arms.
R. NORTHWOLD GROSER—W.R.R.

NORWICH.

107. *O.* JOHN ATWOOD—I.K.A.
R. IN NORWICH—I.K.A.

Mint mark, a mullet.

108. A variety with a star for a mint mark.

109. Another variety, struck from different dies.

Atwood resided in St. Michael at Plea from 1659 to 1668, but appears to have subsequently removed into St. George, Tombland: see Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, p. 745. He was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 3rd May, 1647, and was a haberdasher by trade. His tokens are the worst executed of the Norwich series, and are rarely found in good condition. A John Atwood was buried at St. Peter Mancroft in 1695.

110. O. JAMES AYBREE—^{1 * 6}_{6 * 7}

R. IN NORWICH—I.M.A.

"Jacobus Arborey Dyer filius Thome Arborey admissus est ciuis 17^o feb. 1646." O.S. He afterwards resided in St. Clement's parish. Thomas Turner, an apprentice of "James Arbrece," was sworn a freeman in 1662.

111. O. MICHAELL BAKER—1667.

R. OF NORWICH—M.A.B.

"Michaell Baker Taylor filius Joh'nis Baker admissus est Civis 6^o Sept. 1645." He resided in St. Michael at Plea, and was overseer there in 1667-8.

112. O. JAMES BARTON—The Fruiterers' arms.

R. IN NORWICH 1667—I.E.B.

As the arms of the Fruiterers' Company are the tree of Paradise, environed with the serpent between Adam and Eve, it is possible that the device upon this token was intended to represent the sign of the "Adam and Eve," which was to be found in Norwich in the seventeenth century, and not the Fruiterers' arms. James Barton, clock maker, was admitted a freeman in 1629; and James Barton, fringe maker, in 1648.

113. O. VIOLET BENTON—A key.

R. IN NORWICH 1664—V.R.B.

"Violett Benton Cordyn' Appr'nt Tho. Semer admissus est Ciuis 21^o die Januarij 1632." O.S. He resided in St. Peter Mancroft, where he was married to Rebecca Muryall on the 26th September, 1632. He was buried there in 1670, and she, in 1672.

114. O. NICHOLAS B * * * * * —The Grocers' arms.

R. OF NORWICH * * —N.B.

The inscription on this hitherto unpublished token is in part illegible. Nicholas Bilham, grocer, was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1660, and as we find no other "Nicholas B." a grocer between 1630 and 1680, the token may be ascribed to him. He resided in St. John's Maddermarket, and was buried there in 1662.

115. O. JOHN BLAND—A stocking (above it a small R.)

R. IN NORWICH—I.M.B.

116. A variety differing in the obverse die.

The small letter R on the obverse is the initial of Thomas Rawlings, who was chief engraver of the Mint under Charles I. During the Commonwealth he fell into poverty, and took to engraving dies for tokens. "Joh'es Blankes," woollen draper, was admitted a freeman in 1648, and as no John Bland occurs in the *Lib. Introit. Civ.* in the middle of the seventeenth century, he was probably the issuer.

117. O. PEETER BLOFELD—The Grocers' arms.

R. IN NORWICH—P.B.

He resided in St. Michael at Plea, and was buried there in 1676. A Peter Blowfield, worsted weaver, was sworn a freeman in 1631.

118. O. AUGUSTINE BRIGGS—A cock.
 R. IN NORWICH GROCER—A.B.
 Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.
119. A variety differing in both dies.

The family of Briggs had long been settled in Norfolk, and originally resided at Sall, near Reepham. As there were two Augustine Briggs, father and son, living in St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, at this time, we cannot positively say which was the issuer. The father, who was born in 1617, was a strenuous supporter of King Charles, was Sheriff in 1660, Mayor in 1670, and M.P. in 1677. He died in 1684, and was buried in St. Peter Mancroft church, where his monument, which has been engraved by Blomefield, remains. He was admitted to the freedom of the city, as a grocer, in 1644. The son, who was sworn a freeman in 1674, was Sheriff in 1685, Mayor in 1695, and was buried at St. Peter's in 1704. He married Elizabeth Cock, which may account for the device upon the token, but the dates would point to the father as the issuer. For a pedigree of, and much information relative to the family, see Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, p. 640. Briggs's Lane probably takes its name from this family.

ACOUSTIC POTTERY.

WE are informed by Mr. B. W. Spaul that during restorations now proceeding at East Harling church, it was necessary to search for the inner sill or wall-plate of the chancel roof, which had been plastered over. Upon this search being made, on the north side of the roof, it was found that the spaces between the oak ashlar—small upright pieces of timber, on which the rafters rest—were filled with clay to the face of the ashlar. In every alternate space was a black bason-shaped vessel, about six inches deep, and the same across, placed on its side, with its mouth towards the church. The Rev. G. W. W. Minns communicated, in 1865, to the *Original Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society*, vol. vii. p. 93, an article on *Acoustic Pottery*, in which he cited several instances in Continental churches, of jars or pots being found in the upper walls; and showed conclusively that they had been placed there with the intention of increasing the sonority of the buildings. He also gave an interesting account, with a plan, of the discovery at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, in 1850, and at St. Peter per Mountergate, Norwich, in 1860, of a number of jars under the choir stalls of those churches. But he had not met with an instance in this district, in which the pots were found, as in France and at St. Mary, Youghal, co. Cork, in the upper walls of the church.* This discovery at East Harling is therefore of considerable interest, and we trust that when the roof is restored it will be found practicable to preserve these pots *in situ*.

* At St. Nicholas's church, Ipswich, beneath the roof were found some vessels of red earth, and also some of half-baked bluish material, when the church was restored in 1848. See *Original Papers of the Suffolk Archaeological Association*, part iii., p. 28.

DAWSON TURNER'S ILLUSTRATIONS TO BLOMEFIELD'S HISTORY OF NORFOLK.—No. I.

Now that the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society are turning their attention to Rood-screens, a list of those sketched in Turner's *Blomefield* may not be uninteresting to your readers. I have included in this list drawings of stained glass, mural paintings, and other antiquities connected with Norfolk churches.

W. MARSH.

257, *Clapham Road, S.*

ACLE.

Pencil drawing of rood-screen, but without showing details.

ALBURGH.

Coloured lithograph of a very curious frescoe painting discovered in 1841.

ASHMANHAUGH.

Drawings of carved wood-work, from the rood-screen, now worked up into pews.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Drawing in colour of the rood-screen, showing twenty-four coats of arms of various Sees. On the top of the screen is the following inscription (in old English)—

PVT . THY . TRVST . IN . GOD . WITH . ALL . THINE . OWN . WYTT .
IN . ALL . THY . WAYS . HAVE . RESPECTE . VNT0 . HIM . AND . HE .
SHALL . ORDER . THY . GOYNGES . BE . NOT . WYSE . IN . THINE .
OWN . CONCEYTE . BYT . FEARE . THE . LORDE . AND . DEPARTE .
FROM . EVYLE . SO . SHALL . THY . NAVEL

A coloured drawing of one of the lower compartments, showing how at the Reformation (?) the panels of the screen were painted over with texts of Scripture.

AYLSHAM.

Two coloured drawings of the painted roof.

Also the following:—

A figure, from the rood-screen, in a red cloak, holding a book in his hand; background gold diapered, and beneath,—*Grate pro a...*

A figure in a blue cloak and red underdress. Beneath . . . *Thomas.*

A figure in a cloak: subscribed *Wymr.*

A figure in a purple cloak: subscribed *Agnetis Aror.*

A figure of Moses holding the Tables of the Law and a rod; an angel on either side.

A figure of a pilgrim with wallet, vested in blue, with an underdress of gold diaper, and a red cloak; an angel on each side.

A figure with book and lamb; angel on each side: subscribed *Johannes.*

A figure in a purple dress, with a red book in his hand, and a gold gridiron; an angel on each side, and underneath *Jan. ys.*

A figure in a green cloak holding a St. Andrew's cross, and beneath
huius operis.

A figure in a blue cloak, hands folded in the attitude of prayer, and
beneath Deaure.

A figure in a blue cloak and red underdress, holding two fishes, and
beneath Obit ans.

A figure in a red cloak and green underdress: subscribed *Matte . . . vij.**
Then follow drawings and details of the fine stone reredos.

BACTON.

Outline drawings of the top part of screen.†

BARTON TURF.

Coloured drawing of a painting in the spandril of the third arch on
the north side of the nave, discovered in September, 1845.†

Coloured drawing of the rood-screen, and also of each separate
panel. (Enumerated in his printed Index of Illustrations.)

WOODBASTWICK.

Coloured drawing of chancel window, destroyed in 1707, containing
a figure representing William de Melkeld, Abb.

Coloured drawings of pastoral staff from the above figure, and of the
rood-screen.

BELAUGH.

General view of rood-screen, in colours, showing twelve saints, and
also the entire upper part, as well as coloured drawings of each figure.
(As given at p. 95.)

BINHAM.

Drawing of remains of the screen showing how the panels have
been painted over with various texts, under which two figures can be
traced.

Drawing of another panel with a portion of Tyndal's version painted
upon it. Three figures can be seen beneath.

BUCKENHAM FERRY.

Coloured drawing of an alabaster tablet representing the martyrdom
of St. Erasmus, found in 1840.

Coloured drawing of a crucifix of metal inlaid with enamel and stone,
found in 1840.

[Both the above are engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*.]

BOYTON.

Coloured drawing of a stained glass window, with this inscription,
"Orate pro aiab: Johi Knotte et Margarete ux." The lower portion
contains figures of a man and his wife, each with five children. Over
the man is St. John the Baptist with lamb and pennon, inscribed
"Ecce Agnus Dei;" and over the woman, St. John the Evangelist
with chalice and dragon.

* This inscription is given at length at p. 61.

† This screen no longer remains.

‡ The subject of this painting was the tree of the seven deadly sins.

BRISLEY.

Drawing of a frescoe of St. Christopher on the south wall, discovered in 1843.

BURLINGHAM SOUTH.

Coloured drawing of the pulpit, and also a pencil sketch of it.

BURNHAM OVERY.

Drawings of two frescoes of St. Christopher, one over the chancel door and the other over the north door of the nave.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, (p. 142.)

THE county of Norfolk until lately possessed numerous collections of early specimens of the ceramic art. Why this eastern side of the kingdom should be thus plentifully supplied with early pottery and porcelain, is not easily to be explained, except perhaps on the ground that much of what is usually believed to be of English manufacture is probably the product of foreign countries, exported to our eastern ports in the way of merchandise, or in a private manner by persons navigating between our ports and those of the western shores of Holland and France. Our remarks are particularly applicable to the porcelain called "Lowestoft," of which there exists in the shape of bowls, mugs, cups, and saucers, such a large quantity that it is impossible to believe it could all have been made at the Lowestoft factory during its short existence. On the Lowestoft ware we purpose, in a future number, to offer some remarks, with the view of shewing its apocryphal character. At present we intend merely to refer to the sale by auction of the small collection of the late E. H. L. Preston, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, who died in 1872, the year of his mayoralty. This collection was sold by auction by Messrs. Spelman, at the Corn Hall, Great Yarmouth, on the 5th December, 1872, and comprised 276 lots. The sale attracted connoisseurs and dealers from distant places, and although the catalogue shewed that the collection was less varied than and not so interesting in character as that of Mr. Owles, still a few of the specimens were very tempting, especially those of the Worcester factories. The prices realized were very good, and on the whole, consistent with those obtained at Mr. Owles's sale, proving that in the estimation of collectors early pottery and porcelain have recently very much increased in value. Amongst the prices which deserve notice are the following: a pair of crown Derby vases $13\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, a Vienna plate $7\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, a small Dresden figure of Neptune $9\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, Chelsea figure of a female 28 guineas, a Worcester jug $19\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, Worcester basket and stand $43\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, pair of Worcester vases 102 guineas, pair of ditto, 7 inches in height, 79 guineas; a Worcester cup and saucer, with crescent mark, $8\frac{1}{2}$ guineas; another, 6 guineas. The sale concluded with a few lots of plate, including cymbal cups and antique spoons, which realized good prices.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT LESSINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE screen here has lost its arcade. It is boldly carved and retains much of the gesso-work which we find in such profusion on the mullions, buttresses, &c., of some late screens—Loddon for example.

More than twenty years ago, Mr. John Gunn, in his excellent *Synopsis of the Paintings upon some of the Rood Screens in the County of Norfolk*,* gave a list of the figures on this screen, which he tells us were originally the twelve Apostles; and drew attention to the fact that the four doctors of the Latin Church and St. Rock were painted on paper cut out and pasted over five of the original figures, the heads of which appear above the new paintings. Commencing on the north side, obscured by the pulpit stairs, we find—

S. ROCK, or ROCHE, A.D. 1327, (?) very much as he is depicted in the *Golden Legend*, holding a staff, shewing the plague spot on his thigh, and accompanied by Gobard, "a much familiar hound, which boldly would take bread from the bord" to carry to S. Rock whenever he stood in need of it, whilst he dwelt in the desert wood near Placentia. On his right, near the foot of the painting, is the angel sent to him in a dream, as the legend relates, in answer to his prayers for deliverance from the pestilence. His body, says Alban Butler, was translated from Montpellier to Venice in 1485, where it is kept with great honour in a beautiful church.

2. S. MATTHEW, or MATTHIAS, with halbert.
3. S. SIMON, with fish in right hand, left hand raised.
4. S. JAMES MAJOR, staff and scrip.
5. S. ANDREW, saltire and book.

These four are the original figures; the faces drawn with a good deal of character.

6. Was probably originally S. PETER, but S. JEROME (*Sctæ Hiero . . me*) A.D. 420, is pasted over him, and is depicted seated, and as usual wearing a cardinal's hat.

The doors are detached, and shall be noticed presently. Proceeding southward—

- 1 is (*Sctæ gregor*) POPE GREGORY THE GREAT, A.D. 604, wearing the tiara and holding the triple barred cross.
2. (*Sctæ August*) S. AUGUSTINE, A.D. 430.
3. (*Sctæ Ambrosius*) S. AMBROSE, A.D. 397.

As Bishops, their pastoral staves having vexillums attached.

- 4, 5, and 6 are the original figures again, and respectively represent S. PHILIP with the basket; S. JUDE with the boat; and S. JAMES THE LESS with a fuller's bat.

* *Norfolk Archaeology*, iii., p. 19.

One leaf of the doors retains its hinges and the lock. The saints represented are four virgin martyrs—

1. S. APPOLONIA, A.D. 249, with tooth held in pincers.
2. S. KATHERINE, A.D. 290, crowned, and with sword and wheel.
3. S. MARGARET, fourth century, holding an open book in her left hand, with a dragon at her feet : much decayed.
4. S. BARBARA, A.D. *c.* 306, holding a tower and a palm branch.

These four figures are in a totally different style of art to either the Apostles or the sitting figures of the four Latin fathers. I should suppose their date to be *c.* 1520.

Mr. Gunn conjectures that in consequence of the figures of the twelve Apostles being much injured at the Reformation, the restoration of the screen was undertaken in the reign of Queen Mary, but left incomplete at its close. Some probability is given to this conjecture by the choice of S. Roche as one of the saints. It was granted, as the legend tells us, that whoever "reverently prayed to him in the name of Jesu might be surely delivered from the stroke of pestilence." Now, in the summer of 1555 there was a frightful mortality in Norfolk, which may have excited anew devotion to S. Roche. The deliverance of the city of Constance from the plague, during the General Council held there in 1414, was attributed to his intercession.

PLAYERS IN NORWICH, 1623—1640.

To our very loving friends the Mayor and Justices of the City of Norwich.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations; whereas we have received information from M^r. Gleane one of your aldermen that you have been of late years, and are at this present, much pestered and disquieted in the orderly government of your City by the reason of several companies of players, tumblers, dancers upon the ropes and the like, the suffering whereof is alleged to be more inconvenient and prejudicial to that City more than other places; by reason it consists altogether of much and several manufactures, wherein multitudes of people and families are set on work, who being apt to be drawn away from their business and labour by their occasion the sayd manufactures are in the mean time in such sort neglected as causeth daily very great and apparent losses and damage to that city in particular and by consequence no small hurt and prejudice to the commonwealth in general. We taking the same in our consideration and finding cause much to condemn the lawless liberty taken up and practised in all parts of the kingdom by that sort of vagrant and licentious rabble by whose means and devices the purses of poor servants and apprentices and of the meaner sort of people are drained and emptied and which pinches so much the more in these times of scarcity and dearth and we

tendering the good and welfare of your city in particular have thought good hereby to authorize and require you not to suffer any companies of players, tumblers or the like sort of persons to act any plays or to shew or exercise any other feats and devices within that city or the liberty of the same until you shall receive further order from this Board. So we bid you very heartily farewell.

From Whitehall 27 May 1623.

Your very loving friends

MIDLESEX, MANDEVILLE, ARUNDELL and SUREY.
G. CANT. F. EDMONDS. JULL CESAR.

Liber Ruber Civitatis, fo. 33.

Mr. Mayor,

Whereas I am informed by your worthy Burgesses for Parliament that your city of Norwich is much offended and molested with players, to the prejudice of your manufactures and the disturbance of the peace; These are therefore, in his Majesty's name, to charge and require all players within your said city, upon sight hereof, to forbear playing, and to depart your city in convenient time; and, in case of disobedience, to give you the Mayor, and other officers full power and authority to punish the foresaid players or any of them so offending, and them, or any of them, to commit to ward until they, or any of them, shall conform to this my warrant; and likewise to take from the said players or any of them, any licence they, or any of them, shall produce in that behalf. Dated this 15th of March 1640.

HENRY HERBERT.

To the Mayor and the
other officers of the City
of Norwich or to any of them.

Lib. Rub. Civ., fo. 42 dorso.

THE NORFOLK GARLAND.

UNDER this title, Mr. John Glyde, Jun., of Ipswich, the editor of the *New Suffolk Garland*, has put forth a comely octavo volume of 400 pages well printed on toned paper. With much industry and discrimination some of the rarest and most curious flowers of Norfolk literature have been brought together. The first part of the book is devoted to folk lore, curious customs, epitaphs, proverbs, &c. The pages of *Notes and Queries*, *Norfolk Archaeology*, *The East Anglian*, and Forby's *Vocabulary* have contributed largely to this division of the book, so that there is not much that we have not seen before; at the same time there is but little we are not glad to see again. The second part consists of old ballads and poetry or verses; while a third, and much the shortest, although to our mind not the least interesting, contains anecdotes of Norfolk Worthies. Altogether, the book, although not entirely free from blemishes, is one that most Norfolk men with any taste for the curious will be glad to have on their book-shelves.

NORWICH CORPORATION PLATE.

In a silversmith's window in Piccadilly, (Wells, No. 55) near the Burlington Arcade, is a fine old silver tankard, engraved thus—

This Peg Pot
y^e gift of John Conolly
Captain of His Majesties Forces
in honor of the Viset of
James Duke of York
to y^e City 1681

(Arms, Per fess indented argent and azure. Crest, A talbot sejant.)

Hugh Bokenham Mayor
John Westhrope }
William Salter } Sheriffs.

This relates to the Duke of York's visit to Norwich, mentioned by Blomefield, vol. 2., fo. ed. p. 293. How is it that so interesting a piece of Corporation plate has been sold or stolen? When was it last in the hands of its proper custodians? I do not know what price is asked for it, but surely the City is rich enough to re-acquire it, or if not a subscription might be got up to re-purchase and return it.

Wandsworth.

WALTER RYE.

CONCEALED INSCRIPTIONS, ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

HIC IACIT WILIMVS MINGAYE NVPER DE GRAYS INN IN
COMI MIDDLESEX ARMIGER FILIVS WLLIMI MIN-
GAYE ARMIGERI QVONDAM MAIORIS HVIVS CIVITATIS
NORWICI QVI QVIDEM WILLIMVS MINGAYE FILIVS O
BIJT IN DOMINO SEXTO DIE MENSIS IVNIJ ANNO
DOMINI 1607: MORS EST TRANSITVS AD MELIORA.

HIC IACET HENRICVS MINGAY
NVP' DE INTERIORI TEMPLO
ARMIGER QVI OBIJT 5^{to} die
MENSIS DEC AO DNI 1632.

And a shield with the arms of Mingay, On a bend three leopards' faces, a crescent in chief for difference. Both the above inscriptions, engraved on brass, are on one slab, in the north aisle of St. Stephen's church, Norwich, and I send you the above line for line literal copies, as the originals were pewed over when the church was re-seated in 1859.

GENEALOGIST.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT WOOLPIT, SUFFOLK.

In 1466, W^m. Geoffrey of Wolpytt made his will, which was proved in 1469. He bequeathed to Wolpitt church 20 marks (£13. 6s. 8d.) to make a candle beam (*trabem candellarum*) to the praise and honour of almyhty god. Does this screen remain in Woolpit church? B.

INSCRIPTIONS IN SUSTEAD CHURCH.

THE following inscriptions, graven on brass, in Sustead church, are not given in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*.

Orate p^a aia Margarete Doughti
quōdā v^xis willi douti cui⁹ aie p^picic⁹ de⁹
Symond Talyor off mettonⁿ thys ston
dede make p^ye ffor hys sowle ffor J^hc sake.

CHURCH HERALDRY: DEANERY OF REDENHALL, No. I.

I SEND you the first instalment of Church Heraldry in the Deanery of Redenhall. It will be impossible for me, I am sorry to say, to give the churches either in alphabetical order or in the order in which Blomefield gives them. But I hope that this will not cause much practical inconvenience.

PEDOMETER.

ALBURGH.

On a Slab in the Chancel Floor.

I. A chevron between three harts tripping; a crescent for difference. Crest, On a wreath a buck's head erased. For Thomas Green, of Pulham; died 1706, aged 69.

Over the Chancel Arch.

II. Arms of Charles II., with this inscription (not given by Blomefield): "As there were six steps to King Solomon's throne, so there are six parts which all subjects are to act in Duty and Allegiance to the King, Fear, Honour, Obedience, Tribute, Defence, and Prayer."

BROCKDISH.

Mural Monuments in the Chancel.

I. Argent, an eagle with two heads displayed sable, impaling Argent, a chevron between three birds rising gules, on a chief sable as many mullets of the first. Crest, An arm erect vested ermines, holding an eagle's leg couped at the thigh or.* For Walter Worth, Rector of this parish and of Thorpe Abbots, who died 1755, in his 48th year; and Susanna his wife, daughter of John Aldous of Syleham, gent., who died 1762, in her 54th year.

II. Sable, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased or. Crest, A griffin's head erased or. For Thomas Cotton; died 30th Dec. 1778, in the 64th year of his age.

* This is the crest as given by Edmonson: it is impossible to say with certainty what the hand on the monument is holding.

*Under a Mural Monument now in the Tower.**

III. (Painted on marble). Quarterly of eight. 1 and 8, Argent, a cross raguly gules; on a chief of the second a lion of England or—*Laurence*. 2, Sable, a chevron ermine between three Catharine wheels argent—*Aslack*. 3, Argent, a bend between two fleurs-de-lis gules; a mullet of the field for difference—*Lany*. 4, Or, a chevron engrailed gules between three cinquefoils azure; on a chief of the second a lion passant gardant of the first; a crescent for difference—*Cooke*. 5, Gules, a crescent ermine within an orle of martlets or—*Bohun*. 6, Azure, three cinquefoils or—*Bardolph*. 7, Gules, a chevron between three ram's heads caboshed argent—*Ramsey*. Motto: Floreat ut Laurus. For Robert, son of Robert Laurence and Anna his wife, who died Rector in 1739, age 25.

IV. (Carved and painted on wood.) *Laurence* as before, impaling the other six quarters of the last coat. Probably for Robert Laurence, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Aslack Lany, and died July, 1637.

In the North Windows of the Nave.

V. Vert, a saltire argent, on a chief or three fleurs-de-lis azure—*France*; † impaling, Vert, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased argent—*Flood*.

VI. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4, Azure, a fesse between three lion's faces or—*De la Pole*. 2 and 3, ‡ On a bend argent three pairs of wings sable—*Wingfield*.

In the South Clerestory Windows.§

VII. Or, a cross gules—*Bygod*.

VIII. Azure, a fesse between two chevrons argent—*Tendryng*.

IX. Gules, three lions of England or; a label of three points argent—*Brotherton*.

X. Gules, a lion rampant argent—*Mowbray*.

XI. Gules, on a bend between six crosslets fitchée argent an escutcheon or, charged with a demi-lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory of the first.—*Howard*.

XII. Or, a fesse gules—*John Bacon*.

* In Blomefield's time this monument was "on the east Chancel wall, on the south side of the altar." He gives the Latin inscription, and describes and names the quarterings on the marble shield. The wooden shield he does not mention. It probably came from Brockdish Hall; and it had been, some time before 1842, nailed up on the east wall, near the monument. The slab for Robert Laurence, of 1637, (who built the hall), also mentioned by Blomefield, is now laid six inches below the tile floor of the chancel; the arms on it were gone before 1842.

† For George France, Rector since 1842, who has kindly communicated the information given in the last note.

‡ The tincture of the field is gone.

§ These arms (all of which have names appended in the windows) belong to persons who held the manors, or were otherwise connected with the parish.—See Blomefield.

INVENTORY OF THE NORWICH CORPORATION PLATE

c. 1575.

ON a fly-leaf of the *Liber Ruber Civitatis*, a book given by William Mingaye, Mayor of Norwich, on the 17th of February 1562, is entered the following list of the City Plate. It is not dated, but as the bowl given by Peter Peterson in 1574 is mentioned in it, and the "gilt potts" given by Sergeant Flowerdew in 1581 are not noticed, the list must have been made between those dates, and is the earliest inventory of the City Plate we have seen.

HEREAFTER ENSUETH THE PLATE that dothe apperteyne to the Cittie, of whose gifte it was, And what it dothe weye.

Of the gyfte * of Mathew Parker, Arche Busshopp of Canterbury

A BASON doble gylte conteynyng v^{xx} ozs. 1 qrt. [100½].

A EWER doble gylte conteynyng iij^{xx} xiiij ozs. 1 qrt. [74½].

Of the gyfte † of Mr Leonarde Spencer, somtyme Towne clarke.

A BASON parcell gylte conteynyng iij^{xx} ix ozs. [69].

A EWER parcell gylte conteynyng xlij ozs. di. [42½].

Of the gyfte of Peter Reade ‡ Esquyer.

A SALTER wth a Cover doble gylte cont iij^{xx} ozs. [60].

Of the gyfte of John Blenerhasset Esquyer

A BOLL all Gylte conteynyng xxxiiij ozs. qrt. [33½].

A BOLL all gylte conteynyng xxix ozs. [29].

Of the gyfte of Peter Peterson Chamberlyne of y^e Cittie

A BOLL all gylte conteynyng xvj ozs. [16].

Of the gyfte of Mr Willm. Castelten clarke.§

A SPONE doble gylte conteynyng v ozs. [5].

Of the Citties coste

A MASE All gylte set wth Cristall and other Collerd stones conteynyng in weight || xlix ozs. [49].

The *Notices and Illustrations of the Costume, Processions, Pageantry, &c.*, formerly displayed by the Corporation of Norwich, published by Muskett in 1850, and edited by the late Mr. W. C. Ewing, contains at pp. 29—32 the best account of the Corporation Plate, and two etchings are devoted to its illustration. The subjects of one are, the silver-gilt basin and ewer, given by the Hon. Henry Howard in 1663. Of the other, the salt given by Peter Reade, the bowl or goblet given by Peter Peterson, which is much like the two given by Blenerhasset, and a flagon. In the letter-press an inventory of the City Plate is given from the records, dated 1634, also a list made by Kirkpatrick, and dated 1714.

* 1569. † 1561. ‡ Ob. 1568.

§ Last Prior and first Dean of Norwich, 1539.

|| Query. Is not this the mace carried before the Mayor, and said to be the gift of Queen Elizabeth?

NORWICH CORPORATION PLATE, p. 154.

As soon as we received Mr. W. Rye's communication, we forwarded it to the Mayor of Norwich, Sir Samuel Bignold, Knt., who brought the matter before the Corporation at a Council Meeting held last month. Sir Samuel stated that upon enquiry he had ascertained there were *two* tankards, and that there had been two goblets at Mr. Wells's, but that the latter had been purchased for the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Wells believed that the plate was sold at the time of the Corporations Reform Bill being passed, but Sir Samuel, who was a member of the Corporation at that period, was able to say that such was not the case. Sir Samuel offered to give ten pounds towards a subscription to acquire the plate for the city, and the matter was referred to a committee, doubts having been expressed by some as to the authenticity of the plate. In the meantime, Mr. Samuel, a local dealer in articles of vertu, being in London, and finding that Mr. Wells was in treaty for the sale of one of the tankards, which, it is said, bears the names of the Mayor and Sheriffs at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the city in 1578, purchased the tankard referred to in Mr. Rye's note for 105 guineas, and immediately offered it to the city for the same sum and a donation of five guineas to the Norwich Hospital. We have seen the tankard, which stands on three couchant lions, is about 14 inches high, and weighs between 70 and 80 ozs. It has engraved on the lid the arms of Norwich city and the word NORWICH; and we hasten to correct a clerical error made by our correspondent in blazoning the arms on the front of the tankard. Instead of being per *fess*, the shield is party per *pale* indented argent and azure, and is charged with the badge of Ulster on a canton. The crest is a talbot couchant argent collared and lined azure. These are the arms and crest of Hickman of Gainsborough, Co. Lincoln, a baronetcy created in 1643, and which became extinct in 1781. The hall-mark shows the tankard to have been stamped in 1680-1, (see *Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate*, p. 43, by W. Chaffers, F.S.A.), and it was probably made for Sir William Hickman, who died 1681-2. It is not a little curious that the *crest* of Conolly, by whom the inscription states the pot was presented, is a talbot couchant but not collared. The arms, however, are totally different. It seems odd that Conolly should have purchased a piece of plate for a gift with another man's arms on it. Another curious thing is that two tankards, both bearing inscriptions relating to the visits of Royal personages, should have been sold by the Corporation. Search, however, is being made in the city records under the years 1701 and 1721, in which years it is noted by Mr. Ewing, in the volume of Corporation pageantry published by Muskett, that certain city plate was altered and sold. From the list of city plate printed in that volume from Kirkpatrick's notes, it would appear that two tankards or flagons were missing in 1702.

Since the above was written, the committee have declined to recommend the purchase of the pot, stating "there was some doubt about its genuineness, which had been increased by the Norwich arms having

recently been placed on the lid." In our judgment, however, their engraving and that of the inscription on the front of the flagon are contemporary.

OF THE NORWICH DOMESDAY BOOK.

"THIS Book, which is the property and in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, is a large beautiful MS. wrote in a very fine large hand on vellum, ornamented with rubrics, and in many places with blue and gold Letters, and in some places illuminated with painting. It gives an Account of all the Livings in the Diocess, procurations, Synodals, payments, &c., &c., and in some Deanries the Patrons name. This Book is in general supposed to have been wrote in or about the year 1300, but in that there is a great mistake. It is not an Original Book, but copied from an older, which older Book was wrote, or at least had additions made to it, at sundry times. The greater part of the Patrons named, it is true, did live in or rather before the year 1300, but there are also facts and persons mentioned of a much later date. The Transcriber wrote a fine hand, but could not perfectly well read his original, and was totally ignorant of some Historical Facts then recent, unless the Book is much more modern than even I apprehend it to be. Under the Church of St. Matthew in Norwich, it is said, 'a tempore magne Pestilentie contingentis in Anno Dni MCCCXLI.' Here he has mistaken the date, reading MCCCXLI for MCCCXLVIII.

"Sproustone Appopr: Pr: & Con: Eccle S^ce Trin: Norw: ex dono Dñi Willi de Wyehingham militis.

"It was not given to them until 35 Edw. 3^d 1361 Reg. Pr. et Con., Lib. iv. fo. 260.

"Ecclesia S^ci Mich. de Conesforth. Fratres Augustinenses habent eandem infra clausuram de novo adquisitam [scilt] Anno Dñi m^o ccc sexagesimo octavo.

"In the Kalender wrote with the rest of the Book

"Junii xvii Anno Dñi m^o ccc^o lxxvi Dñs Robtus de Salle miles decapitatus est apud Capellam S^ce Marie Magdalene.

"Here is one of the transcriber's Blunders, who read MCCCXXXVI for MCCCXXXI, which was the true date.

"Norton Subcorse. Brook Dec Cantaria Sacerdotum &c. pro aña Johis de Norwico militis que postea translata est apud Castellum de Metingham, &c.

"This translation was made in the 15 Ric: 2^d, 1392. Cartular' de Metingham, f. 233, 234.

"Haddesco Dec. Brooke. Prior de Thoht quondam fuit Patronus ejusdem postea autem Dñs Thomas de Erpingham, ex dono Dñi Regis Henrici tertii.

"K. Henry the 4th in the 6th year of his reign (1405) granted the Manor of Tofftes, &c., in Norff., belonging to the Monks of Preaux,

in France, to S^r Tho. de Erpyngham, Kt., for his life. Dugd. Warw. p. 416, from w^{ch} time S^r Tho^s presented to Toffts and Haddiscoe during his life. In 1427 he presented to Toffts, and his Title is thus enterd—

“ad prsentat: Dñi Tho: Erpyngham militis jure manerii de Tofftes p^rdñi q^d quidem manerium, &c., habuit ex concessione Dñi Regis Henrici quarti pro termino vite dñi dñi Tho: Instit. Lib. ix. fo. 10 b.

“The blunder of Henrici tercii (which in both places was wrote at words at length) for Henrici quarti is no small one.

“Thus we find some part was wrote after 1405. I mean of the original, for this MS. is evidently all of one hand, and wrote at once.

“That the transcriber could not well read his original appears from the following instances:—

“The hundred of Happing, frequently mentioned in Waxtonesham Deanery is everywhere here wrote Harpyng, occasioned by his mistaking the first p for a long r, as he writes it Harpyngg.

“Keswick, Humbleyard Dec: Dns Johes de Wallybuch for Dns Johes de Vallibus.

“Flordon, Humbleyard Dec: Willielmus Buttemkyn for Buttevilyn, and many other of the like kind.

“I conjecture the present MS. was wrote about the end of the reign of Hen. 6, or beginning of Edw^d 4.”

The above is copied from a MS. of Anthony Norris, Esq., an eminent antiquary, who died at Barton Turf, in Norfolk, June 4, 1786, aged 75.

Mr. H. T. Riley, one of the Inspectors appointed by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, devotes a large part of his report, relative to the records at Norwich, to an interesting notice of this volume, from which the following extracts are made.

“The Norwich Domesday Book.—A large folio volume, without pagination, but containing probably little less than 1000 pages. The context is in Latin, exquisitely written throughout in modern Gothic; the pages being abundantly ornamented with rubrics, and, occasionally, letters in blue and gold, and other paintings. The vellum is, in general, of a soft spongy texture, a not unfrequent characteristic of the vellum used for writing in this country in the fifteenth century. In substance, it is a Survey of all the parishes of the Diocese of Norwich, with the temporalities and spiritualities of the Prior and Monks, and other religious houses as well, in the several parishes; the same being in the latter part of the volume also collected together at the end of each Deanery. An Alphabetical Index, or, ‘Nomina Villarum,’ is prefixed to the Survey; the whole being prefaced by a Kalendar, containing, among other things, the Days of Commemoration of deceased Bishops and Priors; and the 24th of September being noted therein as the Day of Dedication of the Cathedral Church.

“From the nature of the compilation it gives an account of all the livings in the Diocese, Procurations, Synodals, and other payments, and, in some instances, the names of the patrons, at some unstated date. In a note written in the volume, in a hand of perhaps nearly

three centuries since, it is said to be a work of King Stephen's time; and some more recent authorities have made it to have been written as far back as the year 1300. There is, however, internal evidence that it was written at least as late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, having been commenced possibly under the auspices of Bishop Henry le Spencer, surnamed 'The Warlike,' who died in 1406. The Kalendar, from the glossy nature of its parchment and its general appearance, seems to be of rather earlier date than the rest of the work; its own date, however, must be later than June, 1381.

"In this Kalendar the tradition connecting the Day of the Translation of St. Swithun with probably rainy weather is ignored, and no notice is taken of the 15th of July as the Day of the Translation of St. Swithun, or as at all connected with the weather. In lieu of it, we have the following weather lore in that month, but in connexion with other Saints:—

July 2. 'Si pluuit in Festo Processi et Martiniani
Ymber grandis erit, et suffocatio grani.'

July 4. 'Translatio Sancti Martini.—
Sancti Martini Translatio si pluuiam det,
Quadraginta dies continuare solet.'

"It deserves remark, however, that though the 2nd of July is the Day of Saints Processus and Martinianus, it is also connected with St. Swithun, as being the Day of his Deposition. It may also be observed that the above notion prevailed in France in the 12th century in reference to the festival of the two Saints on the 2nd of July; and that in the North of Scotland, in the present century, the same opinion was held with respect to St. Martin's Day, the 4th of July (*Medii Ævi Kalendar.*, Vol. I., p. 322). As to the compiler of this elaborate work nothing whatever seems now to be known. On a fly-leaf, at the end of the Kalendar, are written in large characters, now almost obliterated as to colour by the frequent application of gall, the following words, which, as they are the only words on the page, would seem to be intended to apply to the compiler:—'Frater Ricardus de Merentone (?) obit officio Sacristariæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Norwycensis; ejus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen. The surname has every appearance of being 'Merentone,' but no such name appears on the lists of the Sacrists, as compiled in modern times from their Rolls.

"In a Manuscript preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, No. 3923, 151 (Catal., Vol. V., p. 578), being a 'Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich, down to Bishop Hall (died A.D. 1655), by Thomas Searle, 'Not. Pub. pauperem, 1659,' a curious reference is made to this 'Dooome-Booke,' though coupled with a mistake as to the status of its probable compiler, as being a 'Friar,' and a most corrupt rendering of his name, most of the letters of which, from their size, stand out in sufficient relief from the surface of the vellum to admit of their being easily deciphered. It is there mentioned as—'a most elaborate Latin manuscript of a learned Friar, entituling himself Frater Willimus

de Mannington. . . . The unparalleled booke aforesaid, when some of the lower ranke of the heathenish Edomites (of whom Edm. Rust of St. Bennett's Abby in Norff. was chiefe ringleader) seized upon the Register Books of this poore Church, was as miraculously saved out of their Turkish pawes, as Joash was by Jehosheba, II. Kings, 11.' "

Little remains to be said in addition. It appears, however, on re-examining the almost obliterated inscription referred to, and first deciphered by Mr. Riley, that instead of reading "Frater Ricardus de *Merentone* obit officio Sacristarie, &c.," it really reads "Frater Ricardus de *Medeltone* me dedit officio Sacristarie, &c. Now Richard of Middleton was sacrist from 1420 to 1430, and how much later we do not know, but in 1440 John Elyngham held the office. The gift of the MS. is thus fixed to have been made between 1420 and 1440. It will be noticed that Searle ascribed the MS. to a brother William de Mannington. Now it is not a little curious that in Richard of Middleton's account for 1426, among the "custus ecclesie," there is a payment of 13s. 4d. to *Sir William Manyngton* "pro pargamine libri de pensionibz." "Book of pensions" appears a very good title for the "Domesday Book," and whether or not they are identical, the entry seems to indicate that Sir William Manyngton was a scribe who copied manuscripts, and there may have been a tradition extant in Searle's time as to the transcriber.

NORWICH NEWSPAPERS.

THE history of the Norwich Newspaper Press has not been written, or at least it has not been continued to our own time. In the short period during which I have known the city, about sixteen years, several newspapers have appeared, which had but an ephemeral existence, and their very names are, I daresay, already forgotten. At the time I began to notice Newspapers, say 1857, there were only three published in Norwich; *The Norwich Mercury*, (bi-weekly), *The Norfolk Chronicle*, and *Norfolk News*, (weekly.) Early in 1860, I believe on January 14, *The Norwich Advertiser and East Anglian News*, proprietor S. Goddard, price one penny, made its appearance and was published nearly every Saturday until October, 1861; it then made an effort to appear twice in the week, which seems to have been too much for it, as it disappeared until October, 1863, when it was again published for a few weeks, and then was seen no more.

In August, 1861, appeared *The Observer*, price one penny, which hardly deserved to be called a Newspaper, as it consisted only of half a sheet of demy printed on one side only. This circulated but a few weeks.

On the 4th January, 1862, *The Norfolk Times* made its debut: this was a Saturday paper, and lived just half a year; six pages of it were printed in London, the other two by the proprietor, a Mr. Henry Watts.

In July, 1860, *The Norfolk Rifle*, a weekly Wednesday paper, made its appearance, and sixteen numbers were published, the last being dated November 1st, 1860.

On 10th January, 1863, the first number of *The Norwich Argus*, which still flourishes, was published. This paper was for some time partly printed in London.

January, 1864, saw the birth of the *Peoples' Weekly Journal*, which was all printed from its commencement at the Mercury Office, in Norwich,

In January, 1865, *The Norwich Dispatch*, a Wednesday paper, was started. This still flourishes under the title of *The Norfolk Herald*, which paper was incorporated with it in July, 1867. It is still partly printed in London.

In August, 1867, a seventh newspaper was put forth—*The Norwich Telegraph*; and in the following October the *Eastern Weekly Express*, which is printed in Norwich, and belongs to the Norfolk News proprietors.

This made eight newspapers published in the city, but the *Telegraph* survived only until April, 1868.

When the British Association visited the city, the *Chronicle*, *Mercury*, and *News* appeared daily, and shortly afterwards the proprietor of *The Mercury* started a *half-penny* daily, the name of which has escaped me, and which had but a brief existence.

The proprietors of *The Norfolk News* started a *penny* paper called *The Daily Press*, which gives the citizens the news at breakfast-time, several hours before the London papers arrive.

These notes may be thought trivial and useless, but it seems well to record small facts or otherwise they are forgotten, and there is no knowing to whom they may one day be useful.

FARNHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

THIS Church, dedicated to S. Mary, contains very little of interest to the antiquary; the nave is Norman, the chancel late Decorated, and whatever other detail now remains is Perpendicular. In the chancel is a piscina with a good transition Norman moulding in its semi-circular head, but it has quite plain jambs; the basin and drain seem perfect. In the nave are two small Norman windows, I believe in their original position, being from 7 to 8 feet above the floor, the openings of which, outside, are only 2 ft. 2 in. by 9 in. The font was originally an octagonal bowl supported on a centre pillar with shafts, and the bowl had some slightly-sunk panels. The present one is even plainer than the old (of which, when visiting the church not long since, I could learn no tidings.)

The tower is of brick; the archway has had its mouldings cut away, and is now filled in with a plain door and some remains of the old rood-screen over it. The rood-loft staircase remains. There are no brasses visible in the church, but there are inscriptions on a slab in the chancel to Robert Osborne, who died 6th of August 1738, aged 66, and Jane his relict, who died 24th of August 1742, aged 75. The church is now in a sadly dilapidated state and urgently needs restoration.

R.

ROOPE'S WEEKLY LETTERS, p. 141.

It appears from the *Norfolk Remembrancer*, second edition, p. 116, that on January 15th, 1811, at the City Sessions, Mr. Thomas Roope was fined 40s., and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, for challenging Robert Alderson, the Steward of the Corporation (father of Baron Alderson) to fight a duel; and on June 20th, Mr. Roope was sentenced in the King's Bench to three months imprisonment for a libel on Thomas Back. No doubt full particulars appeared in the local papers of the period. J.

BRASS INSCRIPTIONS RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

NORWICH, S. EDMUND.

THE Rev. Thomas Taylor, Rector of S. Edmund's, Norwich, on removing a dilapidated pew in December, 1872, found a small brass inscription, date c. 1520, which reads in two lines as follows:—

Orate p aibz Johñe Grenakyr ꝛ dñi Roberti Grenakyr filij eius quorꝝ aiabz ppiciet de⁹ aīe.

NORWICH, S. PETER SOUTHGATE.

Mr. W. G. Robinson found about two years since, under a pew in the nave of the church of S. Peter Southgate, a brass plate inscribed—

Orate p aīa Alicie nup vx⁹ Thome Large q^e obijt xxix^o die May A^o dni M^o. V^e. iii^o cui⁹ aīe ppiciet de⁹

Mr. Robinson also found under a pew in the chancel of Trowse church, a brass inscription in memory of Richard Londe, Vicar of that church, who died 29th August, 1506, printed in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, but which was then supposed to be lost.

PRESSING TO DEATH, OR PEINE FORT ET DURE.

In the St. John's Timberhill Register I find, under the year 1566, an entry, the like of which I never saw in another register. It is, I suppose, hopeless to endeavour to ascertain who "he" was.

"He that was prest to deathe was buried the
XV daie of June Anno predict."

Staunford, in his *Pleas of the Crown*, describes the punishment of pressing to death inflicted on one, who, not being mute *ex visitatione dei*, refused to plead. Lying naked on his back on the bare ground, with arms and legs corded down to the four corners of the room, iron and stone, as much as he could bear, *or more*, were laid on his body. Three morsels of bread were given him to eat, and on the following day three draughts of water; and this was his diet until he died.

In the reign of George III. this cruel punishment was abolished and judgment was given as in a plea of *guilty*. As is well-known, this was altered in his son's reign, and silence now is construed into a plea of *not guilty*.
NORWICENSIS.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK.—IV.

(NORWICH CONTINUED.)

120. O. JAMES BROCKDEN—A castle.
R. IN NORWICH 1664—I.R.B.

James Brockden, "Spurrier," was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1636. He resided in Mancroft, and was churchwarden in 1652. We find that several apprentices as well as sons of James Brockden were admitted as mercers; leading one to infer that there were two of that name, the one a spurrier, the other a mercer, but this needs confirmation. He was sheriff in 1679, and died in 1680. His widow Rebecca died in 1686. Both were buried in St. Peter Mancroft. The castle on the token is triple towered, like that in the city arms, to which the device on the token probably alludes, although it may be that Brockden lived at the sign of the Castle, which was common in Norwich in the seventeenth century.

121. O. ROBERT BROWN—The Merchant Tailors' arms.
R. IN NORWICH—R.A.B.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

Robert Brown, tailor, apprentice of Robert Brown, was admitted a citizen in 1636; and Robert Browne, hosier, apprentice to Henry Watts, Esq., in 1657. The former was probably the issuer.

122. O. JOHN BROWNE—A swan.
R. IN NORWICH 1657—I.S.B.

This issuer's name is too common to identify. The Swan, one of the most ancient inns in Norwich, was situate in St. Peter Mancroft, and was only closed a few years since.

123. O. EDWARD BVXTON—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORWICH 1653—E.A.B.

"Edward Bvxton Grocer app'ntic Robto Baret admissus est Civis 25^o Sept. 1648." He resided in St. Andrew's, and was churchwarden in 1659-60. He died in 1665, and was buried in the south aisle of the church of that parish, in which in Blomefield's time there was a stone to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Ann Buxton, Edward their son, and Mr. Edward Buxton.

124. O. EDMVND CAMOND—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORWICH GROCER—E.C.

"Edmondus Camon Grocer app'ntic Margar' Baley admissus est Civis 25^o Sept. 1648." He lived in St. John Maddermarket from 1648 to 1658, and was overseer there in 1651. This name appears several times in the churchwardens' books, but not at all in the registers.

125. O. JAMES CASTILL—A wool-comb.
R. IN NORWICH 1664—I.I.C.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

We do not find James Castill's admission to the freedom of the city. John Castle, a worsted weaver, was sworn a freeman in 1656. In 1664 Mr. James Castell and also Mrs. Jane Castell, widow, were rated in St. Saviour's parish.

126. O. JAMES CASTLE—1662.
R. IN NORWICH—I.I.C.

Probably issued by the same person as the preceding, as the wife's initial is the same. James Castle was rated in St. Martin at Oak and St. Augustine in 1659, and in the latter parish in several subsequent years.

127. O. ROBERT CLAYTON IN—The Ironmongers' arms.

R. NORWICH IRONMONGER—1663.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. v., p. 241.

"Robert Claiton Iron munger," apprentice to John Salter, Esq., was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 26th March, 1661. He was rated in no less than six parishes, viz., St. Andrew, St. Paul, St. Michael Coslany, St. Stephen, St. Julian, and St. Peter Mancroft. In 1664 he purchased the house in St. Julian's in which he then resided. It was situate in St. Ann's Lane, on the south side, at the back of the premises "called Middaies," and had orchards and gardens running down to the river. He was sheriff of the city in 1672, in which year he died, and was buried at St. Peter Mancroft.

128. O. WILLIAM COOPER OF—The king's head crowned.

R. IN NORWICH 1662—A full-blown rose.

The King's Head was one of the principal inns in Norwich. It was situate in the Market Place, and was pulled down in 1812, when Davey Place was made. A William Cooper was buried at St. Peter Mancroft, in 1666.

129. O. ISAAC COWPER BRICK—A trowel.

R. LAYER IN NORWICH—I.E.C.

Isaac Cowper, Rough Mason, apprentice of Stephen Cowper, was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 21st September, 1656. Richard Rocke, an apprentice of his, was sworn a freeman in 1668. Stephen Cowper was rated in St. Giles.

130. O. PEETER DEALE—A helmet.

R. IN NORWICH 1664—P.A.D.

Peter Deale was an armourer by trade, and was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 3rd May, 1654. He lived in St. Peter Mancroft, in the books of which parish his name continually occurs from 1650 till 1665, in which latter year he died, and was buried on the 14th July. His wife, Amy, by whom he had several children, survived him, and we find a few years afterwards that Anne Dale, widow, was buried there. Anne was probably a mistake for Amy.

131. O. ABRAHAM DERRIX—A fleece.

R. IN NORWICH 1665—A.I.D.

132. A variety slightly differing in the reverse die.

The device upon this token has been supposed to be a pine apple, but it is no doubt a fleece. Abraham Derricke, Worstead weaver, son of Abraham Derricke, was sworn a freeman on the 27th December, 1651. He lived in St. Lawrence's parish. Abraham Derricke, the father, was a hosier, and was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1615.

133. O. JAMES DOVER—1667.

R. IN NORWICH—I.D.

"James Dover of St Michael of Coslany vpon his paymt of 20^s to y^e Hamper is Dispensed with for beareinge the office of Constable for one yeare next followinge."—Mayoralty Court Book, 28th June, 1671.

One Daniel Dover was a hosier in Norwich in 1635, as was Samuel Dover in 1653.

134. O. ROBERT DVGLAS—Two swords crossed.

R. CVTTLER OF NORWICH—R.D.D.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. v., p. 241.

"Rob'tus Douglas Cvttler app'ntic' Joh'is Browne admissus est Ciuis 7^o Sept. 1642." In 1646 he resided in St. John Maddermarket, in which year his son

Robert was baptized there. He appears to have removed to Mancroft about 1650, and was one of the overseers of that parish in 1656; he continued to live in that parish till his death in 1664. His wife Dorothy survived him, and was buried there in 1688. Christopher Harsant, haberdasher of small wares, and an apprentice of Douglas, was admitted a freeman in 1662.

135. *O.* FRANCIS ELMER—Three foxes.
R. IN NORWICH 1667—F.G.E.

Francis Elmer, Worstead-weaver, was admitted a citizen the 22nd March, 1643; and Francis Ailmer, Wool-comber, on the 28th April, 1663. Either may have been the issuer, as the two ways of spelling the surname are used indiscriminately. One of them resided in St. Gregory, and was churchwarden there in 1663; the other lived in St. George's Tombland, filled the same office there in 1664, and was buried in the south aisle of the parish church in 1686. He bore arms Argent on a cross engrailed sab. between four Cornish choughs proper, five bezants, impaling Fretté.

136. *O.* ROBERT EMPEROR—A sword erect.
R. OF NORWICH—R.E.E.

He was rated in St. Michael at Coslany and St. Saviour, and was overseer of the former parish in 1664, and of the latter in 1665. A Robert Emperor, hosier, son of Francis Emperor, was sworn a freeman in 1679. Robert Emperor was one of the Common Council placed in the room of those ejected by James II.

137. *O.* THOMAS FERRIER—A heart on the shank of an anchor.
R. IN NORWICH 1664—T.F.

Thomas ferrior, Grocer, apprentice to John Osborne, Esq., was admitted a freeman on the 21st August, 1665. He resided in St. Peter Mancroft. In the churchwarden's book he is mentioned as "Mr. fferreyheare."

138. *O.* THOMAS FLATMAN—1664.
R. OF NORWICH—T.F.

Thomas Flatman, tallow-chandler, was sworn a freeman on the 25th February, 1666, and was rated in St. Martin at Oak and St. Augustine. He had several apprentices, all of whom were admitted as Grocers. He was a dissenter, and his name occurs in the books of St. Mary's Baptist chapel.

139. *O.* RICHARD FREEMAN—A dove with an olive branch.
R. OF NORWICH 1657—R.F.

Richard Freeman, vintner, son of Mr. John Freeman, sheriff in 1636, was sworn a freeman on the 7th April, 1660. He resided at the sign of the Dove in St. John Maddermarket, of which parish he was overseer in 1656, and churchwarden in 1662. He was buried there in 1693. The Dove was pulled down about twenty-five years ago, on an extension of Messrs. Chamberlin's premises.

140. *O.* IN NORWICH CONFECTIONER—L GOODWY.
R. AT THE GOLDEN CAMELL 1660—A camel.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., page 241.

Lawrence Goodwyn was an apprentice of Mr. John Lawrence, and was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1661. It will be observed that his name occurs with that of Mr. Lawrence upon another token, No. 158. Goodwyn was sheriff in 1682, and mayor in 1697. In 1687 he was one of the aldermen of this city, and was ejected by James II. He died in 1725, at the age of ninety-two, and was buried in the nave of St. Andrew's church, to which parish he gave a large offering dish and also two flagons, the inscriptions upon which are given in Blomefield, in his account of St. Andrew's parish.

141. O. THOMAS GREENE IN—The Grocers' arms.
R. NORWICH 1658—T.S.G.

Thomas Greene, grocer, apprentice to Benjamin Baker, was admitted to the freedom of the city the 13th August, 1652. He resided in St. Peter Mancroft, of which parish he was churchwarden in 1665. He died, and was buried there in 1683. His son Thomas was Bishop of Norwich in 1721-3. We find the following entry in the Mayoralty Court Book, under date 14 Nov. 1674. "Tho. Greene of Corp^s Xth Coll. in Cambridge vpon the Petition of Mr. Tho. Greene Grocer his father, hath a pension of 40^s & ann^y granted him as is mentioned and for such time as is directed in y^e donation of Math. Parker late Archb^p of Canterbury." Another Thomas Greene, who died of the plague, was buried at Mancroft in 1666.

142. O. BENJAMEN GREENWOOD—The Grocer's arms.
R. IN NORWICH 1667—B.E.G.

Benjamin, the son of Miles Greenwood, was sworn a freeman the 14th March, 1662. He resided in St. Mary Coslany.

143. O. ELIZ. HALFKNIGHT—The Dyers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH 1667—E.H. conjoined.

The "Wid. Halfeknights" was rated in St. Peter Hungate and St. Edmund.

144. O. GEORGE HALL (In two lines across the field.)
R. IN NORWICH 1664—The Grocers' arms.

The following entry occurs in the Mayoralty Court Book: "I George Hall of y^e City of Norwich Grocer doe p'mise to take the oath of a ffreeman of y^e said City the next Assembly. wittnes my hand this 18th of July 1668. Geo. Hall."

145. O. THOMAS HANSE OF—An anchor.
R. NORWICH 1664—T.E.H.

We do not find the name of *Hanse* in any of the corporate records. The following entry, dated the 26th May, 1677, occurs in the Mayoralty Court Book. "The officers of Taylors humblye prayed the leave of M^r Maior & y^s Court that they may agree with Tho. *Hawes* for his offences ag^t a by law of thier Booke in settinge journeymen on worke without leave which is asented to so as they doe pay w^t is due by y^e by lawes to whome it is due." Roger *Hawes* was mayor in 1668.

146. O. EDWARD HARDING—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH GROCER—E.A.H.

He lived in All Saints' parish from 1659 to 1662, in which year his name disappears from the rate books. Edward Harding, *tailor*, was sworn a freeman in 1624.

147. O. BLYTH HATTON—A full-blown rose.
R. IN NORWICH—B.H.

Blyth Hatton, widow, was rated in St Peter Mancroft and in St. Peter per Mountergate. She was buried in the former parish in 1670.

148. O. HENRY HOLBEY NEAR—A hand holding a sword. 1659.
R. REDWELL IN NORWICH—H.G.H.

Holbey was a "Habbidasher of smales wares," having previously been an apprentice of Robert Douglas (No. 134). In 1657 he was admitted to the freedom of the city, and resided in St. Andrew's till 1665, about which year he appears to have removed to St. Peter Mancroft, where he was overseer in 1669. He was buried there in 1670. The red well was in the centre of Gurney's Bank Plain, and was filled up in the early part of the present century.

NORFOLK PETITIONS IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

VOL. 142 of the Domestic State Papers is a collection of undated Petitions presented to Charles II. about the year 1665. They are mostly petitions from Royalists who had suffered in the late wars, and contain much interesting matter. Those relating to Norfolk are—

No. 27. Petition of Richard Buckworth, M.A., for presentation to the Vicarage of Walpole void by the death of Tobias Hall. It sets out that he was dismissed from his fellowship in Trinity College, Cambridge, for his loyalty; served as a major against the rebels in the late war; and only received from the Bishop of Lincoln a prebend value £15 a year.

No. 41. Petition of William Clewer, D.D., for a grant of the Rectory of Wharpoole (Walpole.) Sets out that he suffered much in the late times for praying for his Majesty, and not keeping the Thanksgiving Day for the success against him at Worcester.

No. 64. Petition of Edward Denny of Howe, Norfolk, to Lord Arlington for benevolence. Was formerly owner of Goring House, his lordship's habitation, but suffered during the troubles.

No. 87. Petition of George Gay, viz. :—

“To the Kings most Excellent Mat^{ty}

The humble petic'on of George Gay

Humbly sheweth

That yo^r petic'oner haveing lived neare the Cathedrall Church of Norwich & taken great paynes for the maintenance of himselfe and family is now growne aged and unable for any hard labour.

Yo^r Petic'oner therefore humbly prays that yo^r Mat^{ty} would be pleased to bestow upon him for his reliefe the place of a Beadsman or Almesman belonging to the Cathedrall Church of Norwich now void by the death of one Henry Andrewes late Beadsman there deceased.

And yo^r petic'oner as in duty bound shall ever pray for yo^r Mat^{tes} long & prosp'ous raigne,” &c.

No. 148. Petition of John Lloyd for the Receivership of Hearth Moneys in Suffolk and Norfolk. Sets out that he served their late and present Majesties at home and beyond seas for twenty years.

No. 161. Petition of Burr ridge Martin, viz. :—

“To the Kings most Excellent Mat^{ty}

The humble Petic'on of Burrig Martyn

Humbly Sheweth

That yo^r Pet^{rs} Son Thomas Martyn through youthfull miscarriage did lately list himselfe a soldier at yo^r Mat^{tes} late Leavyes in w^{ch} having continued sometime and now through sickness driven to beg his Captains discharge having a desire to returne to his Master wth whom he was an Apprentice wth unfained promises of doing him faithfull services for the remainder of his times wth him and finding a great perverseness in his s^d m^r who to deteine y^e money he had wth him refuses to receive him So y^t the poore youth is like to be ruined his

future fortunes depending on his Trade w^{ch} by this unkindness he will be utterly deprived of.

May it therefore please yo^r most Excellent Mat^y to pittie y^e distressed Condic^on of yo^r Pet^{rs} son and in tend^r consideration of yo^r Pet^{rs} faithfull service & fidelity to yo^r Mat^y grant yo^r Royall L^re to y^e Record^r of Norwich to ord^r his S^d M^r to receive the child again. And, &c."

[Endorsed.]

"Y^e Captaines name

S^r Rob^t Cary

in L^d Widdington's Reg^{nt}

Y^e master's name

Anthony Mingay

grocer in Norwich

Y^e Recorder's

Francis Cory Esq."

If a volume were made containing abstracts of all the documents relating to Norfolk to be found in the Calendars of Domestic State Papers, it would be of the greatest service to the Norfolk topographer and historian, especially if it were well indexed.

Wandsworth.

WALTER RYE.

PLOWLOD AND DANCE.

MARGARET BECKER of Causton died in 1481, and directed her body to be buried in the churchyard of Causton. Amongst a number of small bequests I find—

Item lego *le plowlod* de Segate iiij^d

Item lego the *Dawns* de Segate iij^d.

There are similar bequests to the Plowlods of Alwyngton and Chyrchegate and the "Dawnses" of the same places. What were these "dances," and what was a "plowlod?" Was it the same as a plough-light? I rather fancy not, as I find at North Walsham a plowlode was held in Lyngate Street. G.

BURIAL OF AN EXCOMMUNICATE.

THE following extract from the register of the parish of St. John Timberhill, Norwich, confirms your remark at page 137, referring to the memorandum of absolution.

"Henrie Dickerson the elder was buried without the ordynarie course of sepulture he dieing as an excommunicate person without the benefit of absolution according to the ecclasticall Lawes of this Reallm of England made &c. the second day of June Anno domini 1598."

NORWICENSIS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEAN AND THE
MAYOR OF NORWICH, A.D. 1548.

It appears that in the year 1548 certain verses, either signed with or known by the names of Echo, Nemo or Vincent Veryte, not only containing matter touching the King's Majesty, but also railing against the government of the mayor of Norwich, were thrown about in the city by divers persons, some of whom dwelt in the Cathedral Close, then an exempt jurisdiction. The mayor and aldermen consequently wrote to Dean Salysbury on Wednesday, 13th March, in the above year, requiring him to send the suspected persons to the Court of Mayoralty on the following Monday, in order that they might be duly examined. From the answer of the Dean and Chapter it appears that the Mayor had previously mentioned the matter to them, and promised that if any persons dwelling in their jurisdiction should be found guilty, the Dean and Chapter should themselves punish the offenders. Thinking the affair of no great importance, and mainly left to their own judgment, the Dean and Chapter took no immediate steps therein; but upon the receipt of the Mayor's letter, and acting on the advice of counsel, they sent the suspected persons to the Court of Mayoralty, having first examined them, when the only facts elicited were, that one had found a copy of a bill reproving the use of the Latin service used in the church, another had written some verses against one of the prebendaries, and a third had preserved a copy of the bill called "Eccho" for the sake of certain "pratye sentences therein conteyned." The interrogatories administered, and the depositions taken at the examination of the several persons suspected, are given at length.

Ledger Book I., fo. 71.

To oure lovinge freende the Deane of Christe church be these
delyuered.

I'ra maior Norwici.

After oure hartie commendac'ons, where certayne bylles or skrowes, conteyning in them matter of grete Importenncie towchinge the Kings maiestie, sett forthe in Ryme with vnsemyngge termes of Rayling agaynest the gouernu'ce of M^r Mayo^r wⁱn this Cytie hath been of late devysed and throwen in dyuerse parts of the Cytie by certayne p'sons of whiche some beinge resyaunte wⁱn yo^r house as we be informed, And fforasmoche as we take it to partayne to oure bounden dewties to examyn the same so as we maye therein answeare to the Kinge his said Maiestie of o^r sayde Dewtyes and charge comytted to vs for the good govern'nce of this sayde Cytie we requyre you and in the Kings Maiesties name will and advyse you to sende to vs John Sewell, Adam Barker, John Shereve, Thomas Jolly, Andrew Tooke, John Thorpe and Will'm Brende to be before vs at the Kings courte of mayraltie to be holden here vpon mondaye nexte at the howre of ix of the cloke in the fore none of the same daye to be examyned

vpon the premysses. And in casse ye refuse so to do we requyre you to Advertyse vs thereof by yo^r letters to thende that we maye procede further therein as the cause and justyce requyreth. Thus fare ye well. At oure Courte this Wedynsdaye the xiiijth of Marche 1548.

Yo^r lovinge ffreendes

Wyll'm Rogers, Roberte Leche, Austen Stywarde, Nycholas Sywhat, Henry ffuller, John Taysburgh Henry Bakon' John Atkyns shereves.

Responsio ad easdem l^ras.

After lovinge commendac'ons wherein yo^r letters ye signyfie that Certayne of this poore howse be requysite and necessary wyttenes to be examyned vpon certayne matters of grete Importennces towchinge the Kings Maiestie the same l^rers well pervsed by the advyse of o^r lerned councell we have thought it oure bounden dewtyes to se all wayes and meanes to cause the truthe to be knowen therein beinge veray sorye that the same hathe been so longe slepte and bene vnexamyned ffor surely if any of us hadde judged any p^rson eyther puplyque or pryuate within o^r libertyes and wthhy to be examyned vpon suche weyghtie causes we wolde have thoughte o^r selves veray ill occupied to have been slack or necligent in the same, any pryvelege or libertie notwstanding for we do deteste and abhorre all such suspyc'ons as moche as any trewe subjects wⁱⁿ this Realme. M^r Mayo^r ye desired license to talke w^t some of our brethern promysing yf they were founde giltye vpon examynacon not to comytte them to pryson but quietlie to send them home and to pvnyshe them as we thoughte goode. Thys your sayeng well pondered we thoughte the matter not to be weyghtye afore the receyte of your l^res but such a meane matter as myght haue ben examyned by us as well as you to comytte the ponyshement of the same to our discrecon But nowe by thadvise of M^r Corbet and M^r Catelyn our councellors and yours, we sende such p^rsons to be examyned as ye desyred in your l^res Requiring that ye examyn them no ffurder than the Importance of the Kings maiesties cause requireth And that ye do not meddle w^t eny other matter or matters beinge preiudiciall to our composic'on and liberties which we are sworne by the Kings maiesties errec'on to defende and so we wyll doo to th'uttermost of our powres Thus praieng to allmightie god that amytie may be encreased and suspicion from o^r poore house advoyled beyng alltogether in one Cytie we maye brotherlie and frendlie live together rayther then seme to be devided And thus as your poore Lovers and neybours we byde you most hartelie farewell In our Chapter house of the Cathedrall church of tholye Trinytye in Norwich the xvjth daye of Marche 1548.

Your poore lovinge ffreendes and
neybours the Deane and Chapter.

Articles or Interrogatories whervpon diuerse of this cathedrall church are examyned.

Inprimis whether ye knowe eny p^rson or p^rsons that denye the kingeys inoost excellent maiestye to be supreme hedde of hys churches of

Englande and Irelande and domynions of the same and maynetayneth eny part of the Vsurped power of the Busshope of Rome or eny popyshenes dysproued by publique auctoritye wⁱⁿ thys Realme wherby the Authors of certayne sedycious bylles and rymes be the rather prouoked and styrrred to vse and sette forthe such kynde of vncomely wrytynge.

Item whether ye have made written or been p^uey of the making of eny bylles, lybelles or other wrytings comonlie called *Eccho* or *Nemo* or *Vyncent Veryte* or any byll ryme or scrowe agayneste the righte wurshipfull M^r Wyll^m Rogers mayre of thys Cytye of Norwich or M^r Rose or eny other p^{er}son publique or pryuate ymputing treason or maynetyaunce of the same to eny of the sayde p^{er}sons.

Item whether ye certeynlie knowe by whome the same byllis haue been made or caste abrode or whether ye haue caste any abrode your self or haue been of counsell wyth the castynge or casters of the same bylles wⁱⁿ the precyncte of thys cathedrall churche or elleswhere.

Examynacons taken the day of Marche in the iij yere of the Reigne of our Souerayne lorde Edwarde the Sexte by the grace of god of England ffraunce and Irelande Kinge defensor of the faythe and in earthe supreme hed of the churche of England and Irelande afore John Salisburie Deane of the Cathedrall churche of Norwich, Henry Kynge doctor of dyuynyte and Henry Manuell prebendaries there and John Barrett doctor Reader of the dyvynyte lecture.

John Shrief alias Kyrbye one of the Canons of thys Cathedrall churche sworne and examyned sayeth and deposeth by vertue of hys othe to the ffyrste artycle or Interrogatorye that he knoweth noon wⁱⁿ thys churche or elleswhere that denyeth any parte or percell of the ffyrste artycle.

To the seconde artycle he sayeth and deposeth that he ys clere both from acte knowledge and conceyllynge savinge that he sayeth that he founde a byll in the churche conteynyng the reproue of the latten service accustomed in the same churche.

To the iij^{de} artycle he aunsuereth and deposeth as to the seconde, and otherwyse he cannot depose; so god hym helpe and the holye Evangelyes.

¶ me Johem Shreve.

Thomas Jolye another of the pety canons of thys cathedrall churche sworne and examynyd sayeth and deposeth by vertue of hys othe To the ffyrste Artycle, that he knoweth noon wⁱⁿ thys churche or elleswhere that denyeth the supremacy of the Kings maiestye nor any that favoereth the vsurped power of the Busshope of Rome or anye popyshenes dysproued by any publique auctorytye.

To the seconde artycle he sayeth, by vertue of hys othe that after a byll named ffyrst *Eccho* was sette on the Church doore and taken of by Sr Adham,* one of hys felowes and left w^{it} thys Deponent, he wrote

* Sir Adam Barker.

a cople owte of the same, but as for the author as well of that as of the residewe of the bylles he knoweth noon saving that he sayeth that he made a byll agaynest M^r Doctor Kinge and the same byll was caste into M^r Kingeys chamber by Sr Adam aforsaid.

To the iij article he aunsuereth and deposeth as to the seconde and otherwyse he cannot depose.

by me Thomas Jolye.

John Saywell another of the pety canons of thys cathedrall church sworne and examyned sayeth and deposeth by vertue of hys othe that he knoweth noon that denyeth the Kingeys Maiestye to be supreme hedde of the church of Englande and Irelande nor knoweth noon that ys culpable in the residewe of the ffyrst artycle.

To the seconde artycle, he sayeth that as for the byllis of *Eccho* and *nemo* and *vyncente verytye* and all other lybelles cast abrode saving the byll called ffirst *Eccho* of the which he toke a cople for certayne praty sentences therein conteyned he never redde, harde, made nor sawe noon of them, which sentence, amonges other not remembred all-together, Thys is one, "I thoughte to haue gone a furlonge and yet I ranne a myle."

To the iij^{de} article he denyeth that he dyd any ffeate therin or knoweth any other to have done the same.

by me John Seywall.

S^r Adam Barker one other pety canon in thys church sworne and examyned sayeth and deposeth that he knoweth noon to be culpable in thys fyrste artycle nor any poynte therein conteyned.

To the seconde artycle he deposeth and sayeth that he knoweth noon that hath made written or caste abrode any bylles of *Eccho* and *Nemo* and *Vyncente Verytye* or any other bill agaynest M^r Mayo^r or M^r Rose savinge that he sayeth that he was prively of a byll made by Sr Jolye one of hys felowes and deliuered to thys Deponent and he deliuered the same to one Chapman one of the porters of the church to entent he shulde caste the same into M^r Kingeys chamber.

To the iij^{de} artycle he deposeth that he knoweth noon culpable in the same savinge that he toke downe the ffyrst byll of *Eccho* that was sette on the Church doore at viijth of the clocke in the nyghte but who dyd sette yt on the church doore he canne not tell.

Adam Barker.

Andrew Tooke another of the pety canons in the sayd church sayeth by vertue of hys othe That he knoweth noon that denyeth the Kings ma^{tie} to be supreme hed nor any that favoereth eny popishnes.

To the seconde article he aunsuereth and sayeth that he knoweth noon such byll ner any Author therof.

To the iij^{de} artycle he aunsuereyth negatiuely as vnto the second.

Andrew Tooke.

John Thorpe one of the singing men in the sayd cathedrall church To the ffyrst artycle sworne and examyned sayeth and deposeth that

he never knewe ner at thys present knoweth any that denyeth the Kingeis ma^{tie} to be supreme hedde nor that favoereth any popyshenes abolished.

To the seconde artycle he sayeth that he hathe seen some of the sayde bylles, that is to saye, the last and the ffirst bylles, but he dyd wryte noon of them, but he knoweth not who made them or any of them.

To the iij^{de} Artycle he aunsuereth negatiuely that he knoweth any thyng at all.

by me John Thorpe.

Wyll'm Brende another of the syngyng men of thys cathedrall church sworne and examyned To the ffirst article he sayeth and deposeth that he knoweth not any man culpable towchyng the denyeing of the Kingeis maiesties supremacy nor that favoereth any abolished popyshenes.

Item to the seconde artycle he sayeth that he knoweth not any man that hathe made wrytten or caste abrode any such bylles mencyoned in the sayde artycle.

Item to the iij^{de} artycle he denyeth that he knoweth any man to have caste any bylles abrode nor he hathe caste noon abrode hymself.

By me Wyll'm Brande.

PORTRAITS OF DR. SAYERS.

CAN any of your readers give me information respecting the following portraits of the late Dr. Frank Sayers, of Norwich:—A water-colour drawing taken in the year 1780, and formerly in the possession of Walter Worth, Esq., of Norwich, in which Dr. Sayers is represented with an electric machine; an oil painting by Opie, to whom Dr. Sayers sat in the year 1800, at which time the former was on a visit to his father-in-law, Dr. Alderson.

Norwich.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

POSTAGE OF A LETTER IN 1572.

AMONG the Congham Manor papers are several letters written to Henry Spelman, Esq., tempore Queen Elizabeth, and several others written to Sir Henry Spelman, Knt., in the early part of the reign of Charles I. There is little of general interest in them, but from the postscript of one we learn that two shillings was the sum paid for the carriage of a letter from Norwich to Great Snoring, a distance of about thirty-five miles, in 1572. It is addressed—"To my Brother-in-lawe Master Henry Spelman esquire gret Snoring with speed," and ends "Wryt from Norwich the viii day of september at tene of the clock in the fore none beyng our lady daye 1572 your assured to his lytell pore.

"THOMAS HEYDON.

"I pray you give the berer hereof iis for soe ys his agrment.

THOMAS HEYDON."

OTTER HUNTING IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

MAN is a great exterminator of *fera naturæ*. Many birds and beasts that formerly had their habitats in this county are now never or very rarely seen within it. The otter is an animal that has been almost driven from our streams. In olden times, and even in the last century, these animals were so numerous that hunting them was a profession. During the sixteenth century the Yare so greatly abounded with them that they were formidable rivals to the fisherman. Accordingly, in some regulations made in 1557 by the Norwich Assembly "for the fresh water fishermen between the tower at Conisford and Hardley Cross," it was provided "that every man shall be bound to keep a dog to hunt the otter and to make a general hunt twice or thrice in the year or more, at time or times convenient, upon pain to forfeit 10s."

The two following curious accounts of otter hunts are from the *Norwich Gazette* of May, 1729 :—

"I am credibly informed that Mr. Daniel Spalding, of Brockdish, the famous otter hunter (who last year kissed the King's hand at Newmarket) has killed three brace of old otters this journey near this city.

"Peter Riches, Esq., John Riches, John Rogers, Richard Farrant, Hy. Ford, Robt. Chittock, jun., all residents in Palgrave, in the county of Suffolk, and lovers of the diversion of otter hunting, have between the 18th of March and the 20th of May, this season, by their own skill and experience in the profession, and with the assistance of six couple of beagles only, killed seventeen brace of otters, out of which there were sixteen brace of old ones, and only three brace of dog otters, which is more than ever Mr. Daniel Sp— the famous otter hunter ever did in his life; and he is therefore in that profession not worthy to carry their staves after them."

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

BENET OR ELYOT.

I AM anxious to make some enquiries respecting Benet or Bennett, Eliot or Elyot, who died 1621, at Nasing, in Essex. I am very anxious to find out his parentage, for he was the father of the great Indian Apostle, John Eliot, who was born at Widford, Herts, in 1602. From Benet Elliot's will, he appears to have been a wealthy man; as he had property in the parishes of Widford, Hunsdon, Ware, Eastwick, and Great Hyfield, Herts. He married at Widford, in 1597, but I cannot find further records there, though it is evident the Eliots of Hunsdon and Ware had property for many years at Widford.

If any one can help me in this search I shall be much obliged, as I only require that link to finish a most interesting pedigree, which I shall be delighted to send a copy of to the *Collectanea*.

A. DE SALIS.

PAINTED DOOR AT ST. NICHOLAS', KING'S LYNN, p. 98.

THIS is engraved in Taylor's *Antiquities of Lynn*, and was evidently part of a panel of a large fifteenth-century screen. S. E.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF HORACE WALPOLE, 1765.

THE following letter is transcribed from the original in the collection of Arthur Preston, Esq.

Strawberry Hill,
April 21st 1765.

S^r

Except the mass of Conway-papers, on which I have not yet had time to enter seriously, I am sorry I have nothing at present that wou'd answer your purpose. Lately indeed I have had little leisure to attend to literary pursuits. I have been much out of order with a violent cold and cough for great part of the winter, & the distractions of this country, which reach even those who mean the least to profit by their country, have not left even me, who hate politics, without some share in them.* Yet as what one does not love, cannot engross one entirely, I have amused myself a little with writing. Our friend Lord Finlater will perhaps show you the fruit of that trifling, tho' I had not the confidence to trouble you with such a strange thing as a miraculous story, of which I fear the greatest merit is the novelty.

I have lately perused with much pleasure a collection of old ballads, to which I see, S^r, you have contributed with your usual benevolence. Continue this kindness to the public, & smile as I do, when the pains you take for them are misunderstood or perverted. I wou'd not omit my notes in your case. Will they, who wanted common sense when they read your first edition, enjoy an ampler portion of it on the publication of the second? Authors must content themselves with hoping that two or three intelligent persons in an age will understand the merit of their writings; & tho' those Authors are bound in good breeding to suppose that the public in general is enlightened, they who are in the secret know how few of that public they have any reason to wish should read their works. I beg pardon of my masters the public, and am confident, S^r, you will not betray me: but let me beg you not to defraud the few that deserve your information, in compliment to those who are not capable of receiving it. Do as I do about my small house here. Everybody that comes to see it or me, are so good as to wonder that I dont make this or that alteration. I

* Horace Walpole, who had been in the House from the time he was 23, retired wholly from public business in 1768, then being 50 years of age.

never haggle with them, but always say I intend it. They are satisfied with the attention & themselves, & I remain with the enjoyment of my house as I like it. Adieu ! dear S^r,

I am y^r much obliged
& obedient humble Sev't
Hor Walpole

P.S.

As I think of making Lord Hertford a visit at Paris this summer, I should be happy if you would honour me with any commission thither. Perhaps there I could easily find any prints of Nanteuil that you may still want.

CHURCH HERALDRY.—DEANERY OF REDENHALL.—No. II.

EARSHAM.

On Mural Monuments in the Chancel.

I. Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or ; impaling, Argent, two chevrons azure within a bordure engrailed gules. Crest : a lion's head erased or within a fetterlock sable. For the Hon. Col. William Windham, who married Anne only daughter of Sir Charles Tyrell of Heron in Essex, Bart., and died 22 April 1730, in the 57th year of his age.

II. *Windham*, as before ; but the lion's head in the crest is within a fetlock chain or, and a fetter-bolt compony or and azure. For William Windham of this parish, son of the above, who married Mary, Countess Dowager of Deloraine, and by her had one son who died young. He was Comptroller of the Household to H.R.H. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and died 4 May 1789, aged 83.

III. On a fesse between three cinquefoils a lion passant between two mullets. For William Lamb, gentleman, who died 20 August 1724, aged 53. The inscription is in Latin. *Lamb* ; Sable, on a fesse or between three cinquefoils argent (*ermine*, Papworth's *Ordinary*), a lion passant gules between two mullets of the first.—Blomefield. The impalement which he gives is not now to be seen.

IV. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Ermine, on a bend gules three acorns or, *Dalling*. 2 and 3 Or, a chevron ermine between three lions passant gules, *Lawford* ? See No. XIV. Crest : a dexter arm couped proper, holding an oak branch vert fructed or. For Lieut. John Windham Dalling, eldest son of Sir John Dalling, Bart., and nephew to William Windham of Earsham Esq., who died at Madras in 1786, aged 16.

V. A chevron between three talbots passant ; on a chief a leopard's face. For Robert Gooch, Esq., who died 29 September, 1704, aged 75. *Gooch* ; Per pale argent and sable, a chevron between three talbots passant counterchanged ; on a chief gules as many leopard's faces or. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

VI. *Gooch*, the field party per pale; for Robert Gooch, Esq., died 2 April 1655, aged 53.

VII. *Gooch*, as in No. VI. Crest: a cubit arm, the hand grasping a wolf's head erased; for Leonard Gooch, died 10 January 1686. Crest of *Gooch* of Brompton: a cubit arm erect vested per pale embattled or and argent, grasping in the hand proper a dragon's head erased also proper. (Burke's *Armory*.)

VIII. *Gooch*, as in No. V., in a lozenge. For Ann, daughter of Leonard and Dorothy Gooch, died 29 Dec. 1692.

IX. *Gooch*, as in the last, impaling three lions passant. For Dorothy, wife of Leonard Gooch, and daughter of Richard Catlyn of Kirby Esq., died 19 June 1685, aged 42. *Catlyne*; Per pale azure and or, three lions passant gardant in pale counterchanged, within a bordure argent. (Edmonson's *Alphabet*.)

X. Per fesse nebuly, three martlets, a canton ermine. Crest: a bear sejant. For Sir Thomas Barker, Knight, died 22nd August, 1658. *Barker*; per fesse nebuly azure and sable, three martlets or, a canton ermine. Crest: a bear sejant or, collared sable. (Burke's *Armory*.)

On Mural Monuments in the Nave.

XI. *Windham* impaling *Tyrell*. For Anne, relict of Col. William Windham, who died 30 December, 1762, aged 79.

XII. *Windham*, with the crest as in No. II., impaling *de Grey*, viz., Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux.* For Joseph Windham, F.R.S., F.A.S., of Earsham House, son of John Windham Bowyer Esq., and Mary his wife, who married in 1769 the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, daughter of Lord Walsingham, and died 21 September 1810, aged 71.

XIII. *Windham*, impaling *de Grey*, in a lozenge. For the Hon. Charlotte Windham, daughter of William de Grey, first Lord Walsingham, who died 27 November 1827, aged 81.†

XIV. *Dalling*, with the bend *sable*, and the badge of baronetage; the arm in the crest *vested*; in pretence *Lawford*. For General Sir John Dalling, Bart., Colonel of the 37th Regiment, Governor of Jamaica, and Commander-in-chief at Madras, son of John Dalling Esq. of Bungay and Catharine daughter of Colonel Windham of Earsham Hall; who died 17 January 1798, aged 67; and Louise his wife, daughter of Exeltree Lawford Esq., who died 28 March 1824, aged 71.

* The arms as now borne have three annulets gules in chief.

† The long and interesting inscription on this monument, which was perfectly legible twelve years ago, is quite illegible now. It is cut in the marble, and simply requires to be re-coloured.

XV. *Dalling*, with the baronet's badge, and the bend *or* (!); the arm in the crest bare; the tinctures shown by lines. For Sir William Windham Dalling of Earsham Hall, second and last baronet, who died 16 February 1864, aged 89.

XVI. Quarterly, 1 and 4 A chevron ermine between three trefoils slipt (*Meade*, Gules, a chevron ermine between three trefoils slipt argent); 2 and 3 A chevron between three harts tripping (*Robinson*?); impaling *Dalling*. Crests: an eagle displayed with two heads; a falcon holding a knot in its claws. Motto, *Toujours Prest*. None of the tinctures are indicated, except the ermine. For General the Honourable Robert Meade, Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, second son of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam; born 29 February 1772, died 11 July 1852; and Anne Louisa his wife, second daughter of Sir John Dalling, Bart., born 6 September 1785, died 29 March 1853.

In Windows on the South side of the Nave.

XVII. *Dalling*, with the bend *sable*, and the baronet's badge. For Sir W. W. Dalling; and his daughter Rachel Louisa, who died 2nd March, 1851.

XVIII. *Windham*, impaling *de Grey*.

XIX. The arms of the empire, viz., Or, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*; on its breast an escutcheon quarterly.* The whole ensigned with the Imperial Crown, and encircled with the order of the Golden Fleece. Motto, *PLVS OVLTRE*.

Hatchments in the Nave.

XX. *Dalling*, with the baronet's badge; the bend *sable*, the arm in the crest vested in a black sleeve with a white cuff; in pretence *Lawford*.

XXI. *Dalling*, in a lozenge, no crest, the bend *gules*; in pretence *Lawford*, with the chevron *ermine*s.

XXII. *Dalling*, with the bend *sable*; the arm in the crest vested in a white sleeve.

NEEDHAM.

I. Arms of Queen Victoria on the top of the rood-screen.

II. On a mural tablet in the Chancel. Azure, on a fesse or three leopard's heads *gules*; impaling, Argent, on a bend azure six falchions saltire-wise of the first, hilted *or*.† For William Freston of Mendham Esq., who died 26 October 1739, aged 55; and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Kedington Esq., who died 2 July 1740, aged 51.

* It is almost impossible to make out the quarterings on this shield. One is apparently Or, four pales *gules*, for Arragon; another is a saltire.

† These arms, with the bend *vert* instead of *azure*, are in Papworth's *Ordinary* given to *Curington*.

THE SURRENDER OF LYNN REGIS, 1643.

NUMBER 17 of "*Mercurius Civicus, London's Intelligencer or Truth impartially related from thence to the whole Kingdome to prevent misinformation*;" from Thursday, September 14, to Thursday, September 21, 1643," contains the terms upon which Lynn capitulated to the Parliamentary troops, in September 1643. We transcribe them from a copy of the paper obligingly lent us by F. E. Watson, Esq., of Thickthorn.

"But as the Parliament have lost one Towne* of consequence in the Westerne parts, so they have gained another of as great importance in the Easterne parts as affairs now stand, which is the Towne of *Lyn-Regis* in the County of *Norfolke*, which you heard last weeke the Earle of *Manchester* had besieged, and was in great expectation to take it, being come very nigh unto the Town, not only into old *Lyn*, and so could not onely play upon them with his Ordnance over the water but had surrounded it by Land also, and had the command of it there, so that the malignant Townsmen seeing themselves in so great danger and perill, chose rather to surrender the Towne unto him (indeed never knowing wherefore they kept it) rather than to stand to the hazard of a more furious assault, and so suffer their Houses to be beaten downe about their eares, and thereby indanger the losse both of their owne lives and the lives both of their wives and children. The particulars of the surrender are informed by severall Letters to be these following, viz:—

"That the said Towne of *Lyn*, with all the Armes, Magazines, and Ammunition therein, should be at the sole disposing of the Earle of *Manchester*, Serjeant-Major-Generall of the six associated counties of *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, *Essex*, *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, and *Huntington*, to which Association, (by an Ordinance which passed both Houses of Parliament Wednesday September 20) the County of *Lincoln* is also added.

"Secondly, that such Gentlemen of quality as were then in the Towne, should goe forth with a sword and pistoll, and one horse, each having onely a man to attend him; although divers of them had provided eight or ten horses a piece, and that they should carry forth no manner of baggage or other carriages with them.

"Thirdly, That the said Towne should presently take into Garrison five hundred souldiers or more, according to the discretion of the said Earle.

"Fourthly, that the Inhabitants of the said Towne should forthwith pay ten shillings a man to every common souldier of the Earles Army, and to give a moneths pay to every Officer according to his quality, which (as is conceived) will amount to neere the summe of 30000^{li} being the composition which his Lordship formerly demanded of them, whereby the noble nature of the said Earle is manifested, in that he was so carefull not to shed blood, and to accept of so favourable a

* Exeter surrendered, after fifteen weeks' siege, on the 4th September, to Prince Maurice.

composition, notwithstanding their long perverse and obstinate resistance of him, and refusall of his gracious proffers.

"The taking of this Towne is of extraordinary consequence, for there were therein fifty peeces of Ordinance, twenty barrels of Powder; and good store of Ammunition, and in regard that it was the only interruption which hindered the Earle of *Manchester* from opposing the Marquesse of *Newcastle*, or from executing any other enterprise which now hee hath a potent Army ready to atchieve. For that he had many thousand men, with the trained bands of *Norfolke* and *Suffolke* at the siege of that Towne of *Lyn*, into which the said Earle was admitted on Saturday last at night, and Master *Ash* preached there the Sunday following; notwithstanding the boasts of *Mercurius Aulicus*, That he might as soon get into Heaven as into *Lyn*; and no question he shall, when God pleases to take his Lordship from doing him any further service in this life, enter into Heaven, whither *Aulicus* and the rest of the blasphemous atheisticall dam'd Cavaliers, unlesse they amend their lives, shall never come."

SUPPRESSION OF A ROYALIST INSURRECTION IN NORWICH, 1648.

MR. WATSON has also placed in our hands another early newspaper, being Number 248 of "A Perfect Diurnall of some passages in Parliament And the daily proceedings of the Army under his Excellency the Lord *Fairfax* From Munday the 24 of April till Munday the 1 of May 1648. Collected for the satisfaction of such as desire to be truly informed. Printed by E. G. and F. L. for *Francis Coles* and *Lawrence Blaiklocke*: and are to be sold at their shops in the *Old-bailey*, and at *Temple-bar*."

From it we extract the following account of the suppression of a Royalist insurrection which took place in Norwich on Monday, 24th April, 1648. Particulars of the whole transaction will be found in *Blomefield*, vol iii., pp. 394—6.

"Letters this day from Norwich bring very ill news: That the Mayor being sent for to attend the Parliament for somewhat done, disaffected to Parliament opposed his comming up, the welaffected endeavoured to further it; this grew into a great distraction, and the sad produce thereof you will see by the Letter following to Colonel *Fleetwood*.

"Having a Meeting of your Regiment for a muster this day at Market Dereham while we were closing the Rolls, and all the Troops being gone to their quarters except Capt. *Sankies*, part whereof quartered in that Town, and were exercising about half an houre after the muster, as they were lodging their Colours there arrived one *M. Garret* of Norwich with a Letter from divers of the Committee of that City, certifying us of many hundred of mutinous persons in Arms in the City who began to plunder diverse of the inhabitants, Cap. *Sankie*

immediately sent out Orders for all your Troops to meet at Norwich, and forthwith we marched with his own Troop and about 20 of Cap. *Whites*, the Cap. Lieutenant and Cornet with the Colours, and entered Norwich about four a clock, fell desperately in severall parties on the mutineers, who were most resolute in their engagement; yet by the goodnesse of God we did drive them into corners, wounded many; in which we had Captaine *Floyd* (who charged on with the forlorn hope commanded by Quartermaster *Philips*) slightly wounded, and divers private soldiers dangerously wounded, many horses utterly spoyled; and though we made great haste, yet before we came they had possessed themselves of the Committee-house, wherein was a great Magazine, where they being busily imployed in getting out powder, the Magazine (amongst them) was fired, and at last 40 was blown up and spoyled by Powder, the blow whereof did shake the whole City, threw down part of some Churches, wounded and killed a great many of the inhabitants, the certain number not being yet known, nor many of them that were killed as yet found, or can be known, for many were torn in pieces, and carried limb from limb, severall legs, arms, &c., being found in the streets; there are already missing and mortally wounded at least 120 persons, besides as many more which received slight wounds and hurts, none of our soldiers (as far as we can yet learn) receiving the least hurt in that. Our horses being tired by our furious march and scouring the streets of the City a happy providence brought in Cap. *Floyds* Troop who very well improved their pains with such of the rest as were able to assist them, to scatter those who in houses and by lanes were yet together, about 8 a clock this evening all is quieted."

KELSALE CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

In plan, Kelsale church has nave, chancel, south aisle, with tower at its western end, south porch and vestry on north side of chancel. In style it is generally Perpendicular, with some Norman and some Decorated portions. The nave arcade, the tower, and the south aisle belong to the latter style, and there are some traces of it in the chancel, which has, however, been greatly modernized, but still retains the priest's door of good Norman work, the arch mouldings of which stop on grotesque heads. In the nave are some good Perpendicular windows, especially the large west window, which is a fine example, though late in the style, and has some good flint work below it. In the spandrels of the entrance archway of the porch, are shields bearing the emblems of the Passion and of the Holy Trinity; and on the hollow of the arch moulding are shields charged with armorial bearings, now much defaced.

The tower is of late Decorated and Perpendicular date, with good battlements, and with figures at the angles; it contains eight bells, the inscriptions on which I believe have been already published. There is some good iron-work on the vane which was given by Thomas Russell, and bears his initials, T R.

On the north side of the nave is a Norman doorway still better in character than the one before mentioned, and in excellent preservation.

There are no remains of screen-work, and but one or two poppy heads; these are of transition character—Decorated to Perpendicular.

The font is good with evangelistic symbols, *circa* 1500 or thereabouts. This pulpit is of good Elizabethan character; the sound-board has been lately taken away. The rood-loft staircase remains, though, as usual, blocked up. The roof, which is said to be of good workmanship, was plastered over about 50 years ago. In the church are the royal arms *temp.* George II., and several hatchments to the Norfolk and Hobart families; there are also many inscriptions to members of the latter family. There is one brass in the nave to John Parker, *ob.* 1605. There is also a modern statue to the memory of the late Samuel Clouting, Esq., who was a great benefactor to the church and parish; and in the chancel an altar-tomb, of poor design and execution, to the memory of the before mentioned Thomas Russell and his wife: he died 1730. There is also a tablet recently erected to the memory of the late rector, the Rev. L. R. Browne.

In the nave is, or was, on the back of a seat this inscription in plain letters—"William Swanne syngleman gave this stole to Kelsale Anne Bvry execvtrix to W. Swanne A. D'ni 1582."

On a barn at the Lodge Farm, in this parish, are the arms of the Norfolk family, to whom the manor, anciently belonged. R.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION AT NORTHWOOD BARNINGHAM, NORFOLK.

THE following inscription, only the latter part of which is printed in the County History, is from a mural monument in Barningham Northwood church. The effigy of the lady, habited in a black cloak, kneels at a desk beneath a canopy, the curtains of which are held back by angels.

Full oft she wish't to dyo and live againe
And at the last the same shee did obtayne
When cruell death her of her life disseis'd
Then Joyfull life of cruell death her eas'd.

The most of her life she leadd in Virginitie
But always had care to serve well y^e Trinitie.
She that so caredd to serve god on earth
Christ toke into Heauenn the day of his birth.

For a sacred and Religious Remembrance of
Margarett Pope daughter of John Pagrave
Esquire, John Pope D^r of Law her Hvsband
cavsd this monvment to be sett vp shee
left her life the 25 Decembris 1624
Leaving vnto her Hvsband and kindred a great
Desire of having her longer and an assvred Hope
of her æternal life.

CHANCEL SCREEN, BEESTON BY THE SEA, NORFOLK.

BEESTON church has been done up or restored, and certainly it looks very neat and tidy. It was of course thought necessary to remove the chancel screen, but we have reason to be thankful for even small mercies, for it has been placed behind the communion table against the east wall of the chancel, where it may be preserved for centuries. The paintings are yet in a marvellous state of preservation. They represent the twelve apostles; and, although the screens at Belaugh, Blofield, Trunch, and Castleacre, which are also apostle screens, have been described, yet, as some of the emblems on this screen differ, it seems desirable to notice it briefly.

The ground of the panels is alternately green and red; the figures are all represented standing on tiled pavements, and are painted in pairs turning to each other. On the north side next the wall is—

1. S. SIMON. Saw and book.
2. S. MATTHEW. Sword held point downwards.
3. S. JAMES THE LESS. Bat or club and book.
4. S. JUDE. Boat held in both hands.
5. S. JAMES MAJOR. Book under arm, staff with scrip on it, hat with shell.
6. S. ANDREW. Cross, saltire, and book.

[*Doorway.*]

7. S. PETER. Key and open book.
8. S. JOHN. Blessing chalice standing on book; evil spirit issuing.
9. S. BARTHOLOMEW. Flaying-knife and book.
10. S. MATTHIAS. Short axe in left hand. This Dr. Husenbentli considers to be S. Matthew.
11. S. PHILIP. Three loaves in left hand.
12. S. THOMAS. Spear in right hand.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT WORMEGAY.

A correspondent at Lynn writes, "I had a great find at a farmer's house on Friday. I saw that what he called an old anchor was nothing more nor less than a perfect Celtic hammer head, which had been used in later times as a boat's painter, and bore a merchant's mark. It was found on the river bank, close to the site of Wormegay Priory. Its owner has promised to bequeath it to the Lynn Museum. He has also the leaden seal of a papal bull found on the same site—'Bonifacius viii. (1389—1404.) S. Pe. . S Pa' (St Peter, St. Paul). Further, he has two most perfect Anglo-Saxon jars also dug up there; besides a handful of gold and silver coins, temp. Hen. VIII."

We regret we are unable to engrave our correspondent's sketch of the Celt with the merchant's mark.

OLD MAPS OF NORFOLK, pp. 9, 16, 47.

THOMAS BARTON, Esq., of Threxton, sends an old map of Norfolk, the title of which, at the left-hand upper corner, runs thus:—

“An ACCURATE MAP of the COUNTY of NORFOLK Divided into Hundreds, and shewing (amongst various Improvements not extant in any other Map) what Parishes are Rectories & what Vicarages: where Charity Schools have been Erected &c. By Eman: Bowen Geog^r to His Majesty 1749.”

At the right-hand upper corner is an achievement of the Hobart arms; the shield being in a circle inscribed TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO, the motto below being AUCTOR PRÆTIOSA FACIT. The following is the dedication. “To the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant & Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, This Map is humbly dedicated by his Lordships most obed^t & most devoted Servant Eman: Bowen.”

In the margin are, *inter alia*, the following remarks:—

“King’s Lynn is a large Town pretty well fortified; contains about 2300 Houses, is divided by 4 small Rivers which have 15 Bridges over them. The spring Tides flow here 20 foot Perpendicular. Its situation affords a great advantage for Trade, having a commodious Harbour capable of containing 200 sail of ships, and several Navigable Rivers falling into the Great Ouse from 8 different Counties, by which many considerable Cities and Towns, viz^t Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St Ives, Huntingdon, St Neots, Northampton, Cambridge, St Edmundsbury &c are supplied with heavy goods, not only of our own province, but also of Merchandise Imported from abroad.”

“At Gresham near Cromer was Born the famous S^r Thomas Gresham, founder of Gresham College and the Royal Exchange in London.”

“Cromer was formerly a much larger Town than it is at this Time, containing two parish Churches: one of which with many Houses, have been swallowed up by the sea and its Harbour (which the Inhabitants have endeavoured to keep up at a great expence) much impaired. Tis however at present well frequented by Fishermen.”

“Yarmouth is a Town of great Antiquity and strong by its natural situation. About 1340 it grew so powerful that they had frequent sea Fights with Lestoff and the Cinque Ports. Their Herring Fishery is their chief support: and they cure great quantities of red Herrings commonly called Yarmouth Capons. They have also a considerable Mackrel Fishery; and apply themselves pretty much to the Cole Trade. Here is but one Church which is very large & its lofty spire serves for a Sea mark.”

“Caistor was the seat of the once famous S^r John Falstaf and antiently a Roman Castle.”

“Norwich has improved so much by the Industry of its Inhabitants for upwards of 200 years past: that it is now one of the most renowned Cities in the British Dominions. It contains 34 neat and beautiful Churches, besides the Cathedral a stately and magnificent

structure; about 8000 Houses and 50000 souls. The chief Manufactures for which this City has been long and is still famous, is stuff made of Worsted, as Says, Bays, Sarges, Shalloons Camblets, Crapes &c. in the making of which all hands are employed and even little children can earn their living."

There is much curious information in the body of the map, to which we propose before long to draw attention.

EXTRACTS FROM A SEVENTEETH-CENTURY MEMORANDUM BOOK.

I SEND a few extracts from different pages of an old Memorandum Book of one of the L'Estrange family, but which of them I have not had time or opportunity to ascertain. The book is a strange medley of expenditure, horse and cattle medicines, logic, cures for ills that flesh is heir to, &c., &c.

T. J.

MILITARY PAY, 1683.

The day's pay for a regiment consisting of seven Companies is £12. 05s. 06d.

The Collonells Company

	s.	d.
The Coll	08	00
Capt Leiut	04	00
Ensigne	03	00
Clerke	03	00
2 Drummers	05	00
2 Sergeants	07	06
3 Corporalls	03	00

The other 6 companys the same pay
which amounts to £10 01s. 00d.

	£01	13	06
The Marshall		04	00
The Quartermast ^r ..		04	00
The Drum Major ..		03	00
	£02	04	06
The other Six	10	01	00
	12	05	06

The Chaplaines pay when in y^e field is equall to y^e Captaines 8^s p diem.

Jan^y 17th 1683.

Rec^d of Alderma' Briggs for a Days pay for y^e Yellow Regiment
£12. 05s. 06d.

	£.	s.	d.
My own Company & Mast ^r Marsh D Major ..	02	04	06
P ^d to S ^r Ch ^r Colthorpe for his company ..	01	13	06
to Major Hoogan	01	13	06
to Cap ^t Oxburgh	01	13	06
to Cap ^t Cremer	01	13	6
to Cap ^t Godfrey	01	13	6
to Cap ^t Say	01	13	6
	12	05	6

MUSTER 1684.

May 30th 1684 There appeared at Gawood Heath before y^e Duke of Norf L^d Lieutenant 123 files 6 deep and four odd men the proportions were 42 Files of Pikes and 81 Muskets.

My Lord gave 4^l to each company w^{ch} was distributed thus in the whole Regiment

16 Drumms & one Fife 2^s a piece

20 Sergeants each 1^s 6^d

Quarter M^{str} & Marshall each 2^s 6^d

123 Files each 4^s y^e odd men at y^e same rate

ELECTION AT CASTLE RISING.

At my Election at Risying there were 23 Burghers Appeard not being above 4 more capable of giving their Votes.

The Custom of their Election is the Mayor Burghers and the persons that stand goe into y^e Chancell, the other Gentlemen & comon people come not beyond the Church There they chuse and name y^e persons elected and sign the Indenture after w^{ch} the Burghesses are carried up to y^e Castle where the Treat is provided for the Towne & Gentlemen.

A NORWICH SORCERER, 1761.

CAN your correspondent, Mr. Knights, who is so well acquainted with the local newspapers of the last century, give any information as to the "old sorcerer" mentioned in the following paragraph from *The Gentleman's and London Magazine* of the year 1761? "An old sorcerer of 30 years' standing was convicted at the quarter Sessions of Norwich for defrauding a poor woman of money, by pretending to lay evil spirits and cure her of witchcraft. He is to stand on the pillory and suffer imprisonment."

F. JACKSON.

ATTLEBOROUGH ROOD-SCREEN, p. 148.

FROM what I see in the *Collectanea* I am induced to send you the following. So particular as the late Mr. Dawson Turner was, he omitted the finish of the text of Scripture over the screen of Attleborough church, ~~be whole and thy Bones strong~~ (see Proverbs, iii. 5.)

The arms of the Bishoprics were painted on the panels in 1615 by John Forby, Rector.

JOSEPH WARREN.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK.—V.

(NORWICH CONTINUED.)

149. O. NATHANAELL HOWLET—The arms of Norwich city.

R. WOS^D WEAVER IN NORWICH— $\frac{4}{N}$.

This token may be considered one of the most interesting of the Norwich series. It is the only trader's token that has the city arms upon it, and is one of three that have merchants' marks. Nathaniel Howlet, apprentice to Samuel Tabor, was sworn a freeman in 1660, and was a worstead weaver by trade. He was rated in the parishes of St. George Colegate and St. Michael Coslany.

150. O. JOHN HUTTON—The three legs of the Isle of Man.

R. IN NORWICH 1657—I.E.H.

151. A variety differing slightly in the reverse, the mint-mark being immediately above the letter H in the field, whereas in the former it is slightly to the left of it.

A John Hutton, worstead weaver, was admitted a freeman in 1618, but this date is probably too early for the admission of the issuer. Giles Hutton, haberdasher, and Nicholas Bickerdike, haberdasher of small wares, and apprentices of John Hutton, were respectively admitted in 1638 and 1662. The "wid. Heaster Hutton" was rated in St. Andrew's from 1659 to 1664, and Giles Hutton, who was the son of the issuer, for many years afterwards.

152. O. EDWARD HYRNE—The Grocers' arms.

R. OF NORWICH GROCER—E.M.H.

Edward Hyrne, grocer, son of John Hyrne, was admitted a freeman on the 25th August, 1655. He was buried in the south aisle of St. Andrew's church in 1658.

153. O. AT Y
- ^E
- POST OFFICE—1661.

R. IN NORWICH—A leg, A.L.

No person whose initials were A. L., except Ann Leverington, widow, was rated in Norwich between 1659 and 1667. It has been supposed by some that the leg upon the reverse was a punning device upon the issuer's name; but there was no family of the name of Legge in Norwich at this period. Under date of the 25th November, 1668, the following entry is to be found in the Mayoralty Court Book: "Mr. Robert Lullman did acquaint the Court that he did intend to keepe the poast office at Mr. Dicelyes at the Kings armes for y^e future." Lulman is elsewhere called Captain Lulman. In 1786 the Post-office was in the Jack of Newbury yard, now called Old Post-office Yard, in Pottergate Street.

154. O. IN S ANDREWES PARRICH—T.D.L.

R. IN NORWICH 1653—T.D.L.

155. A variety differing in the obverse die, the letters being larger.

Thomas Linstead (No. 160) and Thomas Leasingham, either of whom may have been the issuer of these two last-mentioned tokens, were rated in St. Andrew's for many successive years at this period. In 1672 Leasingham was discharged from bearing all offices in the city on payment of sixty pounds.

156. O. THOMAS LACEY—Cross keys.

R. IN NORWICH 1667—T.S.L.

Lacey was rated in the parish of St. George Tombland, and was overseer in 1665-6. We however find "The Cross Keys" in Ber Street in 1656, and an inn which has the appearance of being an old one still bears that sign in Magdalen Street.

157. O. WILLIAM LAMBERT—The Grocers' arms.

R. GROCER IN NORWICH—W.A.L., thrée cloves.

William Lambert, grocer, was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 3rd

December, 1659, in which year he was rated in St. Peter Mancroft. A William Lambert, merchant, was sworn a freeman in 1667.

158. O. JOHN LAWRENCE 1658—Seven stars.

R. L GOODWIN IN NORWICH—^{I L}
^{L G}

This is the only Norwich token upon which two issuers' names occur. Goodwin issued another token (No. 140). John Lawrence, grocer, apprentice of Thomas Wilson, was admitted a citizen the 17th August, 1632, and was for many years rated in St. Peter Mancroft. He was sheriff in 1659, and mayor in 1669. In the Mayoralty Court Book we find this entry: "4 January 1672, Mr. Robt. Thurrold's bond of 60^{li} due to y^e city y^e first of y^s month was taken out of y^e Treasury by the clauors and deliuered to Jo. Laurence Esq^r to receive y^e monie due therupon in full of the salt prouisions prouided by him and Mr. Laurence Goodwyn vpon thier Ma^{ty}s treatie here."

159. O. JOHN LEVERINGTON—I.V.L.

R. IN NORWICH—I.V.L.

John Leverington, the issuer, resided in SS. Simon and Jude from 1659 to 1662, when he removed to St. Peter Mancroft. Urith, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Reeve, D.D., was buried in the church of the former parish in 1660. See Blomefield, vol. ii., p. 740. The name of Leverington was common in Norwich about this time. John Leverington, worsted weaver, was sworn a freeman in 1646; another of that name, an ironmonger, in 1657; and John Leverington, goldsmith, was elected sheriff the 27th August, 1672. John Leverington was one of the aldermen placed in the room of those ejected by James II.

160. O. THOMAS LINSTEAD AT—The Grocers' arms.

R. NORWICH GROSER—TL. conjoined. 1659.

He was apprentice to Adrian Parmenter, and was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 18th June, 1649. He resided in St. Andrew's parish, and was buried in the north aisle of the church there in 1676. He bore arms, Sab. a saltire between four arrows arg. Crest, Two single bows in saltire sab.

161. O. THOMAS LONG—The Grocers' arms.

R. OF NORWICH 1657—T.A.L.

"Thomas Longe grocer sonne of Rich. Longe was sworne a freeman the 31th of May 1651." The name being very common we cannot identify the issuer.

162. O. JOHN MAYES—A man making candles.

R. IN NORWICH 1667—I.E.M.

He resided in St. Michael at Plea, and was overseer there in 1663-4. The name of Mayes frequently occurs in the registers of that parish in the latter half of the seventeenth century. John Mayes was searcher for the Grocers' Company in 1671.

163. O. ANTHO MINGAY (In two lines across the field.)

R. IN NORWICH—A man leading a camel.

The Mingay family was of considerable respectability, and had long been settled at Arminghall, having a city house, now the Mitre Tavern, in St. Stephen's. Anthony was the son of Roger Mingay, who was sheriff in 1653, and mayor in 1658. He was a grocer by trade, was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1661, and resided in St. Peter Mancroft from 1659 to 1667, but subsequently lived in St. Stephen's, in the church of which parish there are several monuments and brasses in memory of various members of the Mingay family.

164. O. WILL MONY LION LAN^E—A lion rampant.

R. IN NORWICH—W.E.M.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

Mony appears to have resided in St. Peter Mancroft, which parish he left in 1659, having been overseer in 1656. "William Money from St. Gregories" was buried there in March, 1665.

165. *O.* RICHARD MORANT—A neck whisk and two piccadillies. (?)
R. IN NORWICH—R.M.

The above description of the device upon this token has been hitherto adopted, and we cannot suggest a better, but the two so-called piccadillies are clearly shuttles. This is confirmed by the fact that Richard Morant was a worsted weaver. He was admitted a freeman in 1653, and resided in St. Peter Mancroft. He, his wife, and four other members of his family died of the plague in one week in July 1666, and were buried in the above parish.

166. *O.* FRANCIS MORLEY—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORWICH—F.M.

Francis, son of Matthew Morley, was admitted a freeman 7th January, 1628, and was buried at St. Peter Mancroft, in September, 1658. Thomas Warren (No. 207) and William Witherley (No. 209) were both apprenticed to him. Henry Morley his son was a grocer in Norwich in 1671. Another Francis Morley was rated in SS. Simon and Jude in 1667.

167. *O.* ANN MUMFORD—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH—A.M.

168. A variety differing slightly in the obverse die.

The widow Mumford was rated in St. Peter Mancroft from 1659 to 1664. She was buried there in 1681.

169. *O.* GEORGE MUMFORD—A merchant's mark.
R. OF NORWICH 1657—The Grocers' arms.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

George, the son of Richard Mumford, was admitted to the freedom of the city 8th February, 1653. He resided in St. Peter Mancroft, and was overseer in 1659.

170. *O.* THOMAS NEWMAN—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH—T.N.

Thomas, son of William Newman, was sworn a freeman 22nd November, 1660, and was rated in St. Michael Coslany in 1661.

171. *O.* ELIAS NORGATE—A demi-man holding a sceptre terminating in a crescent.
R. IN NORWICH 1660—E.E.N.

He was a pinmaker by trade and was sworn a freeman 12th December, 1656. He resided in St. Peter Mancroft, and was buried there 20th October, 1661. Elias, the son of Elias Norgate and Ellen his wife, was also buried there in 1670. An Elias Norgate, milliner, was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1670. Elias Norgate was one of the Common Councilmen ejected by the mandate of James II.

172. *O.* JOHN OSBORN OF—The Grocers' arms.
R. NORWICH GROCER—Φ.

John, the son of Robert Osborne, grocer, was sworn a freeman the 5th December, 1627, and was subsequently rated in the parishes of St. Peter Mancroft and All Saints. He was sheriff in 1640, and mayor in 1661. He died in or about 1665, as after that date "Mrs. Thomazine Osborne widd" is several times mentioned in the Mancroft books.

173. *O.* JOHN PARKER—A sheep.
R. OF NORWICH 1665—I.E.P.

"Mr. Parker by y^e Lambe" is mentioned in the churchwardens' account book of St. Peter Mancroft in 1665. A John Parker resided in and was overseer of St. John Timberhill in 1659; and one John Parker, mercer, son of John Parker, was sworn a freeman on the 8th April, 1665.

174. O. WILLIAM PARMENTER—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH 1654—W.S.P.

Parmenter was admitted a freeman the 27th January, 1653. He lived in St. John Timberhill; was overseer in 1660, churchwarden in 1665. He was sheriff in 1676.

175. O. ISAAC PEARCIVALE—An oak tree.
R. IN NORWICH 1667—I.I.P.

Isaac, the son of Richard Persivall, was sworn a freeman 11th July, 1660. He was a worsted weaver by trade, and resided in St. Martin at Oak, which probably accounts for an oak being the device on the obverse of his token.

176. O. WILL PLAYFORD—W.A.P.
R. OF NORWICH—W.A.P.

"Will'us Playford Drap' filius Rob'ti Playford admissus est civis 10 Dec. 1645." He lived in Pockthorpe, and was overseer there in 1667-8. In the Mayoralty Court Book the following entry occurs, dated the 7th July, 1665: "It is ordered and agreed that Francis Sheppard & Will'm Playford shall have the liberty of pitchinge & buildinge of bootthes in & aboute the Castle dikes & hills wthin the County of this Citty during the time of theise next assizes as formerly hath bene vsed to be done & they are to paye for the same to the Chamberlyn of this Citty thirty shillings wthin one weeke after the assizes & no other to vse the same grownde."

177. O. WILLIAM PRICE—W.S.P.
R. IN NORWICH 1662—W.S.P.

William Price or Prike was a potter by trade, and resided in St. Peter Mancroft. He was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 24th of February, 1658. Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Prike, was buried at Mancroft in 1663.

178. O. DANIELL PYCROFT—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH—D.P.

He was an apprentice of John Osborn (No. 172), and was sworn a freeman 16th October, 1668. He was rated in All Saints' parish, was overseer in 1663, and churchwarden in 1667. We find this entry, dated 22 June, 1667, in the Mayoralty Court Book: "This day Daniel Pycroft grocer beinge required to take vp his Freedome the next assembly and not giueinge a positive answer whether he would or not It is ordered that he be presently sued in the Chamberlyn's name."

179. O. THOMAS RANDOLL—The Bakers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH—T.E.R.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. v., page 241.

We do not find in the books of the Bakers' Company of Norwich the name of any token issuer, excepting that of Randall. He was admitted a member of the company the 10th of June, 1663, and resided in St. Gregory's parish. Thomas Randall the younger was admitted to the Company of Bakers in 1678.

180. O. AGVSTINE RAYLEY—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH—1662.

Augustine, the son of John Rayley, Esq., was admitted to the freedom of the city 18th March, 1662. He was rated in St. Andrew's, and was overseer there in 1667. His father was mayor in 1649.

181. O. THOMOS RAYNER—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORWICH 1653—T.R.

LETTER FROM SIR THOMAS BROWNE TO WILLIAM
DUGDALE, 1658.

WRITING to Dr. Browne on 17th November, 1658, William Dugdale, the author of the *Monasticon*, says, amongst other things, "I have herewithall sent you one of the bones of that fish, which was taken up by Sir Robert Cotton in digging a pond at the skirt of Conington Downe, desiring your opinion thereof and of what magnitude you think it was." On 6th December the Doctor answered this letter in part, and promised to give some account of the bone when he had compared it with another which was not by him. These letters are printed in *The Works of Sir Thomas Browne*, edited by Wilkin, Bohn's edition, vol. iii., pp. 496-7. But the following letter, being the promise daccount of the fish bone, is not in print. It is written on foolscap, and the subscription only, with one or two verbal corrections, appear to be in Browne's writing. It is, with several other interesting letters of Dr. Browne, in the collection of Arthur Preston, Esq., to whom we desire to express our obligations for the loan of them and autograph letters of Francis Blomefield and Thomas Martin, which we hope shortly to lay before our readers. Our thanks are also due to the Rev. A. Jessopp, D.D., for the notes to this letter.

S^r

I cannot sufficiently admire the ingenuous industry of S^r Robert Cotton in preserving so many things of rarity and observation nor commend your own inquiries for the satisfaction of such particulars. The petrified bone you sent me, which with divers others was found underground, near Cunnington, seems to be the vertebra, spondyle or rackbone of some large fish, and no terrestrious animal as some upon sight conceived, as either of camel, rhinoceros, or elephant, for it is not perforated and hollow but solid according to the spine of fishes in whom the spinal marrow runs in a channel above these solid racks, or spondiles.

It seems much too big for the largest Dolphins, porpoises, or sword fishes, and too little for a true or grown whale, but may be the bone of some big cetaceous animal, as particularly of that which seamen call a grampus; a kind of small whale, wherof some come short, some exceed twenty foot. And not only whales but Grampusses have been taken in this Estuarie or mouth of the fenland rivers. And about twenty year ago four were run ashore near Hunstanton and two had young ones after they came to land. But whether this fish were of the longitude of twenty foot (as is conceived) some doubt may be made for this bone containeth little more than an inch in thickness, and not three inches in breadth so that it might have a greater number therof than is easily allowable to make out that longitude. For of the whale which was cast upon our coast about six years ago a vertebra or rackbone still preserved, containeth a foot in breadth and nine inches in depth, yet the whale with all advantages but sixty-two foot in length.

We are not ready to believe that wherever such relics of fish or sea animals are found, the sea hath had its course. And Goropius Becanus long ago could not digest that conceit when he found great numbers of shells upon the highest Alps. For many may be brought unto places where they were not first found.

Some bones of our whale were left in several fields which when the earth hath obscured them, may deceive some hereafter, that the sea hath come so high. In the northern nations where men live in houses of fishbones and in the land of the Icthiophagi near the Red sea where mortars were made of the backbones of whales, doors of their jaws, and arches of their ribs, when time had covered them they might confound after discoverers. Beside we read in Pliny and Theophrastus *Ossa etiam in terrâ nasci, inveniri que lapides osseos,* et in Agricola de fossilibus prope Luneburgum, inveniuntur ossa balenarum nata, et in lapides conversa.†* And though we affect not to fix such high and general originals, yet is it not impossible that many such relics may yet remain in petrified substances from the deluge as I have elsewhere declared. The greatest antiquities of mortal bodies may remain in petrified bones wherof some may be older than the pyramids in the petrified reliicks of the general inundation.

But these being found in this place, will not cause such doubts, but may afford conjecture that great waters have been where this was found or at least drawn ashore. Herodotus and Plutarch thought it no small argument, from multitude of several shells found upon the higher ground of Egypt, to infer that those parts had been sometimes underwater. And though Goropius Becanus ‡ made no such consequence, yet might there be somewhat more in it, when his friend Rokokius found such large petrified bones in Brabant upon the making of his well. *Habeo saxa ingentia, balenarum ossibus maximis æqua, quæ Nicolaus Rokokius domi suæ vidit, et terrâ erui dum aquis hauriendis puteum filij curaret.* And hereof there will be less cause of doubt if other bones as ribs and scull were also found wheras if this Rackbone were found single without other bones, it might be possibly evaded, and received for a spondylites or natural stone of this shape, as many others are found which make out the figures of parts and bones of animals.

For many years great doubt was made concerning those large bones found in some parts of England, and named Giants' bones, till men

* The passage Sir Thomas Browne refers to in Pliny must be in the *Hist. Nat.*, lib. xxxvi., c. 18, § 134 ".... Theophrastus et ebur fossile candido et nigro colore inveniri et ossa e terrâ nasci inveniri que lapides osseos, &c., &c."

† George Agricola was one of the most famous of the 16th century "men of science." Sir Thomas Browne probably quotes from his work, *De Naturâ Fossilium*, published at Basle in 1558.

‡ John Goropius Becanus was a very learned Dutchman of the 16th century. His *Origines Antwerpianæ* are well known. A collection of his miscellaneous works, published at Antwerp in 1580, are full of oddities of learning. The reference is probably to the *Hieroglyphica*.

considered they might be the bones of elephants brought into this island by Claudius, and perhaps also by some succeeding emperors. In Brabant it caused no small amazement when the bones of three elephants were dug up: till wiser enquirers considered they might be brought hither by the tyrant Posthumus, or Saloninus the sonne of Galienus. About Perugia many elephants' bones were found which they resolve to be the bones of those which Annibal brought into Italy. And such as are found in Campania and the more eastern parts may be those brought over by Pyrrhus. But many things prove obscure in subterraneous discovery. The great golden horn found underground in Denmark graved with imagery much perplexed the learned men of that country.

In some chalk pits about Norwich many stags' horns are found of large beams and branches, the solid parts converted into a chalky and fragile substance, the pithy part sometimes hollow and full of brittle earth and clay. In a churchyard of this city an oaken billet was found in a coffin. About five years ago an humorous man of this country after his death and according to his own desire was wrap't up in the horned hide of an ox and so buried.* Now when the memory hereof is past how this may hereafter confound the discoverers and what conjectures will arise thereof it is not easy to conjecture.

S^r

Your servant to my power

Tho. Browne.

This is endorsed—"S^r Thomas Brown's discourse about the Fish bone found at Conington Com Hunt.

Shown D^r Tanner."

NORWICH CLUBS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

DURING the earlier part of the last century many societies and clubs flourished in Norwich. One was the "Constitutional Club," the nucleus of a political party. Then there was the notorious "Hell Fire Club," whose objects, like those of the society of the same name established in London, were to terrify and horrify peace-loving and orderly citizens.† The "Sons of Flora," who assembled at the Maid's Head, and at the Dove in Dove Lane, were devoted to floriculture. In old newspapers there are notices of intended meetings of societies

* *Query*, does Sir Thomas refer to Richard Ferrer of Thurne, who by his will, proved about 1654, directed that his "dead body be handsomely trussed up in a black bullock's hide, and be decently buried in the churchyard of Thurne."—*Norfolk Arch.*, vol. v., p. 212.

† At page 1257 of the *Norfolk Tour* we find this society was said to consist of a number of persons, calling themselves gentlemen of principles inimical to government, and with a determination also to crush the Methodists. They met at the Blue Bell on Orford Hill, and after regaling themselves, singing treasonable songs, and collecting large sums of money, distributed it to the mob.

bearing curious titles, whose objects neither name nor announcement reveals. There was the "Ancient Society of Abingdons," "The most Ancient and Honorable Order of Gregorians,"* and "The most Ancient and Truly Illustrious Fraternity of Scald, Miserable, Free, and Accepted Masons." These societies, if established for other purposes than bringing well-to-do citizens together to imbibe sundry bottles of canary or mountain until they rolled beneath the table, had doubtless some records of their proceedings that contained matter of interest.

Perhaps some of the readers of the *Collectanea* can explain the objects of these three societies, and can give information as to what has become of their records, should there have been any. As the advertisements inserted in the Norwich newspapers for the benefit of the brethren of these societies are curious, I append them:—

ORDER OF GREGORIANS.

The Committee and the Brethren of the Most Ancient and Honorable Order of Gregorians, belonging to the Union Coffeehouse Chapter in Norwich, are desired to meet the rest of their Brethren, at their Chapter Room, on the 4th day of May, at Six a'clock in the Evening, upon special affairs, to choose a Grand & other Officers, for the remainder of the year

By order of the Grand,

ANDREW VIPOND,

Secretary.

The Union Coffee-house was, I believe, at the London Street end of the Market Place.

MISERABLE MASONS.

December 19th, 1747. The Brethren of the most Ancient and truly Illustrious Fraternity of Scald, Miserable, Free, and Accepted Masons are desired to attend the Right Worshipful Grand Master at a Lodge to be held at Brother Grice's, on Tuesday 29th inst, at 6 a'clock in the Evening, on Special affairs

By Order of the Grand Master,

TWITCHER,

Secretary.

A theatrical advertisement announced that the performances would be under the patronage of the Grand Master and Brethren of the "Ancient Order of Scald and Miserable Masons."

ABINGDONS.

The Gentlemen of the Ancient Society of Abingdons are designed to meet at Mr. Richard Hagon's, at the Musick House in Conisford, in Norwich, upon special affairs.—*Norwich Gazette*, December 3rd, 1726.

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

* Until 1764 the annual venison dinner of this society was held at Postwick Grove. The members usually started from the Ferry in the Close, in wherries, with flags and music. After 1764 the feast was held in their chapter-room at the White Swan in St. Peter's Mancroft. In 1806 the society was dissolved.—See *Norfolk Tour*, p. 6. ED. E. C. C.

EAST ANGLIAN SURNAMES IN THE SHIRES.

I HAVE sometimes met with East Anglian surnames in the parish registers of this neighbourhood, and have thought that perhaps you might like notes of such entries for the *Collectanea*.

SNOWSHILL CO. GLOUCESTER.

1579 July 13. Thomas Kinge et Agneta Gawdie nupt'.

ILMINGTON CO. WARWICK.

Were mar^d 1714, July 3, Robert Gaudy of Claxson Norfolk widower & Sarah Collins of Stratford on Avon, widow.

ALL SAINTS, EVESHAM CO. WORCESTER.

The following note occurs in the register of burials at All Saints.

1608. Judith Bayly the wiffe of Lewes Bayly [vicar] died in childbirth on Easter Eue, the 26. day of Marche.... She left behind her one daughter, Mary Bayly, borne in litell waldingfeeld in Suffolke, on fryday the 6. day of March Anno D'ni. 1606. An'o Regis Jacobi. 4. and one sonne Thomas Bayly. borne at Euesham, on sunday the 13. day of March, Anno D'ni. 1607.

T. P. WADLEY.

CROMER PIER.

SINCE my former communication on this subject (p. 37) I have found the curious documents printed below, among the records of the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, of which there is a contemporary calendar at the Record Office, commencing with Elizabeth. There are 389 Norfolk suits for the reign of Elizabeth, arranged in the calendar, which is very well worth searching by any one interested in Norfolk topography and pedigrees.

Wandsworth.

WALTER RYE.

Bills, Answers, &c., Exchequer, Elizabeth. Norfolk, No. 146.

Term'o Pasche Anno xxxij Regine E.

To the Ryght Honorable S^r Will'm Cecill Knighte Lorde Highe Tresurer of Englonde John Foscue Esquier hur mat^{ies} chaunceler of the Exchequer S^r Roger Manwood Knighte Lord Chief Baron and others hur mat^{ies} Barons of the Exchequer.

In most humble wise sheweth unto your good honors your Daylye Orators the Inhabitants of the towne of Cromer wthin the Countye of Norff. That wheras the Quenes ma^{tie} the forthe daye of Julye in the xxiiijth yeare of hur Highnes Reigne did by hur l^res patents under the greate seale of Englonde graunte unto the sayd Inhabitaunts license for the transportinge of twentye thousand quarters of wheate barlye

& maulte for the mayntenance of ther towne and towards the buildinge of an oulde decayed peere there, in w^{ch} sayd l^res patents one Thomas Baxter gent: was appointed to sell the sayde License for the best benefitte of the towne and the monye that he shoulde receyve therof he to deliver the some to the Peerereves such as the sayd Inhabitants shoulde yearelye choose accordinge to an auncient custome amongst them used, to be bestowed uppon the sayd peere and further that they the sayde peerereves for the better furtheringe of the sayd woorke should make ther monthlye accounte to the sayd Baxter and other the Inhabitants of the employment therof, wth this also that the sayd Baxter should at such tyme as the Lord Tresurer and the Lord of Leister thinke good deliver the sayd peerereves accompts to ther honors to th'ende ther honors mighte understande howe the sayd monye should be bestowed that the overplus might remayne to hur mat^e. Accordinge to the w^{ch} sayde l^res patents the sayd Baxter did sell the sayde license parte for readye monye and other p^te for dayes w^{ch} monye as it did come into his hands he did deliver it to the peerereves and that w^{ch} was sould for dayes he did take bondes in he name of one Robte Underwood now deceased and others beinge Inhabitants of the sayd towne For that it doth appeare by the sayd Baxters accounts taken before S^r Will^m Heydon & others beinge appointed by ther honors so to do that div^{se} Somes of monye doe remayne in the handes of Emanuell Callyarde John Deynes Will^m Myngye Joh^{'em} Shanke Will^m Boshope (?) George Englund which have byn peerereves and who doth refuse to make payment therof And wheras it doth likewise appeare by the sayd Baxters accounts that the said Roberte Underwood did by Indirecte meanes gett into his possession to the value of fower hundred pounds w^{ch} he did never make payment of or bestowe uppon the sayd peere beinge for that purpose gyven That it would please your good Honors to directe hur mat^{ies} writte of subpena as well to call before you the sayd Will^m Myngye John Deynes as also the sayd Emanuell Callyard and Margerye his wiffe executrix of the testament of the sayd Roberte Underwood into whose handes sufficient goods of the sayd Roberte Underwood be come as John Shank & Will^m Bishop (?) George Englund That they make p^sent payment of such monye as they owe unto the sayd Towne and deliver into the handes of the sayd Inhabitants such bonds and billes w^{ch} wer taken to the use of the sayd towne Or otherwise that they be compelled uppon ther answeres to enter into bonds to the use of hur mat^e to answer such somes as upon the hearinge of the cause shalbe dulye proved they are indebted to the sayd Towne And your sayd Orators shall daylye praye to god for the p^servation of your honors in healthe longe to cotynewe.*

fiat br['] de sup^a

Robte Clarke.

* There is a nearly illegible memorandum on the left hand bottom of the skin, that the parties (?) are to appear and answer, &c.

Tr: a° xxxiiij°

The answer of Emanuell Callerd deff' to the untrew bill of complt of the Inhabitants of Cromer Compl:

The said defft saythe that it hathe begn suldome seene any such bill of Complt p'sewed by Inhabitants wthout meaneinge some men in Certeyne But as the said bill is in suche disordered manyer (?) leyd so also is the materiall p'te theirow leyd and sett forthe in moste disordered manner and very Insufficient to charge the said defft or any other Howbeit that the declaracion in the said bill alledginge that it appeareth upon the accompt that their is mony remayninge in the hands of this defft is not sufficient matter to charge the said defft for that the said Baxter might impose mony upon A other wth he hymselfe had And the said defft doth further saie that he was lately Pereive of the said Peire but he saye the (*sic*) that he did never receive above ij^s for the same wthout that it can appeare upon ainy trewe accompt of Baxter that their is any mony Remayninge or was in the hands of the said defft or that to the knowledge of the said defft their was lefte in the hands of the said Underwood yis but newly is alleged But it dothe appeare by a note of a Reconinge that he disbursed xx^{li} more then he Received Wthout y^t that any other matter article or alligac'on sentence of or surmyse in the said Bill conteyned and not before sufficiently confessed and avoyded traversed or not denied as trewe all w^{ch} matters this deff: is reddie to & pve as this Corte shall award and prayeth to be dismissed this Coorte wth his reasonable Costs & charges on his behalfe wrongefullie susteyned.

p'd Emanuell Callerd sac'r'm su'u p'stitit corporale' xxiiij° die Junii a° R'ni R'ne n're Elizabethe xxxiiij° coram jud'e.

Termio Sco' Trin An° xxxiiij^{cio} Re^{ne} E

The Replicasion of the Inh'itans of the towne of Cromer Compl' to the untrew answer of Emanuel Calyerd def:

Norff. The seyd Inh'itans for Replicasion further sayethe that trew it is that the Quenes majestie the iiijth daye of July in the . . . iiijth yere of hur heyghnes Reigne dyd by hur lettres patents undre the great seale of Englund graunt unto the seyd Inh'itans licence for the transportynge of xx^m quarters of wheat barlye mault & yeast for the mayntenaunce of ther towne and towerds the byldynge of ane olde decayed peare there And in the seyd lettres patents on Thomas Baxter gent was appoynted to sell the seyd leycence fo the best bennfit of the towne And the monye that he shold Receyve therof he to delever the same to the pearereves to be bestowed upon the seyd peare And that thaye the seyd perereves for the better furtherynge of the seyd worke shold make ther monthlye account to the seyd Baxter and other the Inh'itans of the employment therof And the seyd Baxter to deliver the seyd pearereves account to the lorde tresurer and lorde of Lester to th'end ther honors myght understande howe the sayd monye shold be bestowed According to the whiche seyd lettres patents the seyd Baxter dyd sell the seyd leycence p't for Redye monye and p't for

dayes whiche monye as it dyd come in to his handes he dyd deliv' it to the pearereves And that which was sold for dayes he dyd take bondes in the name of on Rob^t Undrewood now decessed and others beinge Inh'tans of the seyd towne to thuse of the seyed towne And further it doth appere by the seyd Baxter his accounts that divers somes of mony dothe Remyne in the hands of the seyd Emanuel Calyerd which was a perreve as allso that the seyd Rob^t Undrewood dyd gett in to his possession to the valewe of iiij^c ^u whiche as yett was never Repayd or bestowed uppon the seyd peare for that purpose geven And that the goods of the sayd Underwood become unto the hands of the seyd Emanuel Calyerd Wherfor thay praye as befor thay have prayed.

DISCOVERIES AT NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

At the Annual Meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, held April 16th, 1873, very interesting communications were made by the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, the President of the Society, and Mr. John Gunn. The Dean drew attention to some early fresco paintings of much beauty which have been discovered in the course of the restorations undertaken by him at the Cathedral. On the soffit of one of the Norman arches opening into a chamber-chapel in the north aisle of the presbytery are painted twelve figures under double canopies of early English or very early Decorated character. As the Dean remarks, it might be supposed that the twelve Apostles were represented, but some of the figures on the north side of the arch are evidently female. The vaulting is Norman and quadripartite. In the centre is a seated figure, probably our Lord; in the eastern division of the vault are full-length figures of S. Andrew, S. Peter, and S. Paul. S. Andrew and S. Paul are habited in conventional drapery, but S. Peter is vested as a Pope, and wears the papal crown, conical in shape. In the western compartment are S. Margaret with cross-headed spear trampling on the dragon; the Blessed Virgin and Holy Infant, and S. Katharine with her emblem, a spiked wheel. In the southern part of the ceiling are a sainted King, a Bishop, and a Deacon, namely, S. Laurence, for he carries his emblem, a gridiron. In the northern compartment were three Bishops: their busts only remain; but their names written over them tell us they represented S. Martin, S. Nicholas, and S. Richard of Chichester. As the latter died in 1253 and was canonized in 1262, a limit is thus fixed to the date of the paintings in that direction. It seems most probable that they were executed when the Cathedral was restored after the fire of 1272. Want of space, however, this month compels us to hold over a more particular notice of these most interesting paintings, and the chapel which they ornamented.

Of Mr. Gunn's paper we also propose to give some particulars next month. The subject, namely, the existence of Saxon architecture in the Cathedral, is one of high interest from many points.

CHURCH HERALDRY.—DEANERY OF REDENHALL.—

No. III.

REDENHALL.

On a Mural Monument in the Chancel.

I. Azure, three annulets or; impaling, Sable, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased argent. Crest: three arrows one in pale two in saltire argent, surrounded by a serpent nowed vert: the tinctures shewn by engraved lines. For "the truly venerable" John Oldershaw, B.D., 51 years Archdeacon of Norfolk and Rector of this Parish, who died 31 January 1847, in the 93rd year of his age; and Anne his wife, second daughter of Sir John Hynde Cotton of Madingley, co. Cambridge, Bart., who was born 10 November 1750, and died 16 February 1829.

On a Slab in the Chancel Floor.

II. A lion rampant. Crest: a boar's head coupé. For John Rand, M.A., "late painfull preacher of the gospel at Rednall cum Harleston," who died 1659. (*Rand*; Or, a lion rampant gules, charged on the shoulder with three chevrons argent. Crest: on a ducal coronet, a boar's head coupé, all argent. *Edmonson*.)

Hatchments in the Vestry.

III. *Oldershaw* impaling *Cotton*, with the crest as before.

IV. The same, but without the crest.

V. Sable, on a chevron engrailed between six crosses pattée fitchée or three fleurs-de-lis azure, *Smyth*; impaling Argent, on a bend cotised sable between two fleurs-de-lis gules, a lion passant or, *Bransby** Crest: a heron's head erased holding in the beak a fish argent.

VI. Per pale indented argent and gules, in canton a wolf's head coupé at the neck sable, *Penrice*, (see below, No. XVII.); impaling Azure, a fesse or between three fishes hauriant argent. *Wayte*? Azure, a fesse or between three tenches argent. (*Papworth's Ordinary*.) Crest: a wing elevated and surmounting another argent, the former charged with two mullets in pale gules.

Carved on the Vestry Door.

VII. *Oldershaw* impaling *Cotton*, as before; the crest on a separate shield.

On Mural Monuments in the Nave.

VIII. In a lozenge, Or, on a chief sable three martlets of the first. For Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Wogan Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, who died 1 October 1728, aged 17.

IX. *Smyth*, as in No. V.; but without the crest and impalement. For Offley Smyth Esq. of North Nibley co. Gloucester, who died 29 October 1777, in the 70th year of his age. The inscription is in Latin.

* The arms of *Bransby*, as given by *Edmonson*, are—Argent, a chevron between three swan's necks erased sable: but see below, No. XIII.

X. Or, two leopards' heads between as many flaunches gules. "In piam memoriam Tobia Frere Armigeri Vidua ipsi superstes D'na Susanna Frere vna cum filio Tobia Monumentum hoc amoris & officii insigne statui cyravervnt: obiit autem 66^m annvm agens Febrvarii 6^o Anno Domini 1655." The remainder of the inscription, given by Blomefield, is hidden by the West Gallery.

On Slabs in the Nave Floor.

XI. *Frere*, no tinctures shewn. For Tobias Frere, Esq., who died 6 February 1655.

XII. *Frere* (no tinctures shewn) impaling, A saltire engrailed, on a chief three crozlets. For Tobias, son of Tobias Frere, gent., and Sarah his wife, who died 18 May 1660, aged 2.

XIII. *Smyth*, impaling *Bransby*, with the crest as in No. V., tinctures not shewn. For Bransby, third daughter of Thomas Bransby Esq., late of this town, and wife of Offley Smyth, gentleman, who died 18 December 1762, aged 50. The inscription is in Latin.

Over the Chancel Arch, West side.

XIV. The arms of Queen Anne, with A.R. and *Semper eadem*.

On Mural Monuments in the South Aisle.

XV. Sable, on a pile argent a calthrop of the field, a crescent for difference, *Kerrich*; on a scutcheon of pretence Gules, a chevron argent between three garbs or, *Baron*; impaling Quarterly azure and gules, a cross fleury between four roses or, *Manning*; Crest: on a mound vert a calthrop sable. For Simon Kerrich Esq., J.P., who died 4 December 1748, aged 51. He married first, Susan daughter of Roger Castle Esq. of Raveningham; secondly, Mary daughter of John Baron D.D. and Dean of Norwich, who died 13 May 1740; thirdly, Ann daughter of Thomas Manning of Starston, gent.

XVI. *Kerrich*, as before; with the crest, but without the crescent, scutcheon of pretence, and impalement. For John Kerrich, eldest son of the above Simon Kerrich and Mary his wife, who died of the smallpox, 17 January 1757, aged 21. This inscription and the next are in Latin.

XVII. *Penrice*, with the crest and impalements as in No. VI.; the tinctures shewn by lines. Motto: Tuto et celeriter. For Thomas Penrice, who died 4 November 1816, aged 59.

In a Window in the South Aisle.

XVIII. *Ormerod* and his quarterings, viz. 1, Or, three bars and a lion passant in chief gules, *Ormerod*; 2, Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief gules two cushions or, in the honour point a mount vert, *Johnson*; 3, Argent, on a bend engrailed azure between two mullets pierced sable three crescents or, *Wareing*; 4, Gules, a fesse wavy between three lions rampant or, on a canton of the second a mullet of the first, *Crompton*. Impaling; Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, between two bars three annulets in fesse gules, all between as many martlets

of the second, *Bailey*; 2 and 3, Or, on a chief indented azure three plates, *Latham*. Crest: a wolf's head couped at the shoulders, barry of four or and gules, in the mouth an ostrich feather erect argent. Motto: *Dedit meliora dabitque*. For Maria Susan, daughter of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., of Glanusk Park, Brecon, and wife of the Ven. Thomas Johnson Ormerod, M.A., Rector of Redenhall since 1847, and Archdeacon of Suffolk from 1846 to 1868; who died 20 February 1871, aged 57.

XIX. *Ormerod*, quarterly as before, without the crest and motto.

XX. *Bailey*, quarterly as before.

On Mural Monuments in the Gawdy Hall Chapel, North side of Chancel.

XXI. *Wogan*, as in No. VIII; on a scutcheon of pretence, Argent, a chevron between three crosses pattée gules, charged with as many martlets of the field, *Sancroft*. Crest: a lion's head erased gules. For John Wogan Esq. of Gawdy Hall, born 27 May 1713, died 31 May 1778, and Elizabeth his wife, born 24 August 1714, died 25 January 1788.

XXII. Or, three bars azure; on a canton argent a chaplet gules, *Holmes* of Gawdy Hall, impaling Azure, a chevron ermine between three roses argent seeded or, barbed vert, *Whitear*. Crest: an oak tree vert fructed or. Tinctures shewn by lines. For Rev. John Holmes, M.A., of Gawdy Hall, and Rector of All Saints and S. Nicholas, South Elmham, Suffolk, who died 29 April 1831, aged 57.

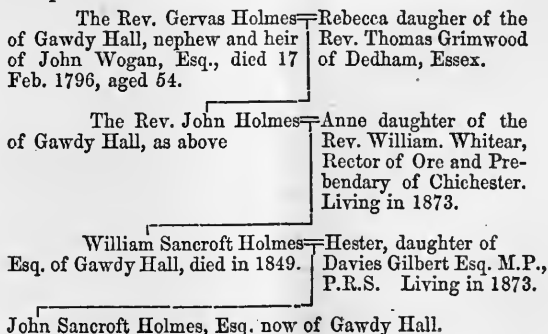
Hatchments in the same Chapel.

XXIII. *Wogan* impaling *Sancroft*.

XXIV. *Holmes* impaling *Grimwood*, viz., Sable, a chevron ermine between three saltires couped argent.

XXV. *Holmes* impaling *Whitear*.*

* For the descent of the manors through the Gawdys and Freres to the Wogans, see Blomefield. The following extract from the pedigree of Holmes (kindly communicated by the Ven. Archdeacon Hopper) will show the descent to the present time, and explain the impalements in XXIV and XXV.



In the Window of the same Chapel.

XXVI. *Holmes* impaling *Grimwood*, as in No. XXIV.

XXVII. Ermine, on a chevron sable two lions passant respectant or, *Bewris*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XXVIII. Gules, on a chevron or three escallops sable, in base a griffin's head erased argent; on a chief crenelée azure a cross potence or between two griffin's heads erased of the third. (Purpure, on a chevron argent three escallops sable; on a chief crenelée azure a cross potence or between two griffin's heads erased of the second. *Gardner*. Glover's *Ordinary*.)

XXIX. Argent, a lion rampant gules, the tail forked, ducally crowned or, *Brewse* * (Papworth's *Ordinary*); impaling Sable, a bend between two crescents or, *Debenham*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XXX. Argent, a chevron azure between three hurts each charged with a lion's jamb erased of the first. (The chevron vairy or and gules, *Hoogan* of Castle Acre. Papworth's *Ordinary*.) Impaling Vert, a tortoise passant in fesse argent, *Gawdy*.

XXXI. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Gawdy*; 2 and 3 Gyronny of twelve azure and or, *Bassingbourne*. (Glover's *Ordinary*.) Impaling; Quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent, a wyvern displayed sable; in chief three pallets gules; 2 and 3 Argent, a chevron sable between three holly leaves vert, *Ouseley*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XXXII. *Gawdy* impaling Gules, two lions passant argent debriused by a bendlet sinister or, *L'Estrange*?

XXXIII. *Gawdy* impaling *Bassingbourne*.

XXXIV. *Gawdy* quartering *Bassingbourne*.

XXXV. Gules, a lion rampant argent, *Mowbray*?

XXXVI. Per pale or and gules, on a fesse between three antelopes passant two mascles, all counterchanged, *Gardner*? (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XXXVII. Gules, two bars and a chief indented or, *Hare* of Stow Bardolph; impaling *Bassingbourne*.

XXXVIII. Or, on a fesse paly of six gules and argent between three estoiles of six points sable, a demi-lion rampant between two fleurs-de-lis, all counterchanged,† *Gawdy*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.) Impaling *Gawdy*, as in No. XXX.

XXXIX. Gules, on a fesse between three estoiles of six points argent, as many mullets sable, *Everard* (Papworth's *Ordinary*); impaling *Gawdy* and *Bassingbourne* quarterly.

XL. The arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company, viz., Argent, a royal tent between two parliament robes gules lined ermine, the tent garnished or, pennon and flagstaff of the last; on a chief azure a lion passant gardant or.

* By whom Blomefield supposes this chapel to have been built.

† This seems to be the proper way of blazoning the coat; but in the window the centre of the fesse is gules, and the demi-lion argent.

EARLY ART IN NORWICH.

THE Rev. Precentor Symonds communicates the following notice of a MS. formerly belonging to Norwich Cathedral, and an extract relating to it from Dr. Waagen's *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, to which we wish to direct particular attention. It has been well remarked by Mr. E. A. Bond, of the British Museum, that "there is an indisposition with many who treat of early art to admit the claim of our country to a high position in the cultivation of painting; an incredulousness as to the existence of a school of art in England in the Middle Ages at all entitled to rank with those of Italy and France." The testimony of such an accomplished and impartial critic as Dr. Waagen, and of such an experienced palæographer as Mr. Bond, cannot, however, fail to have weight with those who, after it has been shown on undoubted authority that a succession of painters and illuminators flourished at Norwich from at least the middle of the fourteenth century, still contend that the rood-screen paintings for which the eastern counties are famous were executed by foreign artists.

THERE is in the Douce Collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, a large folio manuscript of 213 leaves, of the latter part of the thirteenth century, which formerly belonged to the Cathedral of Norwich, and has a note on the fly-leaf at the beginning to this effect: "The Psalter of brother Robert of Ormsby, by him assigned to the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich to lie before the Sub-prior for the time being for ever."

It contains: (i.) The Calendar, in which is to be found in gold letters, at the 24th of September, the entry, "Dedication of the Church of the Holy Trinity."

(ii.) The Psalter according to the Vulgate.

(iii.) The Canticles, Creed of S. Athanasius, Litany, and Prayers.

The MS. has a binding, of soft sheep-skin apparently, which extends over the edge of one of the lids with a large overlapping piece, making a sort of envelope for it.

The following is what Dr. Waagen says of this MS. :—

"A Psalter, folio, 213 leaves, written in a large, powerful, and beautiful minuscule letter of admirable black colour, about 1310—1320. As regards the origin of this MS. the following inscription, written in vermilion on f. 1 a, gives some light: 'Psalterium fratris Roberti de Ormesby monachi Norwyci per eundem assignatum choro ecclesie sancte Trinitatis Norwici, ad jacendum coram suppriori qui pro tempore fuerit in perpetuum.' That this MS. was executed in Norwich, the chief city of Norfolk, may be gathered besides from the following remark, written in golden letters under the 24th September, in the otherwise unornamented calendar: 'Dedicatio ecclesie sancte Trinitatis Norwyci.' In the year 1654 it appears to have been in the possession of one 'A. Gray.' In various respects this work is one of great importance for the History of painting in England. In the first place, the borders contain many subjects not of an ecclesiastical

character, which are of spirited invention, and often of delightful humour, with an uncommon feeling for grace: secondly, the painting, which is in body-colours, shows the same arrangement of colour which prevailed in the Belgian and French MSS. of 1200—1250, while the execution of the pictures by the best hands (for here at least two may be distinguished) is already far advanced. The motives, however, occasionally display that violent and exaggerated character of the Gothic style, but they are generally true and easy; the proportions are slender, sometimes too much so; the drapery of good style, carefully and softly modelled; the colours with the exception of azure and vermilion much broken. The grounds are golden, with those dots and designs characteristic of English art, or coloured. The decorations of the borders and the initials are remarkable for the very peculiar and beautiful arrangement of the flourishes, for the very harmonious combination of the light broken colours with the gold, for the delicate and happily chosen coloured ornaments, and for the great elegance and decision of the technical process. The strong glutinous nature of the colours, especially in the architectural portion, indicates an influence from the Netherlands, with which the county of Norfolk was perhaps in more constant communication than any other part of England.”—*Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, vol. iii. p. 92.

NORWICH RINGERS, 1785.

THE Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, at p. 239 of his big book on Bells, says, “About 1785 the Society (Ancient Society of College Youths) paid a visit to Norwich, then, as now, a great ringing city. On this occasion the Norwich ringers performed ‘a touch’ of Stedman’s Cinques, a method which the College Youths had not heard before; being very desirous of acquiring the method, they made arrangements for leaving one of their number, Mr. Blakemore, at Norwich, in order that he might, at the expense of the society, qualify himself for teaching it to his fellow College Youths. Blakemore remained about six months at Norwich.”

As a note to this, Mr. Ellacombe, quoting from the Osborn MSS. in the British Museum, adds, “While Blakemore was staying at Norwich, lodging with one Christ: Lindsey, he found that his host in conjunction with Thomas Barton, both members of the Norwich Company of Ringers, was preparing a treatise on the art of Ringing; and Blakemore, having easy access to Lindsey’s papers, in a most dishonorable and clandestine manner made copies of the whole collection, and on his return to London in conjunction with Messrs. Jones and Reeves (both College Youths) wrote a book on Ringing, and in the year 1788 brought out the celebrated ‘Clavis Campanologia.’ Such conduct at the time gave great offence. On referring to the list of subscribers to that work, not one Norwich person appears among them.”

SORCERY AND WITCHCRAFT.

I AM unable to give your correspondent, F. Jackson, any information concerning the "old sorcerer" mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1761; I have, however, some extracts from Norwich newspapers of an earlier date relating to this subject, which seems to be enjoying a revival in our modern Spiritualism. The following is from the *Norwich Gazette* of Feb. 11th, 1725:—

"Whereas I, Hester Brown Percy, of St. Augustine's, have falsly and indifferently charged one Mary Parker, of St. Martin-at-Oak, with being a witch and in great measure the author of the pains and afflictions I have for some years labored under, which said charge I do now believe to be absolutely groundless and may be prejudicial to the said Mary Parker; therefore I do here publicly declare that I am fully satisfied that the said Mary Parker is perfectly innocent of the charge I have made against her, and I do heartily repent me of having entertained any such rash and groundless thoughts of her, and hope she will not meet with any insults or ill usage from any persons whatsoever upon my account."

The tone of this apology shows that Hester Brown Percy had nevertheless a belief in certain persons having mysterious baleful powers, and, probably, in their being attended by "familiars," as we find described in some of the lesser dramatists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. That the general public had also a belief in witches and wizards is apparent by the necessity there seems to have been for the apology. This view is strengthened by another apologetic advertisement that appeared in one of the Norwich papers some time afterwards, and is as follows:—

"Whereas I, Skepper Carman, of the Parish of Raveningham in the county of Norfolk, have some time since in a most wicked, detracting, and slanderous manner abused, defamed and even taken away the reputation of Mr. James Searning, of Norton Subcourse in the county aforesaid, by calling him an old Wizardly Rogue, and such like scurrilous language. I the said S. C. do own and acknowledge what I then said (being in Liquor) to be false and groundless, humbly begging his pardon for the same, promising never to commit the like offence again, and desiring all persons to take warning by me and never to cast the like aspersion on him for the future. This is the sincere acknowledgment and submissive recantation of your poor and humble servant.
"SKEPPER CARMAN."

But it was in rural districts, where ignorance and superstition greatly prevailed, that the belief in witches held possession of the popular mind. I append from the *Norwich Gazette* of 1751 a narrative of the conduct of an ignorant and cruel mob towards two aged persons who were suspected of having "an evil eye," "familiars," or an intimacy with the powers of darkness. What occurred was similar to the proceedings carried out under the direction of that notorious "witch finder," Matthew Hopkins.

"A publican at Tring in Hertfordshire gave out that he was bewitched by one Osborn and his wife, inoffensive people of upwards of three score, and had it cried in several market towns that they were to be tried by ducking, on April 24th, 1751, when about noon, a very great concourse of people, to the number of 5,000, appeared in the town. The officers of the parish had privately removed the poor old couple in the dead of the night to the church as a place of safety. The mob demanded these unhappy wretches at the workhouse, but on being acquainted they were not there they pulled down the pales and wall, broke all the windows, and demolished part of the house. They seized the governor, hulled him down a stream, and declared they would drown him unless he

delivered the poor creatures into their hands. The mob were going to put the threat into execution, had they not been delivered up. These miserable creatures were now dragged two miles, stripped stark naked, their thumbs tied to their toes, and in this shameful manner they were thrown into the muddy stream. After much ducking and ill usage, the old woman was thrown and knocked on the bank, almost choked with mud, and expired in a few minutes, being kicked and beat with sticks, even after she was dead. They put the dead witch, as they called her, in bed with her husband, and tied them together."

There was an inquest held upon the body of the old woman, and a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned. A man who took the lead in this abominable crime, perpetrated through ignorance and superstition, was brought to justice, found guilty, executed, and his body hung in chains. The conviction and execution were regarded by the people in those parts as a gross injustice; in fact they almost considered the criminal a martyr in a righteous cause. The newspaper that gave an account of the execution adds, "the infatuation of the greater part of the people in that part of the country was so great, that they would not be seen near the place of execution, insisting that it was a hard case to hang a man for destroying an old woman that had done so much damage by her witchcraft." Can anything more graphically illustrate the ignorance and superstition of the labouring classes of our country in the eighteenth century?

In the month of September, 1752, there was, according to the *Norwich Gazette*, considerable commotion at Woodbridge in Suffolk, owing to the people being under the fear of witches in the neighbourhood. The account given of this commotion is as follows:—

"By a letter from Woodbridge, in Suffolk, we learn that the country people about Aspal Stenham in that neighbourhood, are still so full of ignorance and superstition that they imagine there are several witches and wizards in that neighbourhood, and they have tied up two or three old people in sheets with cords round their middles, and flung them into the rivers to see if they could save themselves. But whether the cords held them up or Providence supported them, the poor wretches, it is certain, have got safe to shore. This has confirmed their opinion, and to them they attribute their loss of cattle, bad harvests, &c., and insist that those poor wretches shall be tried by the Church Bible whether they are witches or no, for if witches the Bible will turn round and not weigh them down, and such idle stuff. But the clergy in that neighbourhood are too wise to listen to them or suffer such nonsensical stuff. *It is strange people should so soon forget the execution at Tring in Hertfordshire on this very account, or forget that there is an Act of Parliament to abolish witches.*"

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

THE NORWICH CONSPIRACY OF 1570.

THE following document from the collection of Arthur Preston, Esq., is Queen Elizabeth's warrant to the Chancellor to issue commissions for the trial of Appleyard and others for high treason.

A few words with reference to it may not be out of place. A copy of the Bull of Excommunication issued by Pius IV. against Elizabeth was found one morning attached to the door of the Bishop of London's town house. A rigorous search was instituted, and another copy was found in the possession of a student of Lincoln's Inn, who, upon being

put to the rack, confessed he had received it from John Felton, a gentleman living near Southwark, of considerable wealth, and whose zeal for the ancient religion was excessive. Felton, who had received copies of the Bull from the chaplain of the Spanish Ambassador, admitted that he had set it upon the Bishop's gates; but even when tortured refused to implicate any one, and suffered death glorying in his deed. On the scaffold he asked the Queen's pardon, and sent her, by the Earl of Sussex, a diamond ring worth £400. Lingard, from whom we quote, adds in a note, "A conspiracy was detected in Norfolk about the same time that Felton set up the Bull, but there does not appear any connection between the two. Three gentlemen were accused of a design to invite Leicester, Cecil, and Bacon to dinner to seize them as hostages for the Duke of Norfolk, who was still in the Tower, and to expel the foreign Protestants who had lately been settled in the county. They had a proclamation ready, inveighing against the wantonness of the court and the influence of new men." Blomefield, in his account of the Dutch at Norwich, (vol. iii., p. 284) gives an interesting account of this conspiracy, for which Throgmorton, Brooke, and Redman were hanged, drawn, and quartered. In *Norfolk Archaeology* (vol. v. p. 74) is a paper on this conspiracy, repeating somewhat Blomefield's narrative but giving additional particulars.

ELIZABETH R.

By the Queene

Right trusty and welbelovyd Counsellor we greete you well. Whereas we meane to have John Felton now Prisoner in o' Towre of London to be tryed according to the order of our lawes, in our Citie of London, vpon mater of high Treason wherwith he is to be charged, and all others that may be fownd any wise guilty of the same fawte; And whereas also certeyn seditious and Rebelligious parsons have ben of late indyted of high Treason and of Rebellion in our Countyes of Norfolke and Suffolke, and in our Citie of Norwich, whome we meane also to have arraynid and tryed according to the order of our lawes: We will and authorise yow to make out suche severall Comissions of Oyer and Terminer for the tryall of the said Felton and others in our said Citie of London, And also the lyke Comissions of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaole delivery for the Countyes of Norfolke and Suffolke, and for our Citie of Norwiche for the tryall and Jugement of the said offenders; as shalbe requisite: The same to be directed to the parsons whose names ar heere under written, or to such others as you shall thinke meete to be joynid with them for the furdurance of Justice. And further to award any other processe in our name that shall any wise apperteyn to the execution of the forsaid severall Comissions. Geven under our Signet at Cheynyes the xxviiijth day of July 1570. In the xijth yere of o' Reign

For the Citie of London.

Alexander Avenon Maior Civit London. Ric'us Weston vnus Justic' de Banco. Joh'is Southcote vnus Justic ad p'lita. Will'mus Pykering,

Thomas Wrothe, Willmus Garrard, Willmus Chester, Thomas Gresham milites. Thomas Offley Miles, Roulandus Heywarde, Ac duo vel tres Alderman'i Civitatis. Thomas Sekford ar, Thomas Wilbraham Record Civitatis, Barnardus Randolf, Petrus Osborne.

For the County of Norfolk.

Thomas d'ns Wentworthe locumtenens &c. Robt' Catelyn miles capital Justic ad p'lita. Gilbertus Gerrard Attornat generalis. Chroferus Heydon, Willmus Butts milites. Thomas Gawdy serviens ad legem. Edwardus Cleere, Clemens Paston, Drugo Drury, Robertus Bell, Henr. Woodhowse Rad'us Shelton ar, franciscus Windham, franciscus Gawdy, Edwardus Flouredieu ar.

For the Citee of Norwiche.

— Aldriche maior Civitat Norwic. Thomas Dn's Wentworthe &c vsque ad decem.

This is endorsed, "To our right trusty and welbelovid Counsello' S^r Nicholas Bacon Knight keeper of our Greate Seale of England," and still bears the Signet, a seal about the size of a florin, in red wax.

It has been docketed—

My Lords warrant from the Quene for making out of Comissions of oyer determiner in Norff and Suff for the Arraignemt of Appley ard and others xxvii^o Julij 1570.

BRASS LECTERN AT ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH,
NORWICH, p. 139.

IN Blomefield's time the churches of S. Gregory and S. Michael Coslany, Norwich, each had a brass lectern, and the inscription on the one now at S. Gregory's church is said, by Blomefield, to have been on that at S. Michael Coslany. In 1776 the Rector, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants of the latter parish, having been at considerable expense in renewing the greater part of the ornaments of their church, obtained permission from the Bishop to sell an old brass eagle which was worth to be sold about five pounds, which had been for a great number of years entirely useless, and moreover an annual expense to keep clean, and the workmanship whereof was by no means such as to recommend it as a valuable piece of antiquity worthy of preservation. So at least said, in almost the same words, the Rector, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants in their petition to the Bishop for permission to sell. It does not appear that the inhabitants of S. Gregory's purchased a lectern at this date; indeed, they already had one. Unless there were two lecterns with the same inscription, it would appear that Blomefield gave the inscribed lectern under the wrong church.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THOMAS MARTIN, HISTORIAN
OF THETFORD, 1738.

Worthy S^r

Herewith you receive all the Books; and wish you may receive half the Pleasure in your old Book of Musick, as I have done in the Sibton Accounts. Your Servant has paid me the 30^s. I heartily wish you a good journey and wish it might be my good fortune to meet you at London. Our due respects wait upon you and your good lady We shall be heartily glad to see you here and I will certainly take an opportunity of waiting upon you and M^{rs} Baldwin at Bunwell and bring by Bundle of Rue with me. I write in much hast w^{ch} pray excuse.

Palgrave

20th April 1738.

I am D^r S^r

Yo^r most oblige^d humb^l Serv^t

THO MARTIN.

I think the cuckoe has pick'd long before winter is expir'd, yesterday & to day are worthy to be registered.

Addressed to

The Rev^d M^r Baldwin

at Bunwell . These

Thomas Martin was born at Thetford in 1697, and died at Palgrave in 1771; he was executor, with Bishop Tanner, of Le Neve's will, and married Le Neve's widow. The above letter with the following verses are in the collection of Arthur Preston, Esq.

A New Song upon an old acquaintance.

(1.)

Where's the man that loves his Friend,
And bottle without starting?

If for such a one you care

Here's to fit you to a hair.

Tom Martin Tom Martin Tom Martin.

(2.)

Lawyers Consciences are wide

That you may turn a cart in

If your misfortune 'tis to lack

Choose the best of all the pack

T. M. T. M. T. M.

(3.)

He's the man will hold you tack

No fear of his deserting

'Tis such a trusty honest spark

You may drink with him in the dark

T. M. T. M. T. M.

(4.)

Among such jovial blades as he
 Should cupid throw a dart in,
 'Twou'd only serve to make a toast
 But no more damages than cost.
 T. M. T. M. T. M.

(5.)

What cruel fears arrest the great
 And make their schemes uncertain
 Of after reck'nings twelve months hence
 Whilst we secure the present tense
 T. M. T. M. T. M.

(6.)

There's no security like this,
 Says Tom, to set your heart on,
 For mortgages themselves may fail
 And obligors may rot in jail
 T. M. T. M. T. M.

(7.)

The king and parliament may join
 To take away your fortune,
 But when once melted down your throat
 Not fate itself can touch a groat;
 T. M. T. M. T. M.

(8.)

No cares assault, no griefs
 Unless it be at parting,
 To see that every drop is out
 None ever yet had cause to doubt.
 T. M. T. M. T. M.

(9.)

The warlike trumpet we regard
 * * * * *
 Let angry heroes fight for Bays
 Give us the gentle vine so prays
 Tom Martin Tom Martin Tom Martin.

This was sent me in a cover thus directed

For
 Tho : Martin Gent
 " at Palgrave

I imagine 'tis the production of Mr. William Bedingfield's brains,
 at Swattishall Hall in Gislingham, Suff^k., T. M. but *quare*.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK—VI.

(NORWICH CONTINUED.)

182. A variety dated 1655.

Thomas Rayner, apprentice to John Toft, was sworn a freeman 22nd August, 1651. He resided in St. George's Tombland, and was churchwarden there in 1660 and 1661. He was head man of the Grocers' Company in 1671. His son Walter Rayner, grocer, was sworn a freeman in 1684.

183. O. CHARLES REEVE 1664 OF —
- ^{NOR}
-
- WICH.

R. CHARLES REEVE 1664 OF —^{NOR}
WICH.

Charles, the son of George Reeve (see No. 184), was sworn a freeman 10th January, 1662, and was a cordwainer by trade. One of his tokens was found amongst a number of skeletons at Lakenham in 1796: it is supposed that they were the remains of people who had died of the plague.--*Norwich in Miniature*, p. 29.

184. O. GEORGE REEVE—The Grocers' arms.
-
- R. IN NORWICH—G.R.R.

185. A variety, differing in the obverse, having no circle of dots round the field.

He was the son of George Reeve, grocer, and was admitted a freeman 20th August, 1640. The father was sworn a freeman in 1616.

186. O. WILL ROBINSON—The man in the moon.
-
- R. IN NORWICH 1662—W.E.R.

This is the only seventeenth century token upon which the name of the city is wrongly spelt. Robinson lived in St. Andrew's, and was overseer in 1661. William Robinson, linen draper, was sworn a freeman in 1667.

187. O. JOHN SHEPPARD—I.S. in monogram.
-
- R. IN NORWICH 1659—I.S. in monogram.

188. A variety differing in the reverse die: amongst other differences two < precede the mint-mark.

John Shephard, cooper, was sworn a freeman, 28th July, 1648, and John Shephard, haberdasher, apprentice to John Hutton (No. 150), on the 9th March, 1657. One of them for many years resided in St. John's Timberhill, and was churchwarden in 1661, the other lived in St. Margaret's parish. A Jo. Sheppard was buried at St. Michael at Plea 28th April, 1660.

189. O. HENRY SIDNOR—A greyhound, running.
-
- R. IN NORWICH 1659—H.I.S.

190. A variety differing in the reverse die, the figures being much further apart.

191. O. HENRY SIDNOR—The Tallow-chandlers' arms.
-
- R. IN NORWICH 1667—H.I.S.

This token is engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

"Henricus Sydnor Grocer App'ntic' Adrian Parmenter admissus est Civis 18^o Octobr' 1624." He resided in St. Stephen's, and was sheriff in 1661. His will, dated 1677, was proved by his son Henry in 1678. In it he mentions his wife "Jean," and directs that his body should be buried at Brunstead in Norfolk. In the *Mayorality Court Book*, 3rd June, 1668, is the following entry, "Hen Sydnor gent. informed upon oath that y^e present day he did heare John Sulman

mason profanely sweare by the name of God severall tymes & beinge reprooved for the same sayd he would sweare for all him and a warr^t is to issue ag^t him." The Greyhound, in 1783, was in Surrey Street, the house now bears the sign of the Boar's Head.

192. *O.* IONATHAN SNOWDEN—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH 1660—I.E.S.

193. Similar to the last, but differing in both dies.

Jonathan the son of William Snowden was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 16th October, 1658. He lived in St. Michael Coslany, and was churchwarden in 1664.

IN

194. *O.* MATHEW SOVLTER—NOR

WICH.

- R.* OATMEALE MAKER—M.B.S.

Matthew Salter resided in St. Etheldred's parish. His name occurs in the overscers' book from 1666 to 1683. On the south side of the font there is a stone, now nearly illegible, to the memory of Bridget his wife, who had by him twenty-two children. She died in 1670, aged forty-two. The quaint verses given by Blomefield, p. 541, cannot now be read. We find the following entry in the *Mayoralty Court Book*, "19 May 1666.—It is ordered that y^e Oatemeale house of Math: Salter in St Etheldreds parrishe shall be shutt vp by the Overseers of y^e s^d Parrishe, and the Constable to assist them." The above entry has reference to the increase of the plague in this city.

195. *O.* * SPENDLOVE 1667—(In two lines across the field.) A merchants' mark.

- R.* GROCER IN NORWICH—The Grocers' arms.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. v., p. 241.

John Spendlove, grocer, apprentice to Daniel Toft (No. 201), was sworn a freeman, 19th June, 1654. He was rated in SS. Simon and Jude, and was churchwarden in 1659 and 1666. Robert Warren, an apprentice of Spendlove, was sworn a freeman in 1672.

196. *O.* SAMVELL STARLIN—Three rabbits.

- R.* IN NORWICH 1664—S.S.

Mr. Ewing, in his *Norfolk Lists*, gives the date of this token "1662," but we have never met with a variety so dated. Samuel Starling, "Skinner," apprentice to Richard Harman, was sworn a freeman 3rd September, 1649. He resided for many years in St. George's Tombland parish, and was overseer in 1659.

197. *O.* IOHN TABOR—A spade.

- R.* IN NORWICH 1663—I.M.T.

John Tabor was a gardener by trade, and was sworn a freeman on the 4th January, 1659, in which year he was churchwarden of St. Martin at Oak. A curious entry in the parish register relative to his bringing an oak from Ranworth Hall, near Horning ferry, and planting it in the churchyard, is given by Blomefield, p. 836.

198. *O.* ROBERT THARROLD—The Grocers' arms.

- R.* GROCER IN NORWICH—R.T.

Robert Tharold, apprentice to Isaac Leman, was admitted a freeman 25th September, 1648. He resided in St. Saviour's parish, was churchwarden in 1666 and 1667, and was buried there in 1674. The following entry occurs in the *Mayoralty Court Book*, "20 July 1672 It is agreed that if M^r Rob^t Thurrold doe pay or secure to be p^d to the Clauors of this City the sum of Eighty poundes viz^t sixty poundes vpon the first of Januarie next and y^e other twenty poundes within three months next after the death of the sayd Rob^t Thurrold he shall be dis-

charged of bearinge the office of Sheriffe and all other offices in this City without his assent if the assembly shall consent therunto." For a further notice of Tharold's bond, see note to No. 158.

199. O. WILLIAM THURTON—1665.
R. OF NORWICH—W.M.T.

William, son of Richard Thurton, was sworn a freeman on the 20th October, 1652, and was a dornick weaver by trade. He was rated in St. Peter Mancroft and St. John Sepulchre, and was churchwarden of the latter parish in 1661. Dornix was a kind of cloth, probably made from hemp or flax, and it is said was first manufactured at Dordrecht in Flanders.

200. O. BENIAMIN TOFT—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORWICH 1664—B.E.T.

He was the son of Daniel Toft (the issuer of the next described token) and was admitted a freeman on the 7th January, 1661. The Toft family was long settled in St. Clement's parish, and are said to have lived in a house facing the east end of the church.

201. O. DANIEL TOFT GROCER—D.E.T.
R. IN NORWICH 1653—D.E.T.

"Daniell Tofte Grocer filius Thome Tofte Ciuis & Ald'ri admissus est Ciuis 22^o Nov. 1645." He resided in St. Clement's parish, was overseer in 1659, and churchwarden in 1660. In the *Mayoralty Court Book*, under date of the 6th June, 1660, we find the following, "This day Robt Burton of Clay gent Stephen Adeocke of Norw^{ch} Tailor Robert Cooke worsted wen' Briant Lewis worsted wen' Edward Ward of Bixly in y^e County of Norff. Esq^r St Richard Barney of Parke Hall in Reedham in y^e County of Norff Baronet Thomas Morse of the City of Norw^{ch} gent *Daniell Toft of Norwich Grocer* John Potter of Hempnall in y^e County of Norff. Clerke did opinly in the Court eu'y of them seu'ally declare by writing under their hands and seales seu'ally that they doe thankfully lay hold vpon his mat's grace & favour holden forth in his declarac'on given at his Court at Breda in Holland & that they & eu'y of them will allwaies readely & heartily yeild to his ma'tie all loyalty & obedience." Daniel Toft died in 1660, aged forty-seven, and was buried in St. Clement's church. There is a small stone to his memory on the south wall. He bore, Arg. a chevron between three text τ 's sab.—Blomefield, vol. ii., p. 818.

202. O. ROBERT TOMPSON—A portcullis.
R. IN NORWICH 1652—R.T.

None of the Norwich tokens known to exist have an earlier date than this one, which is very scarce. "Robtus Tompson grocer apprentic' m^ri Adriani Parmenter Aldermani admissus est Ciuis vltimo die Aprilis 1638." He was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on the 20th January, 1653.

203. O. JEREMY VYN OF—The Grocers' arms.
R. NORWICH ANNO 1657—I. VYN.

204. O. JEREMY IVYN OF—The Grocers' arms.
R. NORWICH ANNO 1657—IVYN.

The last-described token is without doubt an error on the part of the die-sinker. Jeremy Vynn, apprentice to Thomas Garret, was sworn a freeman the 22nd September, 1656. He resided in St. Peter Mancroft, and was overseer there in 1665. He was sheriff in 1677, mayor in 1690, and died on the 1st December, 1705, aged seventy-three. He is buried in a vault at the entrance to St. Luke's chapel in the cathedral. He appears to have had three wives, Priscilla, Elizabeth, and Susan, the two former were buried at St. Peter Mancroft, and the latter, who survived him, was buried with him in St. Luke's chapel.

205. O. JOHN WARD IN—A woolpack.
R. NORWICH 1667—I.E.W.

There were two of this name, father and son, in Norwich at this period, and both were woolcombers. The father was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 1st June, 1638, and the son on the 6th April, 1661. One of them resided in St. Andrew's, and was churchwarden in 1667; the other lived in St. Michael Coslany. In the latter parish "Mrs Ellin Ward wid" was at one time rated. John Ward was sheriff in 1687 and mayor in 1694.

206. O. THOMAS WARNE—1662.
R. IN NORWICH—T.I.W.

The reverse of this token, and that of No. 213, were probably struck from the same die; there is also a great similarity in the obverses. Thomas Warnes, "worsted sherman," not apprenticed, was sworn a freeman on the 3rd May, 1636. From 1659 to 1662 he was rated in St. Martin at Palace.

207. O. THOMAS WARREN—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORWICH— $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ W \end{smallmatrix}$

He was an apprentice of Francis Morley (No. 166), and was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 21st September, 1649. Thomas Warren was rated at various dates between 1659 and 1669 in the parishes of St. Laurence, St. Michael at Coslany, and St. Stephen.

208. O. THO WELD HATTER—T.C.W.
R. OF NORWICH—1657.

Thomas Weld resided in St. Peter Mancroft from 1659 to 1666. We subsequently find the name in St. Augustine's. In 1685 a Thomas Weld was buried at St. Michael at Plea. A *grocer* of the name was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1640, and a *worstead weaver* in 1656. A Thomas Weld was one of the Members for the County of Norfolk in the Long Parliament.

209. O. WILLIAM WITHERLEY—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORWICH—W.W.

He was an apprentice of Francis Morley (No. 166), was sworn a freeman the 20th June, 1659, and was rated in that and subsequent years in St. Peter Mancroft. In 1660 and 1661 he was also rated in St. George Tombland. He was overseer of the former parish in 1660. In 1676 George Wilcox, apprentice to William Witherley, was sworn a freeman.

210. O. NICHOLAS WITHERS—N.F.W.
R. OF NORWICH 1658—N.F.W.

211. A variety differing in the obverse die, having a mullet on each side of the letter W in the field, the former having a \diamond

From 1659 to 1663 Nicholas Withers was rated in St. Andrew's, and was overseer in the former year. In 1667 he resided in S. Simon and Jude's. In the August of that year Nicholas Withers, woolcomber, was bound over to appear at the next sessions of the peace for abusing his office as an overseer of SS. Simon and Jude, John Spendlove (No. 195) and others being bound over to give evidence. The proceedings were subsequently removed by certiorari, at the instance of Withers, into the Court of King's Bench. He appears to have afterwards removed into St. Clement's, for in 1672 a license was granted to Martin Finch to be a congregational Teacher in the house of Nicholas Withers, in St. Clement's parish in Norwich. Withers's house was also licensed at the same time.

212. *O.* EDWARD WOODYARD OF—A sugar loaf and two cloves.
R. NORWICH GROC 1656—E.M.W.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

"Ed'r'us Woodyard Grocer app'ntic' Mathei Lynsey admissus est Ciuis 30^o die Augusti 1630." He lived in St. Peter Mancroft and was buried in the north aisle of the church there on the 3rd August, 1677. His wife Margaret and several of their children were also buried there. In the Norfolk and Norwich Museum is a jug of Lambeth ware upon which is the date 1649 and the Grocers' arms between the initials E.^W.M. This jug in all probability belonged to the family.

213. *O.* THOMAS WORMALL—1662.
R. IN NORWICH—T.I.W.

Thomas Warmell, grocer, apprentice to Robert Tharrold (No. 198) was admitted to the freedom of the city on the 7th of January, 1661. The reverse of this token is similar to that of Thomas Warne. See No. 206.

214. *O.* WILL YOUNGEST—A woolcomb.
R. IN NORWICH—W.Y.

The name of "Youngs," or "Younges," was very common in Norwich at the period of the issue of the seventeenth-century tokens, but we have not met with the name "Youngest."

The above are all the Norwich traders' tokens now known to exist. There is an entry in the Mayoralty Court Books under date of November, 1668, which shews that Thomas Allen, a worsted weaver, was bound over to appear at the next sessions "for putting out halfe pennyes of brasse wth y^e Cityes Armes on them," but no specimen of Allen's tokens has come to our hands.

It may here be stated that all the above descriptions of Norwich tokens have been verified from originals, excepting Nos. 112, 176, and 212.

There is also another token which may belong to Norwich, but which has been placed by Mr. Boyne to Derbyshire. It was issued by John Lowe, butcher, Hiegham, in 1669, and is heart-shaped. A Thomas Lowe was a butcher in Heigham next Norwich from 1654 to 1667; and a John Lowe was rated in St. Benedict's, the adjoining parish, in Norwich. The token, however, being heart-shaped, of which shape there are no Norfolk tokens, and later in date than any Norwich token, I have not thought the evidence sufficiently strong to appropriate it.

The earliest reference to the tokens in the Corporation records, is as follows:—
 "21th day of July 1666. It is ordered the Belman doe forthwith proclayme in y^e Markett and all publiq' places through this City that noe tradesman or shopkeep' doe refuse to take any farthings that are of their owne stampe vpon the penalty to be proceeded ag^t according to Law."—*Mayoralty Court Book*.

215. *O.* A NORWICH FARTHING 1667. [In four lines.]
R. The Arms of the City of Norwich: Gules, a castle triple towered argent, in base a lion of England.

Engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v., p. 241.

216. Similar to the last, dated 1668.

217. A variety of No. 216; the letter A on the obverse being exactly above the letter W in the word Norwich, whereas in the preceding token the A is partly over the R and partly over the W, thus—

A
 NORWICH
 FARTHING
 1668.

A
 NORWICH
 FARTHING
 1668.

218. Similar, dated 1670.

No tradesmen's tokens were issued, so far as is known, except that of Allen's, above alluded to, after the first of these city tokens made its appearance in 1667. The first entry in the books of the Corporation of Norwich, relative to the issue of the above-mentioned civic tokens, is dated the 28th September, 1667. We learn from it that Christopher Jay, Esq., M.P., was desired when next in London to advise about coining farthings with the city arms on one side and Civitas Norwici on the other. It may here be observed that no specimen reading Civitas Norwici is now known; all the civic tokens which have been handed down to us, and they are excessively numerous, reading, 'A Norwich Farthing.' The Corporation appear to have soon made up their minds as to the desirability of issuing farthings, for on the 14th of November following, only six weeks after the date of the above-mentioned order, Mr. Jay is requested to send for two hundred weight of farthings *more*, and also to "take care y^t y^e stamp of y^e said farthings be sent down; and S^r Joseph Paine have promised to give order to his man M^r Tho. ffreeman at M^r Adkins an Apothecary nere Quene's head Taverne in Bishupgate street to pay 54^{li} 10^s to him for y^e same." They appear to have arrived by the 29th November, for on that date we find the following entry, "It is ordered that Mr. Thomas Cock, Chamberlin, shall forthwith distribute the city farthings to such p^{ersons} as shall come to him for them for the value in silver." "And it is resolved that noe publication thereof be made by y^e bellman."

On the 4th of December following the bellman was ordered to give notice, that in the event of the farthings being called in "by y^e publike authority of this nation, that the Chamberlin of this City shall take them to the extent of £100 at the same rate they are now put out, the loss to be borne by y^e city."

In 1668 we find the following entries which, for the most part, explain themselves.

"Eighth day of Aprill 1668. Upon a motion made that there is a want of farthings and that ther be more sent for It is agreed that a wrighting be drawne to take y^e subscriptions of all such p^{ersons} as are willing to have any and what quantity they will have & take againe whensoever they shalbe put downe by the authority of the nation after the City have first taken in one hundred pounds according to their ingagement."

"20th daie of June 1668. That M^r Towneclerke doe write to M^r Jay about Tobblings lease and 400 wayte of Farthings."

"29^o Junij 1668. It is ordered that Edwin Bensly the vnder chamberlyn doe dispose the 200 waite of Farthings y^t came last Satterday from M^r Jay at London and pay the monie to M^r Ald. Manser."

"8th daie of Julie 1668. It is ordered that M^r Townclerk doe wright to M^r Ald. Jay at London to send downe 400 weight of Farthings hither by the first opportunity."

"23rd day of September 1668. This day Edwyn Benslyn Vnderchamberlyn of y^e city brought in 5^{li} 6^s beinge y^e remayne of the last 50^{li} in farthings which was put into y^e Hamp."

"30th day of Sept^r. 1668. This day M^r Maior pd 5^{li} 3^s 4^d to M^r Ald. Jay for the charge of all Farthings sent from London which monie was pd out of the 5^{li} 6^s pd by Edwyn Bensly into y^e Hamp. y^e 23th of this Instant September."

"The third day of October 1668. That Edwin Bensly have twenty shillings for his paines in telling & paying away the farthings."

"21th day of November 1668. That M^r Dearing be sent to to get 100^{li} of farthings new stamped and that he goe to M^r Jay for y^e Stamp."

"23th day of 10^{br} 1668. That M^r Townclarke doe write to M^r Deeringe y^e Post to send downe the quantity of Farthings formerly wrot for of p^{er}fect copper and noe difference or distinction w^hsoever only wheras in y^e former ther y^e yeare of our L^d is 1667 in theise is to be 1668 and to be sent downe p^{re}sently."

We find no further entries till September, 1670. Norwich, like many other places, appears to have fallen into considerable disgrace for having encroached upon the royal prerogative in coining money; but, unlike some other cities, escaped without a fine. The following entries shew the manner in which the royal favour was obtained:—

“The third day of September 1670.

“This day was read a l^re from M^r Dereinge solicitor to y^e city direct to M^r Maior concerninge the order in Council about Farthings & M^r Townclarke is desired to answer the s^d l^re by y^e next post.”

“Y^e 10th daie of September 1670.

“That M^r Townclarke doe draw a l^re to be sent to y^e Right H^{ble} y^e L^d Townshend about y^e order in Council concerninge Farthings.”

“The 14th day of September 1670.

“This day was read y^e answer of y^e Right H^{ble} the Lord Lieut of Norff. to y^e letter y^t was sent to his Lo^p y^e 12th Instant about y^e order of his Ma^{tye} in Council concerninge farthings and M^r Townclerke is ordered to write to his Lo^p by this post, to pray his Lo^p further assistance.”

“Y^e 24th day of Sept. 1670.

“This day was read a l^re from y^e Right H^{ble} y^e Lord Lieut of Norff. direct to M^r Maior to be communicated to his Bretheren wherein his Lo^p signified his Ma^{ty} was graciously pleased to pardon this city for causing Farthings to be made and vended. And M^r Townclarke is ordered to drawe a l^re to be subscribed by M^r Maior and his Bretheren direct to his Lo^p acknowledginge his Lo^ps great Fauror to y^e City in presenting thier Petition to his Ma^{ty}.”

The next entry, dated the same day, requests the Town Clerk to write to Sir Robert Southwell, one of the Clerks of the Council, and return him the thanks of the City for his great civilities and kindness concerning the pardon.

“The first day of October 1670.

“That M^r Townclerke doe write to M^r Dereinge to give all possible dispatch to y^e Pardon about farthings and to give him the thankes of y^e Court for his care and diligence herein.”

“Y^e 12th day of October 1670.

“It is ordered that M^r Town clerk doe draw a letter to the L^d L^t of Norff. to pray his Lo^ps advice concerninge the calleinge in of Farthings.”

The following entry shews how necessary these tokens were.

“The 26th day of Oct. 1670.

“It is ordered that M^r Towne clarke wright to M^r Dearing to weight upon S^r Robt Southwell to drawe a petition to be deli^ued to the King in Councell setting forth the absolute necessity of the continuuing of the ffarthings put forth by y^e Citie till his Ma^{tye} p^rvide some publique remedy. And that when y^e petition be drawne M^r Dearing weight vpon my Lord Townshend to desire him to p^rsent the same and that M^r Townclerke wright to y^e Lord Townshend about y^e same.”

“Y^e 3^d day of 10^{br} 1670.

“That M^r Townclerke doe write to M^r Deringe by the next post y^t care will be taken suddainely to supply him with monie.”

On the 9th of December we find the following entries in the Assembly Books, the last relative to the *issue* of tokens; those which follow only shewing the manner in which the bulk was disposed of.

“M^r Maior also delivered to the Clavors M^r Thomas Safre his bond for 80^{li} to be discharged of all offices.”

“And the said 80^{li} is ordered to be paid to the Chamberlin and M^r Deerings 65^{li} 7^s 6^d for the charge of passing his Mat^{ies} pardon to this City vnder the Great Seale of England for vending & exchangeing of farthings is to be paid out of that mony & the residue thereof as the Court of Aldermen shall with the Assent of this house order and appoint.”

"That this Assembly doth not countenance the passing of Norwich farthings for the future."

The Pardon itself is dated at Westminster the 8th November, 22nd Chas. II. (1670), and recites that amongst other marks of majesty and the dignities and prerogatives of empire, the right of striking and coining money was not of the least importance, and that any exercising such right without grant or license should be speedily punished, further recites that the mayors, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Norwich, not long since struck, or caused to be struck and fabricated, certain "Obulos (Anglice halfe penney)," and also certain "Quadrantes (Anglice farthings)," made of brass or copper, and ordered the same to be put forth in divers payments by the subjects dwelling within the aforesaid city, whereby the said city might not only have incurred the forfeiture of its charters, liberties, and franchises, but also many and great penalties, and that the mayors, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty of the said city were penitent, and had caused all halfpennies and farthings to be called in. The operative portion of the pardon then follows.

The following entries are the latest we have been able to find amongst the municipal records relative to these farthings:—

From the Assembly Book.

"21 Sept^r. 1672. It is agreed That whereas vpon the publishing of a comon farthing by his Maties Proclamac'on the farthings called Norwich farthings are no longer current. This Assembly takeing into consideration the honor of this City doe assent that Proclamac'on be made in the open Market vpon Satterday the 28th of this instant September about 12 at noon that such persons as shall bring in to the Assembly Chamber in the Guildhall of this City any of the said farthings called Norwich farthings & pay the same to Mr. Thomas Cock Chamberlyn of this City or to Edwyn Benslyn Vnder Chamberlyn and have a receipt under their or any of their hands for what sune they shall so pay every p'son haveing such receipt shall receive silver for them as soon as possible the Common Councel shall raise mony to that purpose and the tyme lymited for the bringing in such farthings is from Monday the last of this instant September by 8 in the morning to Satterday after being the 5th October next till 5 after-noon. And that Richard Baylie one of Mr. Maior's Officers be added to the Chamberlyn and Vnderchamberlyn as an Asistant herein and they shall have allowed amongst them 2^d p' pound for their diligence and paines therein and keeping the Accounts exact and faire written and they are to acquaint Mr. Maior and the Court when they have rec^d. to the value of 200^{li} and that not above the value of 300^{li} shall be received."

From the Mayoralty Court Book.

"Y^e 25th day of September 1672.

"It is ordered that Richard Bayliffe, one of the Maiors officers at the mace doe publish the Act of Assembly for the takeinge in of Farthings at the tyme mentioned in the sayd act and this to be done vpon Satterday next at y^e market crosse betweene the howres of 11 & 12 in the foornoon."

"The 28th day of 7^{br} 1672.

"It is ordered that Mr Chamberlyn & his asistants doe in y^e exchange of Farthings not exceed 5^{li} in silver nor take above 12^d in farthings of any one person."

From the Assembly Book.

"11th Oct., 1672.

"The making the best advantage of the Copper of the Norwich farthings is referred to the dispose of the Court of Maiorality."

From the Mayoralty Court Book.

"28^o 9^{br} 72.

"Mr Jo Melchior promised to give 11^d a pound for such Norwich Farthings as are wholly copper & 10^d a pound for such as are mixt mettall & y^e chamberlyn & Edwyn Benslyn are to see them wayed vp & deliured to him to-morrow and

to give an account thereof y^e next court day. And he is trusted to give an acct what quantity are whole copper & w^t not."

"Ye 4th day of 10^{br} 1672.

"Upon a Report by y^e Chamberlyn that he & Edwyn Benslyn had wayed vp & delivered to M^r John Melchior accordinge to y^e above mentioned agreem^t tenn hundred a quarter & twenty pounds of Norwich Farthings at eleven pence p^r pounce the s^d agreem^t is confirmed by y^e Court."

"Ye 7th day of 10^{br} 1672.

"M^r Towne clarke is ordered to write to M^r Francis Tyler y^e next post concerninge y^e Bargaine formerly made with M^r Ramage* by M^r Jay about y^e Norwich Farthings and p^ticularly w^t agreem^t was made in case y^e farthings made by him should be returned w^t he should allow by y^e pound for y^e mettall."

"Ye 8th day of January 1672.

"It is agreed that M^r Melchior shall have y^e mixt mettall of y^e Farthings at 9^d p^r pound & y^e whole mettall at 11^d p^r pound and that y^e odd money being 7^s 8^d be given him towards his charges of separatinge them so y^t he is to pay but 48^{li}."

"Ye 18th day of Jan^y 1672.

"Also that the Clavors doe receive of M^r Chamberlyn M^r Melchiors 48^{li} 10^s for y^e farthings And that the Clavors to pay vnto y^e Chamberlyn 153^{li} 8^s 10^d q to satisfy such p^rsons as brought in Norwiche Farthings vpon y^e order of y^e Comon council & also 25^s 6^d being allowed by Act of Assembly for their paynes y^t received y^e s^d Farthings And y^t the s^d 153^{li} 8^s 10^d q be forthwith p^d to such p^rsons as brought in thier farthings."

The late Mr. Wodderspoon, to whose paper on the Norwich Traders' and City Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century we are much indebted, was in error when he stated that Melchior was "a Jew dealer in metals." On the contrary, the Melchior family were Christian, and appear to have been of considerable respectability. They resided in St. John Maddermarket and St. Stephen; in the churches of which parishes will be found inscriptions to various members of the family. In the former parish, if not in the latter, they appear to have taken an interest in parish matters, having filled on more than one occasion the office of churchwarden.

219. O. A NORWICH FARTHING 1667 (As No. 215.)

R. CAROLUS A CAROLO—Bust of Charles II.

This piece, of which only one specimen is known, is in pewter, and has been considered by several eminent numismatists to be one of the numerous patterns struck before the issue of the royal farthings in 1672. The late Mr. Burn, the author of the catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection, in the possession of the Corporation of London, considered it to be that of Elias Palmer, who submitted his pattern shortly after 1665. The reverse, though similar to the obverse of the regal farthing, is not the same, but somewhat ruder in execution.

In concluding these notes on the Norwich corporate tokens, it may be stated that some years since two leaden pieces were found in the river Thames; both have the Norwich Arms on the obverse. One has a portcullis crowned on the reverse, the other has letters, but they are illegible. See *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iii., page 190. Probably they belonged to the earlier leaden series of tradesmen's tokens; if so they are, we believe, the only specimens of that series which can be positively appropriated to Norfolk.

* In the *Calendar of State Papers—Domestic*—1661, is the following reference to Ramage.—
1660, } Petition—Sir Wm. Parkhurst & Sir Anthony St. Leger, Wardens of the Mint. That sundry
Nov. } coining tools made for money trials, which failed, by David Ramadge and now in his hands,
and others made by Peter Blundel (Blondeau) a Frenchman, who had a license from Cromwell
to make such instruments, may be seized and brought into the Mint before making the new
moneys, as they afford facilities for coining, which has lately been practised more than ever.

NORWICH AND THE SPANISH ARMADA.

THERE are some entries in the Norwich Assembly Books showing the contributions of the city towards the force necessary for repelling the threatened naval attack by Spain upon the British Isles. Queen Elizabeth had called upon her lieutenants of counties to set before the gentlemen under their lieutenancy "the instant extraordinary occasion" for a larger proportion of horsemen and footmen than had been certified; "considering these great preparations and arrogant threatenings now burst out in action upon the seas, tending to a conquest wherein every man's particular state is in the highest degree to be touched, in respect of country, liberty, wife, lands, life, and that which specially is to be regarded, for the possession of the true and sincere religion of Christ."

On the 20th June, 1588, the Norwich Assembly considering it to be most "necessary that the town of Yarmouth" should be "fortified with all expedition, to withstand the great invasion pretended by foreign enemies," granted "a benevolence of one hundred pounds" towards the work. But, owing no doubt to the letter of the Queen above cited, the city had to take other steps, as we find from the following entry in the Assembly Books.

"15th August, 30th Eliz.

"A letter having been received from Sir Edw. Clere, Sir Wm. Heydon, and Sir John Peyton, Knights, Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Norfolk, ordering that the city shall find three hundred soldiers for the defence of Yarmouth; It is ordered at this Assembly that 300 men be provided each with a coat and arms, and be paid *vj^s viij^d* to be ready by Saturday next so as to be at Yarmouth on Monday. A general taxation to be made throughout the city to pay the expenses. Mr. Tytus Norris to pay the men as they shall need it at Yarmouth, and to have the care both of the arms and powder. Every soldier to deliver back his cote and arms."

On the 21st of September, when the Armada had been scattered by Drake and stormy weather, and when all fear of a hostile foot treading upon English soil had passed away, we find the Norwich Assembly appointing "four persons to ascertain the cost of the 300 men who were sent to Yarmouth, and the Bayes and Stuff which was provided for five hundred men's coats and do still remain, and to certify the same at the next Assembly, to the end that taxation may be made accordingly. At the same Assembly the following ordinance was passed:—

"Whereas there was lately a great fleet and navy prepared by the King of Spain, the Pope, and sundry other enemies of God's true Religion (the like whereof was never known upon these seas) who intended an invasion and utter overthrow and spoil of this Realm. But by the mercyfulness of Almighty God some of them were spoiled by Her Majesty's fleet, and the residue chased out of this realm and seas, Whereof also many and sundry in their flight and return by the

providence and great favour of God be spoiled and sunk by Rocks, Sands, and otherwise, for which so miraculous and wonderful deliverance this Realm and all the people are bound to give God perpetual thanks. And among the rest Mr. Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen and the Commons of the same city, not unmindful of so great a benefit, have thought good to appoint a general day of thanksgiving for the same deliverance. This day therefore it is ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of this City of Norwich, that on Thursday next, being the 26th day of this instant September, a general assembly of all the people in this city shall be made at such place as shall be appointed by Mr. Mayor, to give God thanks for so merciful deliverance; and that all shops shall for the time be shut up, and men to cease from their labor and work, and also that from henceforth yearly on the xxvjth day of September all the citizens and inhabitants of this city shall assemble themselves in some public place to be appointed by the Mayor of this city for the time being, and that there shall be preaching and thanksgiving for so gracious deliverance, and that all shops be shut up, and laborers and work to cease for the time of the same exercise."

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

WHITLINGHAM CHURCH.

THERE was found, in clearing out the ruined church at Whitlingham near Norwich, some few years since, a thin circular copper plate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, which appears to have been a boss or ornament of the binding of a book. The centre ornament, a flower, is partly knocked up and partly engraved, and round the margin, in Tudor capitals, date c. 1520, is this inscription —

NVL . BIEN . SANS . POYNE . OV . FAVEVR

It is in the possession of Mr. Lloyd of Norwich, mason, by whom it was discovered.

BLOMEFIELD'S RESIDENCE AT FERSFIELD.

IN Murray's *Handbook of the Eastern Counties* it is stated under Fersfield that the old rectory in which Blomefield lived is now humbly tenanted. This is certainly a mistake, for it is still the rectory, and I remember when the Rev. G. Darby entertained the Archæological Society at luncheon, he told us that we were in the very room in which the *History of Norfolk* was printed.

E. FRASER.

[No doubt the *Handbook* confuses the rectory with the house in which Blomefield was born.—ED. E. C. C.]

NORWICH CORPORATION PLATE, pp. 154—158.

THE following notice of a motion for the sale of Corporation plate and estates is copied from the original in the handwriting of P. J. Money, in my possession.

F. JACKSON.

"I give notice that I shall move, at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, on the 9th of February, that the Plate, Maces, two Gold Chains, and such other moveables as may be dispensed with, be sold; and that such a portion of the Estates also be sold (upon the plan adopted by the Borough of Great Yarmouth) as will be necessary to liquidate the Debts left by the late Corporation, and provide for the Compensations to the late officers discharged under the Municipal Act or otherwise.

"Norwich, Feb. 18, 1836.

"P. J. MONEY."

"The Town Clerk."

QUIT CLAIM OF JOHN WRIGHT OF ELSENHAM,
co. ESSEX, 1557.

BE yt knowen By thes p'sentes that I John whryght of Elsenh'm in the County of Essex fanwryght haue remysed released and for me & myn heyres and assignes do quyte clayme for Eu' vnto Iohn Harlow & Rychard Bedwell of Stortford in the County of hertford of all & all man' of accion's as welle realles as psonalles suts quarrells dettes Execucion's rykenyngs & demands the w^{ch} the said Iohn wryght hathe had haue or in tyme Comyng myght or owht to haue of & for the goodes Cattells & dettes of agnes Cowley wyddow late of stortford deceasse by what mater or Coler so Eu' yt be Agenste the said John Harlow & Richard Bedewell from the Beginnyng of the wold vntyll the daye of the date Hereof I the said John wryght my heyres executo's & assiges therof do Clerely acquyte & dyschard the said John Harlow & Rychard Bewdewell ther executo's & assiges for eu' By thes p'sentes In wytnes wherof I the said John wryght haue sett my Hand & Seal dated the xxiiij^o daye of November in the fowerthe & fyveth yeres of the rayges of o' sou'aine Lord & Lady Kyng phillippe & quene mary by the grace of god of Englend spaine fraunce bothe Cycills Jerusalem & Ireland defende's of the fayth archdukes of austrice dukes of Burgundy myllaine & Brabaunt Countes of Hauspirge flaunders & tyrolle.


Sealed & delyu' inthe p'sence of wyll'm
Barnard Robt goldyng & wyll'm wryght
of stortford wth other.

From the original in the possession of the Rev. T. P. Wadley of North Littleton.

WARRANT TO WHIP ROBERT MARSHAM, 1799.

NORFOLK. To the petty Constables of Ranworth }
in the said County to execute and obey. }

WHEREAS Thomas Palmer of Woodbastwick in the said County Gardener Did make complaint upon Oath before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the said County that he had in the month of December last past his Garden situate in the parish of Panxworth in the said County robbed of seventeen Gooseberry Bushes growing therein his property And that he had just cause to suspect & did suspect Robert Marsham of Panxworth aforesaid Labourer did Dig pull up take and carry away the said Gooseberry bushes the same having been found in his custody And whereas the said Robert Marsham is duly convicted of the said offence and is ordered to pay the sum of Twelve shillings to the said Thomas Palmer as a recompence for damages And whereas the said Robert Marsham hath refused to pay the said sum of twelve shillings ordered by me as a satisfaction for damages I do therefore hereby command you the said Constables forthwith to receive the said Robert Marsham into your Custody and to strip him naked from the middle upwards and whip him till his Body be bloody Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of May 1799.

Robt  Harvey.

MANOR OF BROCKDISH HALL, NORFOLK.

MR. CHARLES GOLDING, of 16, Blomfield Terrace, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W., sends an original grant, dated 4th August, 27th Henry VIII., of the Manor of Brokdishe Hall in Burston and adjacent towns; from John Turnor, Guthlac Overton, Francis Quarles, and John Overton, to Robert Damme and Isabella his wife, for the terms of their lives and the life of the longer liver: with remainders over to Robert Browne, sen., of Walcot, Esq., Robert Browne, jun., John Browne, Edward Browne, and others. Of the four grantors only one, Guthlac Overton, signs his name.

THE HOLY ROOD OF BROMHOLM.

A CONVENT of nuns in Yorkshire, who have a large piece of the Cross of our Lord set in silver in the shape of a Jerusalem cross, desire to trace its history. A member of the family of Paston was at one time Superioress of this convent. Now the Pastons were intimately connected with the Priory of Bromholm, and lived in the next parish; and it does not seem improbable that at the Dissolution the celebrated relic of the True Cross, for which Bromholm was famous, may have come into the possession of the Paston family.

CHANCEL SCREEN AT BINHAM, NORFOLK.

THE late Mr. Harrod, in his *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, says of the rood-screen at Binham, Norfolk, that at the Reformation it was "painted over with white, and covered with texts of Scripture in a large black letter. Portions of the heads and drapery of the saints originally painted on the panels appear here and there; and in one place a female hand, holding a fragment of a wheel, indicates the position of St. Katherine. On another panel, the figure of Henry the Sixth, *who, although never canonized, appears on many of our screens as a saint*, may be made out." I would observe that the figure of King Henry does *not* appear, on this screen at least, *as a saint*, inasmuch as it has no nimbus. Both St. Catherine and King Henry VI. are on the south side of the screen. I fancy I also detected St. Christopher, but if so I never remember to have found him on a screen before. On the north side are three panels with three figures on each. Here are St. Agnes, with lamb, book, and sword; St. Appolonia, St. Sithe, veiled, a rosary at her side; and St. Sebastian; besides one or two others I could not identify.

A.

PARISH REGISTER, NORTON SUBCORSE, NORFOLK.

THE first Register book of Norton Subcorse consists of thirty-four parchment leaves ($10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$) not paged; two whereof are mutilated. One side of the original cover has been preserved, and the book has been recently, say within twenty years, bound in red cloth.

It commences with "Anno Dⁱ 1560 Baptizationes. Thomas Chichele baptizabatur vicesimo sexto die Martij."

The first entry of a marriage is, "Anno Dⁱ 1560 Franciscus Crowe et Ioanna Manclarke nupti fuere tricesimo die Septembris."

The first entry of a burial is, "Anno Dⁱ 1560 Margareta Osborne sepeliebatur octavo die Octobris."

I counted the baptisms from 1560 to 1596, a period of 37 years, and they range from 4 to 13, numbering altogether 247, giving an annual average of 6.7.

DOOR INSCRIPTION, WYMONDHAM.

SOME years ago I remember reading a Latin inscription carved over a door of a house in Wymondham, the exact words of which have escaped me, but their meaning was, "My servant shall not be a dormouse nor my guest a swallow." Does this inscription remain, and what are its precise words?

B. W. I.

PORTRAITS OF DR. SAYERS, p. 175.

THE portrait by Opie has been for many years in the possession of the Amyot family, H. Amyot, Esq., of Newcastle being its present owner. The Misses Worth of Blofield have also a portrait of Frank Sayers when a child.

CHURCH HERALDRY.—DEANERY OF REDENHALL.—
No. IV.

DICKLEBURGH.

Mural Monuments in the Chancel.

I. On a monument to Dame Frances Playters. For the inscription, and the arms as they were in his time, see Blomefield, i. 198.

At the top the arms of *Playters*, of which nothing can be seen now except the baronets' badge, impaling *Le Gryns*, viz., Quarterly azure and gules, on a bend argent three boars passant sable. Crests: a lion rampant argent, for *Playters*; and a boar passant sable, for *Le Gryns*.

II. Under the inscription, on the dexter side, Quarterly of eleven.*
1 and 11. Bendy wavy of six argent and azure, in a canton the baronets' badge. *Playters*.

2. Argent, a chevron sable between three estoiles gules.
Dennis.

3. Vert, a lion rampant argent. *Bridgenorth*.

4. † Sable, a chevron ermine between three Katharine-wheels argent. *Aslack*.

5. Argent, a chevron between three horse's heads coupé sable; (*bears heads?* for *Berry*.)

6. † Sable, a fesse between two chevrons or. *Baynard*.

7. Or, on a fesse sable two crowns of the field.

8. Azure, three cinquefoils or. *Bardolph*.

9. Ermine, on a chief gules three lozenges or.

10. Argent, on a chevron gules three fleur-de-lis or. *Charler*.

III. On the sinister side, for *Le Gryns*, Quarterly of 16. †

1, 2. Effaced.

3. On a chevron three leaves. (Sable, on a chevron argent three holly leaves vert, *Blomefield*; but query whether they should not be three escallops sable; for *Kinge*.)

4, 5, 6. Effaced.

7. (Nearly effaced) Azure, a fesse indented between three birds or. *Scogan*.

8. A chevron, almost effaced.

9. Chequy or and gules. (Ermine, a cross chequy or and gules, *Blomefield*.)

10. Effaced.

11. Argent, two chevrons gules. *Singleton?*

12. A fesse between two chevrons. *Baynard?*

* For *Playters*' quarterings, see Blomefield, x. 139.

† In each of these cases the tincture of the field, which I have supplied from Blomefield, is gone; and the Katharine-wheels in No. 4 can hardly be made out.

‡ See Blomefield for a full description of this shield, which wants a careful restoration.

13. Vert, three lozenge buckles or.
14. Or, a raven proper.
15. Argent, a cross sable.
16. Barry of ten gules and argent (azure?) a canton ermine.

IV. Argent, a cross azure pierced of the field between four quatre-foils gules, in the centre a mill-rind of the second; impaling Azure, on a bend argent between two lions passant or, three leopard's faces gules. For Henry Whichcote Turner, Captain in the 1st Regiment of Foot, tenth son of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Turner and Harriet daughter of the Very Rev. George Stevenson, LL.D., Dean of Kilfenora, born 24 September 1829, died 1 March 1856 at Kanara in the Crimea, buried in the graveyard of the Highland Division. Monument erected by the officers of his regiment.

Slab in the Chancel Floor.

V. A bend between two cotises engrailed, a mullet for difference; impaling a lion rampant. For Maria daughter of William Palgrave of Pulham, wife of John Whitfield, D.D., Rector, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; she died 21 July 1730, in her 23rd year; he died 16 October 1731, in his 50th year. For the long and interesting Latin inscription, see Blomefield. *Whitfield*, Argent, a bend between two cotises engrailed sable; *Palgrave*, Azure, a lion rampant argent; (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

Mural Monument, North Aisle of Nave.

VI. Argent, a bend between six storks sable; in pretence Per chevron or and azure, two fleurs-de-lis in chief gules, five lozenges in fesse of the first, each charged with an escallop of the third. Crest: a stork sable. For Nicholas Starkie, Esq., only son of Thomas Starkie of Frenchwood, Lancashire, Esq., who died 10 May 1797, aged 29.

VII. The same on a hatchment above the monument.

Mural Monument, South Aisle.

VIII. Azure, two bars erminois, a bend counter compony of the second and gules; impaling, Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four roses of the second seeded or, barbed vert. Crest: a bear statant proper, collared and chained argent, charged on the shoulder with a besant. For George Lee, Esq., of this parish, who died 4 May 1828, in his 68th year.

IX. The same, on a hatchment above the monument.

Over the Tower Arch.

X. The arms of Charles II., with C. R.

On the front of the South Porch.

XI. Three crowns. For the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's?

BILLINGFORD.

Mural Monument in the Chancel.

I. On a bend three boars passant; impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4, A fesse ermine between two chevrons; 2 and 3, Three lozenge buckles. Crest: a boar passant. For Christopher Le Grys, Esq., "sometimes Lord and Patron of this Church," who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas Whipple of Dickleborough in Norfolk gent. and Elizabeth his wife daughter and co-heir to John Garningham of Belton in Suffolk Esq. He died 19 October 1601, in the 23rd year of his age. The inscription on this monument, which is not noticed by Blomefield, is almost verbatim the same as that which he gives from a brass plate (vol. v., p. 321), except that it ends with the words "*Sic nomen ipsius perijt.*" (Quarterly azure and or [another, gules and azure], on a bend argent three boars passant sable. Crest: a boar passant sable. *Le Grys*. Azure, a fesse ermine between two chevrons argent. *Whirple* [*sic*] Dickleborough, Norfolk. Argent, three lozenge buckles gules. *Germingham*, Suffolk. Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

Chancel Windows.

II. Azure, a fesse or between three besants. (*De la Pole*? Azure, a fesse between three leopard's faces or.)

III. A fragment of the arms of *Valence*, viz., Barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.

Nave Window.

IV. Argent, a cross gules. St. George.

On the Font.

V. A cross. St. George?

VI. A crown, pierced by two arrows in saltire. St. Edmund.

VII. A chevron and a chief.

Over the Chancel Arch.

VIII. Arms of Charles II., with the motto *Semper Eadem*.

DENTON.

East Window.

I. The Royal Arms, viz., France modern and England quarterly, within the garter and crowned, the crown showing five arches.

II. The Royal Arms in a large shield without garter or crown, viz., Quarterly; (i.) and (iv.) counter quartered, 1 and 4 France modern, 2 and 3 England; (ii.) Scotland; (iii.) Ireland.

III. Fragments of a large shield of the Royal Arms; viz., the leopards of England, the lion of Scotland, and a royal crown, with the crest, a lion passant gardant.

IV. Arms of the Duke of Norfolk within the garter, viz., Quarterly, 1 *Howard* with the augmentation for Flodden, 2 *Brotherton*, 3 *Warren*, 4 *Mowbray*.

V. Arms of the City of Norwich, viz., Gules, a castle triple-towered argent, in base a lion passant gardant or.

VI. Arms of the Goldsmiths' company of London, dated A° 1583, and answering in character to those of the City of Norwich, viz., Quarterly azure and gules, in the first and fourth a covered cup between two lozenge buckles in fesse or; in the second and third a leopard's head of the last.

VII. Arms of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury (the pall charged with five crosses patée) impaling Argent, three Cornish choughs proper. For Thomas Becket, 1162—1170.

VIII. The same, impaling Quarterly gules and ermine, in the first and fourth a goat's head erased argent. For John Morton, died 1500.

IX. The same, impaling Gules a fesse or, in chief a goat's head erased argent, in base three escallops of the third. For William Warham, 1504—1532.

X. The same, (the pall charged with four crosses patée fitchy) impaling Gules, on a chevron between three keys erect argent, as many estoiles of the field. For Matthew Parker 1559—1575.

XI. Arms of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, viz., Quarterly of four grand quarterings; (i.) and (iv.), Barry of ten argent and azure, a lion rampant or, for *Brandon*; (ii.) and (iii.) Quarterly; 1 and 4, Azure, a cross moline or, for *Bruyne*; 2 and 3, Lozengy gules and ermine, for *Rokeley*.* The whole within the garter and ensigned with a ducal coronet.

XII. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.

XIII. Gules, a cross flory argent (*Quittwell*, Norfolk?), impaling Azure, a fesse paly of six gules and vert between three owls argent, for *Harward*, Norfolk. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XIV. Or, three chevrons gules. *Clare*?

XV. The same.

XVI. (Placed above the two last shields, but query whether belonging to them?) Crest: on a helmet a demi-griffin rampant or, in the dexter paw a croslet fitchy argent.

XVII. Vert, a maunch argent, impaling Gules, a cross argent between four plates. Inscription; Willielmus Banister de Com. Somerset Armig. Elizabetha filia & hæres Philippi de Wellesleigh com. Somerset.

XVIII. Argent, a lion rampant gules debriused by a bend raguly or (*Steward*); impaling azure, on a bend wavy or within a bordure engrailed argent three birds sable, *Read*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

XIX. Quarterly of six—

1. Gules, on a saltire argent an annulet sable. *Nevill*.

2. Or, a fret gules, on a canton argent a bugle sable. *Nevill*. (Papworth's *Ordinary*; where the canton is blazoned as *ermine*.)

* See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv., p. 219.

3. Sable, a chief indented or.
4. Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable. *Beauchamp?*
5. Gules, a fesse between six croslets or. *Beauchamp.*
6. Argent, a fesse between three martlets in chief and a chevron in base, all sable.*

Crest: a griffin passant or. Motto: *Ne vile velis.*
Date, 1697.

XX. Sable, a chevron ermine between three lion's heads erased argent, a chief or, (*Peeres*) impaling Sable, a lion passant gardant or; on a chief argent two pallets gules between a trefoil slipt vert and a fleur-de-lis of the field, the dexter pallet charged with a man's head couped at the shoulders proper, wreathed of the fifth, the sinister bearing a martlet argent. Crest: an eagle's head proper, semée of besants and collared or. Date, 1701. The shield, helmet, &c., are of the same character as those of Nevill.

XXI. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Crest: a lion's head erased or.

XXII. Ermine, a cross engrailed gules. *Northwood?* This coat occurs four times in the window.

XXIII. Argent, a bend engrailed sable, in a canton the baronets' badge; impaling Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent. For "*Baronett Radcliffe & Graye.*"

XXIV. Quarterly of eleven.

1. Azure,† on a bend argent three boars passant sable.
Le Gry.
2. Gules, a fesse argent, in chief three crescents of the second. *Waxham.*
3. Sable, on a chevron argent three escallops of the field. *Kinge.*
4. Barry of ten argent and azure, a canton gules. *Hales.*
5. Argent, three mullets in bend sable between two bendlets engrailed gules.
6. Sable, two lions passant gardant in pale argent.
Le Strange?
7. Quarterly or and azure. *Borough.*
8. Azure, a fesse dancette between three birds or.
Scogan.
9. Ermine, a cross chequy or and gules.
10. Sable, a chevron between three roses argent.
11. Argent, three chevrons gules, a crescent for difference. *Singleton.*

Impaling Quarterly of four.

* Blomefield describes the charges as *azure*; and this coat is given in Papworth's *Ordinary to Day*, of Essex.

† Qy. Quarterly azure and gules?

1. Gules, a bend cotised between six crozlets fitchy argent. *Manfeld*.*

2. Azure, three round buckles or. *Rosceline*?

3 and 4 are missing.

For "C. Le Grys & Manfylde," 1567.

XXV. Argent, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased sable.

XXVI. Vert, fretty or, a mullet for difference. Crest: out of a ducal coronet an eagle's head sable charged with a besant, between two wings or. *Whitmore*?

XXVII. Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine between three garbs or (*Hill*, co. Somerset. Papworth's *Ordinary*), impaling Argent, a bend between two water bougets sable. (*Lockey*? Papworth's *Ordinary*.) Crest: on a knight's helmet a dove with an olive branch in its beak proper. Motto: Pace Plenitudo.†

In a North Window of the Chancel.

XXVIII. The arms of Bouverie, viz., Quarterly, 1 and 4 Per fesse or and argent, an eagle with two heads displayed sable; on the breast an escutcheon gules charged with a bend vair; 2 and 3, As the escutcheon just mentioned. Motto: Patria cara, carior libertas. For the Venerable William Arundell Bouverie, B.D., Rector 1839 of Denton, Honorary Canon of Norwich 1847, Archdeacon of Norfolk, 1850—1869, formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Carved on the Altar-rail.

XXX. The first quarter of the arms of *Bouverie*, as given above.

XXXI. The arms of the See of Canterbury ensigned with the mitre.

XXXII. Or, three chevrons per pale one gules and azure between two azure and gules, ensigned with a mitre. For Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Founder of Merton College, Oxford.‡

Mural Monuments in the Chancel.

XXXIII. Argent, a fret sable, impaling Azure, three escallops or. Crest: a griffin's head charged with a fesse bearing a fret. For George Sandby, D.D., 56 years Rector; Chancellor of the Diocese; formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1760—1774; died 24 March 1807, aged 90 years and 10 months: and Mary his wife, who died 3 February 1797, aged 67.

* This is not the coat which Blomefield (iv. 480) gives for *Manfeld*, viz., Or, two bars sable, on the first a wyvern argent; but it is one of the coats given to *Manfeld* in Glover's *Ordinary*, except that he blazons the crozlets or.

† The shield, mantling, &c., is of much the same character as that of *Banister*, co. Somerset, No. XVII. *supra*.

‡ For the provision by which the Archbishop of Canterbury is bound to present to this Living a Fellow or former Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, see Blomefield, v. 412.

XXXIV. Per chevron or and gules, three mullets pierced counterchanged, impaling Sandby as above. For Catharine, wife of John Day of Norwich, and daughter of George Sandby, who died 29 July 1789, aged 25. The inscription is Latin, as are the two following.

XXXV. Azure, a fesse between a fleur-de-lis in chief and a mullet in base or, impaling Per pale argent and sable, a chevron between three talbots passant counterchanged; on a chief gules as many leopard's faces or. Crest: a hand fesse-wise proper holding a fleur-de-lis or. For Robert Rogerson, M.A., born 14 June 1627, Rector 1660—1714; and Barbara his wife, daughter of William Gooch of Mettingham, Suffolk, Esq. "Denatæ A° Partûs Virginei 1637, Materni 1684."*

XXXVI. Argent, a bugle horn sable stringed gules between a bar dancette in chief and a chevron in base of the third; impaling Rogerson as above. Crest of Rogerson. For Matthew Postlethwayte, M.A., Rector, also Archdeacon of Norwich and Rector of Redenhall, who died 27 June 1745.

East Window of North Aisle.

XXXVII. Sandby, as above. "To the honour of God and the memory of her beloved parents this window is dedicated by Maria Sandby, A.D. 1855."

GUNS FIRED AT SPITHEAD HEARD NEAR WISBECH.

MR. JUSTIN SIMPSON sends the annexed cutting from a newspaper:—

A correspondent at Tydd St. Mary, near Wisbech, writes as follows:—"Some of the readers of the *Mercury* may perhaps be interested in knowing that the noise of the guns which were fired at the naval review at Spithead on Monday, 30th June, was distinctly heard here from 3.15 to 3.45 p.m. I was sitting in a meadow reading when I heard the deep thud of heavy guns in a south-south-westerly direction, and as the noise continued I mustered all my friends available at the time (5), and we came to the unanimous conclusion that they could be none other than the guns at the review, thus giving one some idea of the awful powers of modern implements of warfare, which can make themselves heard at a distance of 150 miles as the crow flies."

BUILDING OF CATFIELD CHANCEL, NORFOLK.

In the first register of Catfield Church I find the following memoranda in the writing of Anthony Harrison, Rector there in the seventeenth century, 1609—1638:—

* I suppose these to be the dates of her birth and death; but I do not quite see how to get that meaning out of the words.

"Johannes Walters clericus quondam Rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Catfelde Cancellam eiusdem ecclesiæ sumptibus suis proprijs de novo fabricari fecit ante obitu' scilicet Anno domini 1471 obiit vero in festo sancti Thomæ Apostoli videlicet 21^o die Decembris Anno domini 1478."

"In eadem cancella sepultus est prope marmoreu' in latere australi erect ibm' A.H."

"John Walters clerke, parson of Catfeeld whoe new built y^e chancell A^o 1471 lyeth buried in y^e saide chancell at y^e vpper east end toward y^e south syde nere y^e greate marble grave stone removed from y^e grave and sett up in y^e south east corner of y^e chancell for preservation of the Brazen inscription which begun to be defaced with feete trampling as other graves are. Ita testor. Anthonie Harisson Rector."

I regret to have to add that the worthy Rector's endeavour to preserve the brazen inscription has been frustrated by some dishonest person having stolen it.

BELL INSCRIPTIONS, RATTLES DEN CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

- 1, 2. Tho Gardiner Sudbury Fecit 1754.
3. Robart Bumstead Iohn Drake Church Wardens 1754.
4. Tho Gardiner did us cast
Wee will sound his praise to the last.
5. Henry Westley John Jewers Churchwardens T. Osborn Fecit 1789.

F. FORD.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, GEIST CHURCH, NORFOLK.

In the Nave.

1. In memory of RICE WICKES late of Blickling who departed this life the 12th of Febr^y 1770 Aged 64 years.
2. In memory of ELIZABth the beloved wife of WILLIAM WICKES who died the 1st of November 1747 Aged 70 years. And under this seat is interr'd WILLIAM WICKES He died the 2^d of Septemb^r 1761 In the 87th year of his age.
4. Under this Seat is interr'd ELIZth the Daughter of WILL^m & ABIGAIL WICKES She died the 5th of Decemb^r 1756 Aged 21 Years. And under this stone Four Children following viz. WILLM He died July y^e 1st 1739 Aged 2 years. RICE died y^e 26th of Octob^r 1739 Aged 1 year. DOROTHY she died April 10th 1747 Aged 10 Months. MARY died y^e 16th of Decemb^r 1755 Aged 4 years.
5. Here lieth BOTELY-RICE WICKES the son of WILLIAM and ABIGAIL WICKES of the City of NORWICH who was born October the 23rd and died November the 21st 1736.

In the Chancel.

Here Lyeth y^e Body of RICE WICKES he Dyed y^e 30 of Dec 1700 Aged 76 yeares. He gave to this towne a hearse cloath. DOROTHY y^e Wife of RICE WICKES Died y^e 22 of Dec. 1703 Aged 71 yeares.

Heerr lyeth the body of ROBERT WYGETT Gent who departed this life the 16th day of March 1697 in the 65th yeare of his Age. Also DOROTHY his Wife she departed this Life Aug. y^e 26 1722 Aged 69 years.

Rice Wiggett Arm. 1749.

I copied the above inscriptions in July, 1863, from flat stones in Geist church, and cannot now remember whether there were any others, but the above are all I find in my note book.

LETTERS FROM THOMAS TANNER TO PETER LE NEVE.

Sir,

According to your order I have sent you 3 Saxon Heptateuchs by Matthew's Waggon that lodges at y^e Oxford Arms in Warwick lane they are (by reason of y^e goodness of the Paper) to cost 3^s each, but you may let the money alone 'till I send you one of Catalogues of MSS. I thank you for your care about my L^d Bridgewater's MSS, but the account that was sent you by M^r Pierce is not particular enough, so that I believe it would be a disparagm^t to that Noble Lord's collection to print it. I should be glad to know the name of his L^dship's seat in Buckinghamshire, for in the Summer time I intend to take a journey thither, and hope upon your recommendation of me to my Lord, that I may have the favour to peruse them. I have heard nothing of my Lord Kents MSS.

The view of the present state of Ireland (1584) w^{ch} you have I presume was wrote by y^e famous Poet Edm. Spencer, see the last Edition of his works wherein 'tis printed.

I am

(in g^t haste)

All-Souls Oxon

Jan 18, 97.

Your most affectionate Friend

and most humble Servant ,

Thom. Tanner.

It is addressed To M^r Le Neve at
The Herald's Office
in
London.

Le Neve has endorsed the letter with a precis of its contents, also the following memorandum.

Ask Tanner whether he hath ever light of the account of the book Weaver speaks of called Botoner herald to S^r Jo Fastolf his pedigrees of the Norff and Suff gentry and to see whether it is not in a corner of my Lord Bridgewaters library.

q^{re} the quotation in Weaver.

Norwich Nov 18. 1713.

Sir

I thought to have brought home these books to Witchingham, my self, but by one accident or other have been hindred waiting on you there; for w^{ch} I hope you will be so good as to excuse me this once, another year please God we live you may be the more troubled wth me. I thank you for the favor of your MSS all w^{ch} I now and before have return'd except the 2 books about the Norfolk livings, w^{ch} shall be kept safe.

If you have not seen the original or a better Copy of the Knights Fees in Norfolk 3 Hen 4 the inclosed may be of use, w^{ch} please to leave behind you, when you go up to London ordering it to be left at my house, because the owner sets a greater value on the same than you will and I have promised to return it as soon as I get home after Ch'tmass. If you have my Notitia Monastica here below, I should be also thankfull if you would leave it for me, because I know you have made many improvem^{ts} and corrections, and I am now preparing a second Edition and shall be thankfull for and acknowledge the assistance of you and other friends on this occasion, being with g^t respect

Sir

Your humble Serv^t

Thom. Tanner.

This letter was also written to Le Neve, it being endorsed in his handwriting.

From the Collection of Arthur Preston, Esq.

THE KEEPING OF LENT, 1595—1611.

Memorandum that the xvth day of March 1594 M^r Richard Tooly and William Johnson Sheriffs of Norwich did come into the Liberty of the cathedral church and would have carried the wife of Thomas Lane butcher and her servant out of the same Liberty to prison for killing and selling flesh there and then which being denied and withstood by M^r Edmund Suckling one of the prebends being resident complaint was made thereof by the Mayor and his brethren whereof this Letter following was sent to the Dean and chapter.

A Letter from the Council.

After our hearty commendations. We are given to understand that you have licensed one Thomas Lambe as he pretendeth contrary to the Law and her Majesty's proclamation to kill and make sale of flesh this time of Lent within your Liberties of Christ church in Norwich and as we cannot conceive by what authority you have done the same so we do require you not only to inhibit the sayd Lamb or any other that by such unlawful License may presume the like but that upon the receipt hereof you cause the sayd Lamb and any others that

he hath or doth employ within that Liberty to kill and sell flesh as aforesaid to be forthwith apprehended and delivered over to the Mayor of the city of Norwich that he may take such order with them as we by our Letters now addressed unto him and his brethren have appointed whereof we require you in any case not to fail and so bid you farewell from the court at Whitehall the 28th of March 1595.

Your loving friends,

Jo. Puckerings.	W. Burghly.	C. Howard.
Hunsdon.	T. Buckehurst.	ffortescue.

Ledger Book Dec. & Cap. Norw., fo. 185.

A Letter in the behalf of Lambe.

After my very hearty commendations whereas I have been earnestly moved to write unto you in the behalf of this bearer Thomas Lambe that you will be pleased to give him leave to kill flesh meat this Lent season now ensueing within your Liberties of christs church in Norwich. These are to desire and pray you the rather for my sake to grant unto him License and authority to kill flesh this Lent season within your Liberties aforesaid wherein the poor man and his shall be much bound unto you and I shall have cause to take it thankfully at your hand. And so nothing doubting of your accomplishment hereof I commit you to the Almighty.

Somerset House this Xth of Feb^r 1595.

Your very Loving friend
Hunsdon.

To my very loving friends M^r D^r Dove
Dean of Norwich and the chapter there.

Ledger Book, fo. 186.

Mr. Dean whereas I am informed that by your Charter and Custom you may License and authorize a butcher within the limits of Christ church in Norwich to kill flesh in Lent season for sick and licensed people which place being now void, and as I am informed one Samuel Lowe citizen and butcher there a very fit man and of honest and good behaviour being a suiter unto you to supply the place, I have thought good to commend the same Samuel Lowe unto you desiring you and the rather for my sake to license and authorize him to kill flesh within your said precinct for such time as you shall think fit And so assuring myself of your lawfull favour with my hearty commendations I leave you to God this viijth of November 1597.

Your loving friend
A. Fortescue.

To my very loving friend M^r Dove
Dean of Norwich give these.

I am content to satisfy the contents of these Letters so far forth as I can and may by Law

Tho. Dove.

Ledger Book, p. 202.

On the same page as the last letter is copied a very similar one from R. North, addressed to "D^r Dove one of Her Majesty's Chaplains."

To our very loving friends the Mayor of the City of Norwich and the Aldermen his Brethren.

After our very hearty commendations the keeping of Lent according to the ancient severity and strictness of former times was by his Majesty's direction this last year so seriously recommended from this Board unto you as we shall not need to lay down any other reasons for the laudable continuance thereof this Lent ensuing than that it is his Majesty's express pleasure and commandment for the general good which is visibly observed thereby to redound to the public that the same be now as strictly and duly observed as at any time it hath been or ought to have been heretofore; for which purpose his Majesty hath commanded that the orders here enclosed which were conceived the last year for the observance of Lent should be renewed and forthwith published as well within that city as in other cities and counties of this Realme. The execution whereof within that City and the liberties and of every particular therein contained, we are in his Majesty's name very earnestly to recommend unto your special care assuring your selves that his Majesty intendeth to take as strict an account of this service as of any one thing that belongeth to your charge. Wherein if your endeavours shall answer his Majesty's expectation and the experience we have of your care in all things else appertaining to his Majesty's service you cannot perform a duty that will be more graciously accepted and so we bid you heartily farewell. From the Court at Whitehall this 8 of January 1611.

Your very loving friends

G. Cant.	Suffolke.	E. Worcester.
Raphe Ninwood.		Tho. Lake.
Jul. Cæser.		

Liber Ruber Civitatis, fo. 12.

DOOR INSCRIPTION, WYMONDHAM, p. 226.

THE inscription at Wymondham to which B. W. I. refers is, "Nec mihi glis servus, nec hospes hirudo."

I have not seen this for more than forty years, but it has been impressed upon my memory by the word *hirudo*, which I at first thought was *hirundo*.

Ixworth.

I. Y.

The Wymondham inscription, I take it, means this—

Good attendance,
Moderate charges. -

The Hostelry is supposed to address the pilgrim and inform him of the activity of the servants and the liberality of the host.

Thorpe, Norwich.

I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.

This inscription is over the door of a house at Wymondham occupied by a Mr. Dunham: it is next door to the White Hart Inn.

There are some as singular inscriptions inside the house, carved in wood.

The original inscription was taken down some years back, but it is believed to be now in the possession of the builder who repaired the house.

Wymondham.

G. C. L. KNIGHT.

DISCOVERY OF MONUMENTAL BRASS INSCRIPTIONS.

WE are indebted to Mr. White of the Bishop's Registry for bringing to our notice two inscribed brass plates, which were found about a year ago in the cellar of a house in St. Gregory's parish, Norwich. On one of these strips of metal, measuring 18 in. by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., may be read—

Obito Johis Caster nup' ciuis ⁊ Aldermani Norwici q̄ obiit
h̄jō die Januarij Ao dñi Mccccxxxix̄is cui⁹ aīe ꝑꝑiciet' deus

From the testament and last will of this John Caster, which is still extant in Register Wolman, it appears that he directed his "body to be beryed in y^e chyrch of seint laurence byfore y^e Image of seint John. The unusual form of inscription: "The obit of John Caster formerly citizen and Alderman of Norwich who died 6th of Jany 1493," &c., suggests that the brass was not perhaps laid on the floor of the church, but may have been affixed to the wall as a reminder to the parish parson, who would, as John Caster's anniversary came round, exhort the good people present in church to pray specially for the soul of John Caster, sometime Alderman of this worshipful city, who gave to the making of the new perk forty shillings, besides other deeds of pity.

The remaining brass is a fragment only of an inscription which was formerly placed beneath a skeleton effigy in St. Laurence's church, over the grave of Thomas Childes, sometime clerk of that church, who died in 1452. Blomefield, who does not notice Caster's inscription, prints that of Thomas Childes; and Cotman, in his etching of the quaintly inaccurate skeleton, reproduces it, from which we conclude that it remained until within the last fifty or sixty years.

AN ORDER CONCERNING THE SELLING OF ALDRINGHAM BELLS, SUFFOLK, 1687.

It appears from a petition of the minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants of Aldringham, that the parish church was very much ruined, and the inhabitants few, and unable by reason of their

poverty to sustain the charge of the repairs; that there were three bells, and as there were not above twelve families in the parish, one bell would be sufficient. A faculty was granted authorizing the sale of two bells, in order to assist the parishioners in repairing the church, dated 6th July, 1687.

AN ORDER TO SELL ONE OF THE BELLS IN CONY
WESTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

THE parish church of Coney Weston being very much decayed, Dr. Pepper, about 1690, granted the churchwardens leave to sell one of the two bells belonging to the church.

AN ORDER FOR THE SELLING OF THE SMALLEST BELL
BELONGING TO THE PARISH CHURCH OF BELTON,
SUFFOLK, 1690.

IN 1690 the parishioners of Belton represented to the Bishop that for twenty years past they had been unable to come to church at one and the same time for want of a bell and a steeple. During all which time they had two bells useless in the church, but were too poor to pay the great charge of hanging them. The Bishop therefore granted them leave to sell the smallest bell to assist them in hanging the other.

AN ORDER FOR SELLING ONE OF THE BELLS BELONGING
TO SUTTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK, 1692.

IT appearing from a petition to the Bishop of Norwich, that about fifty years before (1692) the steeple of Sutton church, in which were then three bells, fell down, and that the said bells had been ever since useless; he granted the petitioners permission to sell one bell in order to hang the other two.

AN ORDER TO SELL THE LEAD AND ONE OF THE BELLS
OF MUTFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK, 1693.

THE body of the church and the churchyard walls being much out of repair, the expense of repairing being estimated at £161, and the yearly value of the town only £462; the Bishop of Norwich, in October, 1693, granted a faculty for the sale of the lead off the body of the church and the treble bell. The roof of the church to be covered "with a coat of Tyle."

AN ORDER FOR MAKING BUCKLESHAM CHURCH STEEPLE
TWENTY FEET LOWER, 1693.

IN 1693, the Bishop of Norwich having been certified that the steeple was very ruinous and in great danger of falling, made an order for its repair, at the same time giving permission for its being made 20 feet lower than it then was.

AN ORDER FOR SELLING PART OF A BELL BELONGING
TO THE CHURCH OF CORTON, SUFFOLK, 1697.

THE parishioners having, in 1697, lately hung a bell in the church porch, the steeple not being convenient for that purpose, and having also sufficiently repaired the chancel, being the only place where divine service was then read, had leave to sell a piece of a bell towards defraying their charges.

AN ORDER FOR THE LESSENING THE CHANCEL OF
CHEVINGTON, SUFFOLK, 1697.

THE chancel of Chevington was longer than the nave or body of the parish church itself, and had been in 1696 for divers years much decayed, especially in the walls and foundation at the east end, which was caused chiefly by a moat of standing water continually washing and undermining the foundation of the said east end so as no superstructure could be thereupon safely made. At the request of the rector and the parishioners, the Bishop granted a license to take down twelve feet in length of the said church, and lower the north and south walls four feet and six inches, which being done the chancel would then be thirty feet in length, large enough for the number of communicants, more proportionable to the body of the adjoining church, and also more durable than if it were rebuilt on the old foundations and according to the former dimensions. The rector was enjoined amongst other things to cause the roof of the chancel which then laid level to be made sloping, answerable to the roof of the church, and to expend the sum of £100 which he had recovered for dilapidations from the executrix of a former incumbent.

AN ORDER FOR ERECTING A GALLERY IN THE CHURCH
OF HOXNE, SUFFOLK, 1700.

THE Bishop, desirous "to encourage and promote decent ornamenting the church," at the request of the parishioners, granted them permission to erect a gallery at the west end of the church, joining unto the belfry.

AN ORDER FOR REMOVING A BELL OUT OF HASKEBY CHURCH TO SOMERLEYTON CHURCH, 1701.

SIR Richard Allen, Baronet, was the patron, and Christopher Echard the incumbent of both these churches. In 1701 they set forth in a petition to the Bishop of Norwich, that a small broken bell in Hasby church did anciently belong to Somerleyton, and having the permission of the inhabitants of Hasby to remove the bell to Somerleyton, they craved the Bishop's leave to new run it and hang it where it formerly was. This permission was granted 6 February, 1701.

RUINED CHURCH AT SURLINGHAM, NORFOLK.

THE ruins of the church of S. Mary at Surlingham, thickly mantled with ivy and standing on a gentle slope, present, as seen from the river, a most picturesque appearance. The approach to them is by a shady lane, luxuriant with vegetation and fragrant with wild flowers. But the ruin itself is of little architectural interest, and has, I am told, suffered of late years from its materials being used to repair the roads. The church consisted, originally, of a nave and chancel, now of nearly equal length. A porch was subsequently added on the south side of the nave. A flat broad buttress on the north side of the church looks Norman, and I was much struck with the entire absence of freestone. The coins of the west wall are huge flints. Is not this unusual, even in Norfolk, where stone is so scarce?

A.

THE DEVIL'S HOUSE.

On the river bank, about a mile lower than Cantley, and in the parish of Langley, stands the Devil's House. Fifty years ago it was known by that name, as I find it marked on Bryant's Map of Norfolk. Can anyone tell me why it is thus called?

B. W. I.

NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY, PART I.

PART I. of the *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, edited by Mr. Walter Rye, which has just been published, is a contribution to the materials for a county history of some importance; its title and the table of its contents, at least, should be familiar to our readers, and those who are thorough-going antiquaries will need no further recommendation to possess themselves of the book. The genealogist specially will have in it an ample supply of that food which he devours so readily and with an ever-undiminished appetite; whilst the more numerous class of general readers of antiquarian works will find a variety of other subjects with which they cannot fail to be interested.

WINDOWS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, NORWICH.

In the windows on the south side of the nave of St. Clement's Church, now undergoing repair, were six quarries of stained glass, to the existence of which I called the attention of the Churchwarden, (Mr. R. Norton) and by his kindness in allowing me a close inspection I am able to send you descriptions of the five which remain, for one was too shattered for identification.

1. A renaissance ornament like a fleur-de-lis, of poor design and no historical interest.
2. A knot containing the letters *JA*.
3. A similar knot and the initials *JJA*, which I take to be those of John Aldrich (Merchant, Alderman, 1544; elected Sheriff, 1551; Mayor, 1558, 1570; and M.P. for Norwich, 1555, 1558, 1572) whose house adjoined the churchyard, was lately the "Sun and Anchor," and is now the warehouse of Messrs. Bolingbroke.
- 4 and 5. Similar in design, but with slight differences of detail, bear in chief a mitre with strings all gold; beneath this is a knot containing the letters *JW*, leaving but little room for doubt that it is the badge of John Underwood (ob. 1541) Suffragan to Bishop Nix, whose other badges—a mitre without strings, surrounded by a knotted cord; and a crozier in pale between the same letters—are still to be seen on the spandrils of a door-way in the house of Mr. Thirtle, chiropodist in Bank Street. How Underwood's quarries found their way to St. Clement is not difficult to conjecture, for, previous to 1830, a similar quarry was in the "Gate House" public-house, and probably at the time Bank Street was opened these and others were removed by the glazier, and, according to the practice of those days, were inserted, without the slightest idea that the devices had a meaning, in any other window on which he might be employed.

Many such memorials of our early citizens may probably still exist, and should any of your readers be able to send you notices of any not yet published, they will be doing good service to Norwich Archæology. The number that have disappeared, within, say the last thirty years only, make it desirable that it be done at once. Twenty-four hours later and the above would have been removed, and probably lost.

August 23, 1873.

T. G. BAYFIELD.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

This is to inform all Persons who have within Six Years last past contracted any Debts under 40^s with John Burges, at the Sign of the Duke's Palace in St John's of Madder-Market in Norwich, for either Beer or Wine, That for the Space of one Year to come from Lady-Day next, if any Person or Persons so indebted shall spend Six Pence

or a Shilling at the said John Burges's House, for every Six Pence or Shilling so spending within that Time, he the said John Burges will wipe off and forgive the like Sum of their old Debt: Which is a pleasant Way of Drinking themselves out of Danger. But all those who shall not have cleared their said Debts in that Time, will be then forthwith Sued for the same.

Witness my Hand
John Burges.

From Norwich Gazette, March 14, 1724.

THE NOBLE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

THE following advertisements are copied from *The Norwich Gazette* of 1724. The first appeared in the issue of the 4th January, and is as follows:—

“Whereas I have receiv'd a Letter from *Mr. Charles Hill*, (commonly known by the Name of The Valiant Trooper) who professes himself to be Master of the Noble Science of Defence, and has therein given me an Invitation to fight him at

Back-Sword,	}	Falchion,
Sword and Dagger,		Case of Falchions,
Sword and Buckler,		And Quarter-Staff,

Being the whole Weapons generally fought on such Invitations, according to the Order of the Noble Science. Secondly, Having another Invitation from *Mr. William Flanders*, being the most singular Scholar that was ever taught by that Famous and Celebrated Master *James Figg*, (whose Character declares him the Greatest Master of the Science in Europe;) and if I am not disabled in my Limbs by the Battel with *Mr. Hill*, or have Blood enough in my Veins to support my Strength, am also ready to fight Him at the aforesaid Weapons, in any City, County, or Town Corporate, where Leave may be obtain'd of the Magistrates of such Places. This being a full Answer to these Gentlemen's Letters by me *Andrew Read*, at the Two-Swords-Men on Hog-Hill; where all Gentlemen may be Taught a Lesson, or have a Trial of Skill. N.B. If it should be my Fortune to fight One, or Both these Gentlemen, I hope they will behave themselves more like Men of Honour than *Mr. Hayes* lately did, who reported Falshoods to my Prejudice, only to make himself appear Greater than he really was, tho' every Person of Judgment must say, that no Man ever wanted Shelter in a Battel more than he did.”

The other advertisement appeared the following week; Hill and Read having in the mean time arranged a meeting, and, I presume, obtained the Magistrates' permission. I should like to know what was the result, whether the valiant Trooper overcame the “never yet been defeated by any man,” or went back to Lynn a wiser and a sadder man. Prize fights are not advertised now-a-days, and were they we should hardly expect to find D. V. in them.

"I Charles Hill from Lynn, Master of the noble Science of Defence, commonly known by the Name of the Valiant Trooper, do invite Andrew Read, Swords-Man for the City of Norwich and County of the same, to exercise the following Weapons with me, at the Dolphin in St Giles's, on Monday the 20th Inst.

Back-Sword,	}	Falchion,
Sword and Dagger,		Case of Falchions,
Sword and Buckler,		And Quarter-Staff,

I Andrew Read, now living at the Two Swords-Men upon Hog-Hill, (where I keep my School) shall not fail (God willing) to meet this Great Hero at the Time and Place above mention'd; and do hope to give all Persons of Judgment intire Satisfaction, having never yet been defeated by any Man. N.B. There will be very good Conveniency for the Gentlemen and Ladies to stand above the Crowd."

F. JACKSON.

GORLESTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, August 25th, 1873. Yesterday I visited the noble church of Gorleston, and among many other objects of interest I noticed as under :

A peal of bells having been presented to the church, one of the old ones was hung for temporary use in the churchyard; it bears the inscription + SANCTE : NYCHOLAE : ORA : PRO : NOBIS in the usual place, on the shoulder of the bell.

Above this, in letters about five-eighths of an inch deep, of the same style but less ornate,

+ IAM : MAD : IN YE WORDCHEPE : OF YE : CROS.

I gave great offence to an elderly inhabitant by declining to accept his proffered information that it was a Dutch or German bell; possibly the difficulty of reading the letters, especially the Y, may have caused the error. I could not test the musical power of this bell, but for historical interest it is inferior to few, and will, I trust, be preserved, if not at Gorleston, in some neighbouring church.

The church having been paved with red and black tiles, the large collection of coffin-lids (many of which are in decent preservation, though broken) which were lately a portion of the pavement, are now in the churchyard awaiting the decision of the restoration committee as to the best mode of preserving them.

Among them is the half of a leiger stone with portion of an inscription of about 1680, which was once the altar slab; two only of the consecration crosses remain, and these are more carefully executed than in some other examples I have seen, being crosses botony (at S. Stephen, Norwich, they are crosses crosslets.) The Easter Sepulchre and the Bacon brass are sufficiently known to need no notice here, but as the north wall was going over it had to be rebuilt, and the frescoes

of S. Christopher, the Three Kings, and the Arms of the Trinity and the Passion, have of course disappeared; I hope, however, not before drawings were made of them.

On the S.W. side of a column, above which is the chancel arch, are traces of fresco painting—the uppermost S. Anne and the Virgin. The next appears to be S. Catherine or S. Etheldreda, the crown still perceptible through the whitewash, and a very elegant figure it is, even under this disadvantage. It is hardly within my province to criticize a restoration, but in this instance so much has been done, and so well, as to reflect the greatest credit on the committee, the architects, and the carver. And I strongly recommend visitors to Yarmouth to make a pilgrimage to Gorleston, where I think few will be disappointed.

WILL OF JOHN CASTER, ALDERMAN OF NORWICH, 1493.

IN y^e name of god Amen the vj day of y^e moneth of January in y^e yer of ou^r lord god a m cccc lxxxix. I John Caster Citezein and Alderman of Norwyche on my good mynde and memorie being at Norwych make my testament and last Wylle in thys Wyse ffyrst I co'mende my sowle to allmyghty god our blyssyd lady seint marie moder of Crist ihu and to all y^e holy cumpany of hevyn and my body to be beryed in y^e chyrch of seint laurence byfore y^e image of seint John And to y^e hygh Awt' of y^e same church in recompense for my tythys and offerynges I beqweth xx^s And to y^e making of a newe perk ther I beqweth xl^s and to y^e emending of y^e same chorch I beqweth vj^s viij^d It' to y^e lyght of our lady in y^e seid chorch xx^d And to y^e holy rode lyght ther' xx^d And to y^e perke lyght ther' xx^d It' to y^e rep'acon of y^e Cathedrall chyrch of y^e holy trinite of Norwiche I beqweth iij^s iiij^d It' to iche of y^e iiij orthers of ffreres in Norwiche to pray for my soule vj^s viij^d It' to y^e pryoresse of Carrowe xij^d And to eu'y nunne of y^e same place iiij^d It' to iche of y^e v houshes of lepres by and wythowt y^e gates of Norwych xij^d Itm to y^e Gardyan at Normans hospitall viij^d And to iche her suster ther' iiij^d Itm to iche Ankeres in Norwiche xij^d Itm I wull y^t Avelyn my wyfe have all my tenement yat I dwelle in in Norwich To hold to her her heires and assynes foreu'more Itm I beqweth to y^e seid Avelyn my wyfe all y^e jowell and vtensiles of my housheld except my best standyng Cuppe Cou'ed of Sylu' the which I wull goo in exhibic'on of a prest to singe and pray for me Itm I wull y^t myn Executo's do fynde an honest seculer prest to synge and pray for my sowle and y^e sowles of my frendys by y^e space of an hole yer next aft' my decesse yf yt may be born of my goodes And I wull y^t s' John Caster prest shall have y^t service before eny other prest yf he wyll Itm I wull y^t my Scarlett gown be solde be my Executours And wyth y^e money therof comyng be bought frese and gevyn to pore men to pray for my sowle Itm I beqweth to iche mayde s'unt y^t dwelleth w' me in s'uice at my decesse xx^d Itm to Barthilmewe my s'unt my

Rydyng gown Itm I beqweth to John Marchaunt iij^s iiij^d and I wull y^e he have a newe gown and be newe mayde The Resydue off all my good' and cattallez to gidre wyth y^e dett' to me owyng I committe and yeve into y^e handes of my executours to dispose them in paying of my dettes p'fourming of thys my testament and last wyll and in other dedys of pyte and m'eye to y^e most pleaser of god and p'fet to my sowle Of this my testame't And last wyll I ordeyn and make my exēcuto's John Caster clerk and Roberd Machon And I make y^e p'son of y^e cherche of seint laurence in Norwich Sup'uisor therof And I beqweth to eyther of my seid Executours for ther labour xx^s and a gowne And to my seid sup'uisor for hys labour xx^s and a gowne Yevyn vndyr my seale day yer and place aboue wryten

Proved, 14 May, 1494. *Reg. Wolman*, 181

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

WE have to thank Mr. M. Knights for communicating a copy of the following petition of the Company of Physicians and Barber Surgeons in Norwich, transcribed from the *Assembly Book* by A. W. Morant, Esq., F.S.A., late City Surveyor and Architect. "It givēs," as our correspondent observes, "some curious information as to the status of the medical profession in the sixteenth century."

"This day," namely Sunday, being the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 3 Elizabeth, *i.e.* 1561, "there is exhibited a bill to M^r Mayor, &c., for certain orders and Rules to be kept among the Company of the Physicians and Barber Surgeons within the City of Norwich, the tenor of which bill followeth in these Words. In most humble wise sheweth and complaineth unto your good Masterships your poor and daily Orators the Wardens and Company of the Physicians and Barber Surgeons within the said City of Norwich being poor members of the same Corporation. That whereas the success of Physic and Surgery is very necessary and expedient to be had in the Commonwealt and the use thereof cannot be forborne. So pity and grief compelleth us to complain of the great disorder of the same within this worshipful City. Beseeching that a reformation may be had in the same as a thing most needful to be looked upon the Lacke whereof hath been decaye of divers person as some of the Worshipful have heard their complaint and also have understanding of the blindness & ignorance of some of those that have been so complained of and therefore they have been sequestred by the Maiestrate. Nevertheless there be now at this present divers that do blindly and presumptuously use the same contrary to good order. Surely it were very necessary and mete that all such person or persons that should use exercise and minister the same to be perfectly instructed and learned therein that all such cures as they should take in hand might with Knowledge be perfectly healed.

And forsomuch as there be divers Citizens and many others from time to time coming within this worshipful City that do take upon them to be Physicians and Surgeons and exercise and use the same having neither experience nor learning as Shoemakers, Hat makers, Dornick weavers, Smiths, and Worstead weavers with others and also divers and sundry women giving over the good and profitable arts that they have been brought up with from their youths hitherto even for Lucre's sake and idleness of life being unskillful and utterly ignorant of the nature and operation of those things that they do minister not only to the great hurt and damage of those that be their patients But also the discouraging of those that have been trained from their youth up in this Mystery and to the bringing up any youth in the same. What lack this will be in the Common Wealth and especially in such a worshipful City we your poor Orators do refer the same to the judgement of your good worships. For reformation whereof it may please your worships the premises considered, with the assent and consent of the Common Assembly of this worshipful City to be enacted and of Record as hereafter followeth.

First that all Physicians & Barber Surgeons inhabiting or dwelling or that hereafter shall inhabit or dwell within the said City or the Suburbs of the same using the Mysteries above said to be joyned into one fellowship and so to be enrolled and that they shall bear all such offices and charges as appertain to the said science.

"Item that no Physician or Barber Surgeon shall occupy the Mysteries above said within the said City or Suburbs of the same or set open any shop or sett up any bills concerning the same except he hath been bound to the said Science within the said City or ells now inhabiting or dwelling there until such time as they shall be allowed by M^r Mayor of the said City and also approved by the Headman & Wardens of the said Science and before them to shew when they were so admitted upon pain that any one which shall use the said Science contrary to this act to forfeit and lose xx^s one half thereof to the use of the said Mayor for the time being and the other half thereof to be to the use of the said fellowship.

"Item if any of the said Science inhabiting or dwelling within the said City shall take any dangerous cure in hand and do not council with the Master and Wardens of the said Science or with some other expert man of the same Science before he shall take the same cure in hand and in case the same patient or cure shall decay and be not perfectly healed and the same default found or known by the Wardens of the said Science, That then they or any of them for every such default to forfeit and lose xx^s. the same to be as is aforesaid.

"Item that no person or persons of the said Science shall from henceforth keep any Jornyman above the space of xiiij days after his coming to him or them. And also shall hire him before the headman and Wardens of the said Science or before two of them at the Least upon paine to forfeit and lose for every such offence ij^s. the same to be divided in manner & form as is aforesaid.

“Item that all those that now do occupy or hereafter shall occupy the mysteries aforesaid shall every iij weeks . . . upon the Thursday at ix of the clock in the forenoon being no holiday or holy even Assises nor Sessions assemble themselves together and then to have a letter read unto them out of such books as shall be to their Instructions by some one thereunto appointed by the Wardens of the said science upon pain of forfeiture and loss for every time being absent either from the same or any other assembly without a reasonable excuse provided one half thereof to go to M^r. Mayor for the time being and the other to the said fellowship.

“Item that at such times as have been heretofore accustomed there shall be chosen by the said fellowship three Masters or Governors of the said Company and to be sworn before M^r Mayor for the time being And they to have from time to time full power & authority during the time of their Office to advise search punish and correct all such defaults and inconveniences as shall be found amongst the said Company using the Mysteries above said as well of freemen as of foreigners Aliens and Strangers within the said City and the Suburbs of the same And they and every of them be ordered by the said three Masters to forfeit and lose for every such offence vj^s. viij^d. the one half thereof to be to the use of the Mayor for the time being and the other half to the use of the Company of the said fellowship Provided always that if any person or persons will do or minister any thing of neyberhoode and for God sake and of pity and Charity taking by no means anything for the same then it shall be lawful for every of them so to do anything heretofore mentioned to the Contrary notwithstanding.

“All which matter before rehearsed is agreed by the whole consent of this Assembly to Stand in force & effect for one whole year now next ensuing and then as this house shall further think good therein.”

The evils so graphically described by the Norwich Physicians and Barber Surgeons in 1561 were of no recent growth, and had been fifty years before recognized by the legislature, who passed an Act (3 Henry VIII., c. xi.) for the appointing of Physicians and Surgeons, the Preamble of which Act runs as follows:—

“For as much as the science and Cunning of Physick and Surgery (to the perfect Knowledge whereof be requisite both great Learning and ripe Experience) is daily within this Realm exercised by a great Multitude of ignorant Persons, of whom the greater Part have no Manner of Insight in the same, nor in any other Kind of Learning; (2) some also can no letters on the Book, so far forth, that common Artificers, as Smiths, Weavers, and Women, boldy and accustomably take upon them great Cures, and things of great difficulty, in the which they partly use Sorcery and Witchcraft, partly apply such Medicines unto the Disease as be very noious, and nothing meet therefore, to the high Displeasure of God, great Infamy to the Faculty, and the greivous Hurt, Damage, and Destruction of many of the

King's liege people, most especially of them that cannot discern the ununning from the cunning."

This Act enacted that no person should exercise or occupy as a physician or surgeon in London, or within seven miles of London, unless he were first examined and approved by the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's, who were to be assisted in the examination by four doctors of physick, and by persons expert in the art of surgery. Further, that no person not so approved should practice within any diocese of England, unless he were examined and approved by the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by such expert persons as the Bishop might, in his discretion, think fit.

Letters testimonial under the Bishops' seals were to be granted to the approved persons, and any one occupying contrary to the act incurred a forfeiture of £5 per month.

By the 14 and 15 Henry VIII. (1522-3) c. v. the Physicians were incorporated, and persons were prohibited practising physick in England until they had been examined in London by the President and three elects, an exception however being made in favour of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

By the 34 and 35 Henry VIII. cap. 8, any person understanding herbs was permitted to minister to outward sores.

We print without further comment several documents, transcribed from the originals or contemporary transcripts in the Registry of the Bishop of Norwich, which illustrate the working of the Act of the 3 Henry VIII., cap. xi., and show that as late as 1785 it was not obsolete.

"A Licence to Thomas Betts of Norw^{ch} to practise chirurgerie 21 Marcij 1561.

"John by the Sufferaunce of god Bisshop of Norw^{ch} To all the fayethfull flocke of Christ sendeth greating. Wheras by the credible Reporte of dyuers Wourshipfull and honest men of the Towne of Norw^{ch} one Thomas Bets hath ben comended vnto vs for A perfight skilfull and Practized man in the Science of Chirurgery, of whiche there comendacon as there certificate dothe testifie, the difficulte cuer of dyuers pacyentes hath ben the cause, withoute any favor or affection, Therfor Knowinge howe necessarye a membre a practized Chirurghion is to the comon welthe Knowe ye that I the sayed Bishop Do auctorize and License the sayed Thomas Betts to vse Practize and ffollowe the sayed Arte and science of Chirurgery as well wthin the sayed Cittie of Norwich and the lyberties of the same as elles where within o^r holle dioces of Norff and Suff Charging hym neuethesle so to vse the same his Vocacon as yt maye growe to the glory of god and bodelye health of the Quenes Maties lovinge Subiectis In Wytnes herof we haue caused o^r seale to be putto Thies p^rsentes yoven the xxjth Daye of March in the yere of o^r lord god one thowsand fife hundreth threscore and one And of o^r consecracon the second yere."

Forty-one Articles Book, fo. 87.

“xxj Marcij, A° 1565.

“I Martyn Van Kurnbecke Doctor in Phesicke * to the right noble Duke of Norff. his good grace Doo testefye to be true that this bearer Valerian Danske was admitted by the companye of the Surgians in London to pragtice his Science in the w^{ch} he can doo verye well and had serued mannye Yearis here in England in the Warres boeth in Skotland and sanct Qvyntines I beinge heare and theare present and because he had lost by a misfortune the saied writinge of admission, he ded require my helpe and testimonye that he maye not be vexed and trobled. Therefore according to the order that must be had in such things I will desyer suche as haue a doo in the saied facultie to creditt him and me in this behalf Written by me abouenamed and haue sett my Seale to the more creditt hereunto The twentieth of Marche A° 1565°.”

The Forty-two Articles Book, p. 128.

“To all xp'ien people to whome this present writing shall come. Wee whose names are here vnd' written subscribed send greeting in o' Lorde god eu'lasting Wheras Adrian Colman Widdowe late wife of Nicholas Colman late of the Citty of Norw^{ch} in the County of Norff. practic'on' of Phisick deceased Who was lycensed by the Archbishopp of Canterbury to minster Phisike as by a Testimoniall vnder the Seale of the same bishopp appereth, Nowe for as much as the saide Nicholas was dep'ted this lyfe and hath lefte the said Adrian experienced in the said arte and mistery of Phisike & not any other thinge to releue her Know ye that we haue Licensed Authorised & giuen free Leauē & liberty & by these presen^e doe license authoris & give free leue and liberty to the said Adrian Colman to minister the best skill and Cuning to Women Children and such other p'sons as are not able to goe to Phisicons in all & eu'y place & places what soeu' wthin the County of Norff. Willing & Requiring yo^a & euy of yo^a to whome in any wise it shall belonge or appertaine quietly to p'mitt & Suffer the said Adrian Colman not only to vse execute & minister her skill in the minystry aforesaid but allso quietly peacybly to passe and repasse to & fro w^hin the County aforesaid wthout any your lett staye hindraunce or molestac'on whatsoeu' And this o' present writting to haue continuance for & during the naturall lyfe of the said Adryan giuen at the Courte in Whithall the xxvij daye of Nouember in the xxxix Yere of the Reigne of o' souerigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god Queene of England ffrance and Ireland defendor of the faith &c 1596.”

“C Howard. W Knollys.”

Lib. Inst., 23. 309.

* On his tomb in S. Mary's Coslany, dated 1578, he is styled “Artium et Medicine Doctor.”

"Theise are to certifie whome it may Concerne that the bearer hereof William Elmy hath cured of the Deafenes of Heareing, Many Credible persons and other people within this County of Norff. Beinge requested to Certifie the same haue here vnto subscribed our names this 23^d of March an' 1664-5."

"Henery Knapc

"John Pettitt

"James Pratt

"John Basset

"Hatton Berners

"Ben Holley

"Walter K

"Tho Robinson

"Robert Thorowgoods."

"Robert Parke

"Thomas Pettet

"Gregory Priest

"Theise are to Certifie that William Elmy resident in Kings Lynn, Is A perfect Artist in that he dve professe Namely In the Cure of Deafenes, Collicke, Stone in the Kidneyes and blindness, Being requested to certifie y^e same haue here vnto subscribed our names this 12th of Aprill annoq' Dmi 1665."

"Henery Knapc : Chyrurgion

"John Pettit Chyrurgion Sen'er

"James Pratt Chyrurgeon."

"Lewis by divine permission Bishop of Norwich To our beloved in Christ Robert Purland of the parish of Saint James in the City and Diocese of Norwiche Greeting Whereas we have received a sufficient and credible Testimony of your knowledge and skill in the common operation of the art or faculty of Surgery such as Bleeding Drawing of Teeth reducing of fraction and dislocation and the cure of green wounds and Ulcers We do therefore and for other just causes us thereunto moving as far as by the statutes of this realm of Great Britain We may and can and not otherwise or in any other manner admit and allow you to practice and exercise the said art or faculty in and throughout our Diocese of Norwich, you having first before us taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy according to the form tenor and effect of an Act of Parliament of this realm in that behalf made and published, and also subscribed to the articles of religion agreed upon by the ArchBishops Bishops and clergy of both Provinces at the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord 1562 and confirmed by Regal Authority. And We do by these presents give and grant unto you our Licence for the purpose aforesaid so long as you shall behave yourself well and comendably In Testimony whereof we have caused our Episcopal seal (which in this behalf we use) to be hereunto affixed Dated at Norwich the day of September A.D. 1785."

It will be seen (p. 251) that Nicholas Colman's widow was licensed, in 1596, by the Privy Council, to minister her "best skill and cunning to *Women children* and such *other persons as were not able to goe to Phisicians*." From the following advertisements in Norwich newspapers of the early part of the 18th century we learn that another doctor's widow, Mrs. Taylor, continued "her practice of *Physick*" and phlebotomy. The widow of Hubert Hacon, surgeon, judged by her advertisement, seems to have been little more than a hair-dresser, save that she let "blood very finely, and to the poor for threepence:" whilst Mary Dimes was merely the proprietor of a nostrum which never failed to cure, without let of time, a great many complaints, if they were curable. Mr. Harmer of St. Clement's, Norwich, and Mr. Nelson of Loddon, were, no doubt, duly qualified surgeons, and their advertisements are given below only as illustrations that the puff direct does not appear to have been in those days a breach of professional etiquette.

"This is to give notice that the Widow of the late Dr Taylor deceased, still continues her Practice of Physick, and has by the Blessing of God lately cured several of the Rheumatism, Dropsie, Scurvey, and several other Diseases incident to human bodies. She has also an infallible Remedy for the Stone and Gravel, which gives immediate Relief to the Patient in less than an hour after taken. She likewise bleeds, and gives Judgment on *Urin*."

"The Original Stone and Gravel Pill, being a Medicine so well Known and approved of by all people who have try'd it, to be the only Remedy to cure the Dropsie, Wind Collick, Scurvey and Rheumatism, which by God's Blessing it never faileth to perform, if curable, on both sexes, and of all ages; tho' never so far gon, (without let of time) is made and sold only by me Mary Dimes Wid. at my house near St. Simon's Church Norwich."

The Norwich Gazette, or the Loyal Packet. 1710.

"All Persons indebted to Hubert Hacon, Surgeon, lately deceased, are hereby desir'd to pay in all their respective debts forthwith to the Widow his sole Executrix, or they will be sued for the same. She lives near the Cardinal's cap in St. Swithin's, and cuts Hair for either Gentlemen or Ladies to the greatest Nicety: She lets Blood very finely, and to the Poor for threepence. She has also an excellent Sear-cloth for Pains or Strains which she sells for Ninepence a Quarter; and for the Rheumatisme she has the same infallible Remedies, which the Doctor himself always made use of."

Ibid. 1716.

"Whereas on Mr Charles Haynes a Stranger, has been in this City a considerable time as a Man midwife, but having little practice here in that way, has that charitable disposition of mind (towards himself) as

to offer to the Court of Guardians, as advertis'd in last Week's Paper, to deliver the Poor gratis: Now I John Harmer, who have receiv'd Money of the Court of Guardians for the same work and am a Native of this City, and have perform'd several Acts of Charity here in the art of Surgery, should be ashamed to be out done by a Stranger in those acts; therefore I give public Notice, that I will attend and assist Gratis in this necessary work all such poor Women as are not able to pay. Witness my Hand

John Harmer, Surgeon, in St. Clement's, Norwich.

N.B.—As Mr Haynes is a Young man and a Batcheler, I advise him to marry as a necessary qualification, for I believe it was never Known (neither is it decent) for a Batcheler to perform such operations."

The Norwich Gazette. 1729.

"Dr Palmer of Loddon being lately dead, who used the art of Midwifery, having served his Apprenticeship some years since with the late famous Dr Havers of Stoke-Holy-Cross by Norwich, well known for his skill in that practice; Daniel Nelson Surgeon in Loddon aforesaid, having faithfully served as an Apprentice with the said Dr Havers, and having by pains and study as well as Anatomical courses, made himself Master of the said Art so necessary for all Women labouring under any difficulties in Child bearing, he advertises this, that he is ready at any time when wanted, at the most reasonable charges. N.B.—He undertakes to cure all Lunaticks if curable."

Crossgrove's News. 1732.

A LINK OF THE PAST.

"ONE Margaret Coe, of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, died a few days since in the 104th year of her age. She was twenty-one years old when Charles I. was beheaded, and was servant at Whitehall. She saw the executioner hold up the head after he had cut it off, and remembered the dismal groan that was made by the vast multitude of spectators when the fatal blow was given."

I transcribe the above from *The Norwich Gazette* of January 2nd, 1731.

M. KNIGHTS.

GORLESTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK, p. 245.

DRAWINGS were made, by Mr. C. J. W. Winter, of the frescoes which were discovered on the north wall of Gorleston Church (destroyed when that wall was taken down) representing St. Christopher, the *trois vifs et trois morts*, and the shields of the Trinity and Passion. These drawings have been engraved, and will appear in Mr. C. J. Palmer's *Perlustration* of Great Yarmouth, Southtown, and Gorleston, now in course of publication.

THURGARTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THERE are only three brasses and one inscribed stone in this church, viz. :—

Brass.

Hic jacet sepult⁹ in grā mīa dei dñs Jōhes
Bacon quondā rectoris de Thurgaton
qui obiit A^o dñi m^o cccc^o ix^o kuj⁹ aīe ppict⁹ d⁹

Brass.

Orate p aīa Margarete
Warmall cui⁹ aīe ppict⁹ d⁹

Brass within Communion Rails.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF
DANIELL ROBINSON M^r OF ARTES WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^e 14th DAYE OF IVLYE
A^o DOMINI 1627 ÆTATIS SVÆ 27

Flat Stone in Nave.

In Remembrance of
Elizabeth Spurrell
who departed this Life March
the 23 1734 aged 32 years
also William Spurrell
Her Husband who departed this
Life April the 4th 1761 aged 61 years

He was a father to the fatherless
He helped the widdows in their distress
He never was given to worldly pride
He Liv'd an honest man and so he dy'd
They was tender parents our Loss was great
We hope they both eternal Joys will meet

The Bacons and the Spurrells were for some centuries the chief families in Thurgarton, and the Register contains many hundreds of entries relating to them. They intermarried in 1618: "William Spurrell singleman and Margaret Bacon singlewoman were married the xxijth day of June 1618." The Bacons lost their property here by one of the family leaving it away to a godson named Roper, whose representatives sold it to the Wyndhams.

The Spurrells however are still thriving, and the present head of the family is now Churchwarden of Thurgarton.

There is a fine old iron chest, containing however nothing of interest except an old Prayer-book (title gone), a New Testament (1648), and a Book of Homilies (title gone), all three in very bad state.

In the Prayer-book is—

John Curson the sun of Gedon & Philippa was Baptiz in May 1690.

Mary Curson Daughter of Gedion and Philippa was Baptiz in November 1692.

Matt: Rudd.

And on its fly-leaf—

Phillippue Curson.

Rebekah Beals ow this Book.

In the New Testament is—

Peter Searles was borren on Mondeay the 27th of Febewary 1658 beteuen the owers of 6 and 7 of the cloke at neit — Seatterday.

Mary Searles was borne the 26th of Januery 1660 beteuen the ouers of 3 and 4 of the cloke in the mornen.

Phelleppe Searles was borne the 7th deay of August beteuen the ouers of tean or a leeven of the cloke of the fornouen in^g the yeare 1663.

In the Homilies is—

Bought of me Thomas Carre³ for the towne of Thurgaton for 25^s to be exchanged iff yt be not perfect

Thomas Carre.

Among other inscriptions in the churchyard are the following :—

(1) Here lieth the body of Nicholas Bacon late of Trimmingham who departed this Life Oct^{br} the 20th 1754 aged 67 years. Here also lieth the Body on the north side this stone of Elizabeth the wife of Richard Gaze daughter of Nicholas Bacon who died May 20th 1788 (?) aged 66 years.

(2) Here Lyeth the Body of Mr William Bacon who departed this life October 1743 aged 59.

(3) Elizabeth wife of William Bacon

(4) In memory of William Bacon gent: who died October 10th 1792 in the 60th year of his age.

(5) Here lieth the Body of Hannah Bacon the wife of William Bacon who departed this Life October 11 1772 aged 77 years.

(6) Here lieth in Hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection ye Body of Joshua Bacon he died Sept: ye 16 1742 aged 57. He left Issue by Mary his wife William Elizabeth Mary and Joshua and two lieth by him. This Stone was erected to his memory by Mary his loving wife.

(7) Here lieth ye Bodies of 2 of ye children of Joshua Bacon & of Mary his wife they died Infants Anne died in 1737 Robert died in 1742.

WALTER RYE.

HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

I WOULD be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who would be kind enough to give me the names of a few Authors of writings relating to the History of Cambridgeshire.

Dundrum, co. Down.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK—VII.

OUTWELL.

220. *O.* WILLIAM BAYLEY—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN OVTWELL 1667—W.K.B.
221. *O.* FRANCES BOYCE—A pair of scales.
R. IN OVTWELL 1664—F.M.B.
222. *O.* STEPHEN CLARKE AT—A bell.
R. OVTWELL IN NORFOLK—S.M.C.
 A small part of this parish is in Cambridgeshire.

PULHAM MARKET.

223. *O.* THOMAS FLATMAN—1664.
R. OF PVLHAM MARKET—T.F.
 This token very much resembles that of Thomas Flatman of Norwich (No. 138.)
224. *O.* HEN THEOBALD DRAPER—A hart wounded with an arrow.
R. IN PVLHAM MARKET—H.T.

RUDHAM.

225. *O.* IOHN PEARSON—The Mercers' arms.
R. OF RVDHAM 1667—I.P.

SHIPDHAM.

226. *O.* NICHOLAS GOLDING—A ship.
R. OF SHIPDHAM NORFOLK—N.S.G.

SNETTISHAM.

227. *O.* FRANCIS CASTING—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN SMETTESHAM [16]64—F.C.
 No such place as "Smettesham" is known; we have therefore placed this unpublished token to Snettisham.

SOUTHTOWN. (See Yarmouth.)

STOKE.

228. *O.* IOHN HYBBARD OF—The Grocers' arms.
R. STOAKE GROCER NORF—I.E.H.
 Mr. Boyne has placed this token to Stoke in Kent; the reverse, however, clearly reads "NORF."

STOWBRIDGE.

229. *O.* THO. CASE OF STOWBRIDGE IN—Cross keys.
R. NORFOLK HIS HALFE PENY 69—A bridge of four arches. T.C.
230. *O.* IOHN PRATT OF—A bridge of four arches.
R. STOW BRIDGE 1668—HIS HALF PENY.

STRATTON.

231. *O.* ROBERT BAYLY IN—R.E.B.
R. LONG STRATTON DRAPER—1654.
232. *O.* JOHN CANN—The Mercers' arms.
R. OF STRATTON 1652—I.C.

Cann's token is placed by Mr. Boyne to Stratton in Wiltshire. There are two Strattons in Norfolk, and the name of Cann is also found in the county.

SWAFFHAM.

233. *O.* THOMAS CANNON—The arms of the Cannon family : On a bend cotised a pellet. Crest, a cannon mounted on a carriage.
R. IN SWAFFHAM 1658—T.M.C.
 The above arms were granted to the Cannons of Pembrokeshire in 1614.
234. A variety dated 1667.
235. *O.* EDWARD CASE—A Virginian smoking, with a roll of tobacco under his arm.
R. IN SWAFFHAM—E.E.C.
236. *O.* THOMAS DAWSON—Cross keys.
R. IN SWAFFHAM 1659—T.S.D.
237. *O.* ROBERT DENTON OF—A stick of candles?
R. SWAFFHAM 1660—R.A.D.

It is very doubtful whether the device on the obverse of this token represents a stick of candles ; but being unable to say what it really is intended for, we have given the description hitherto adopted. Above each supposed candle, and on the other side of the stick, there appears to be a ring, and on close inspection the five drops are not the shape of candles.

238. *O.* JOHN HOOKER—I.H.
R. OF SWAFFHAM—I.H.
239. *O.* JOHN HOOKER IN 1667—The Grocers' arms.
R. SWAFFHAM IN NORFOLK—I.H.

SWANTON ABBOT.

240. *O.* WILLIAM COOPER OF—The king's head crowned.
R. SWANTON ABBOTT—A full-blown rose.
 This token strikingly resembles that of William Cooper of Norwich (No. 128.)

SWANTON NOVERS.

241. *O.* JAMES NAILER—HIS HALFE PENY.
R. OF SWANTON 1667—I.A.N.
242. *O.* JAMES NAYLOR OF—HIS HALF PENY.
R. SWANTON NOVERS 1671—I.A.N.

No later date than this occurs on a Norfolk token : it is only to be found on one other, that of Marshall of Dereham (No. 31.)

EARLY ENGLISH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

LOVERS and connoisseurs of the Ceramic art in the eastern counties have reason to lament the recent dispersion of some beautiful and interesting collections of early English productions of the potter's art, and especially of those remnants of what are supposed to belong to the Lowestoft factory, which was abandoned in 1802.

The taste for old china is so much on the increase as to induce the admirers of it to expend liberal sums for the possession of good specimens of the Chelsea, Chelsea-Derby, Worcester, Bristol, Derby, Pinxton, Lowestoft, and other British factories; and the high prices which have been realized at recent sales have had the effect of tempting many collectors, as well amateur as professional, to dispose of their collections by public competition. Persons who collected out of pure love of art and illustration, and who held to their acquisitions with a tenacity almost incredible to those who have no interest in such matters, have by the temptation of large profits been induced to part with their collections by the aid of the auctioneer's hammer.

It frequently happens that the pursuit of any favorite object confers more pleasure than the possession of it, and all persons are apt to forget the value of the object in the pleasure of the chase, but every consideration seems to subside beneath the love of gain.

In our former notices of the sales of the collections of Mr. Owles and Mr. Preston we called attention to some of the prices realized by certain articles of beauty and scarcity in those sales, and as a proof that there is no decline in prices, we invite attention to the more recent sales by auction, at Norwich, on the 3rd April last, of the second collection of Mr. Emerson Norman, and of the collections of W. R. Seago, Esq., The Rev. Roger Lee, and Mr. T. T. Freeman, at Lowestoft, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of August last. In the first-mentioned sale the lots did not equal in rarity or beauty those of Mr. Norman's previous collection sold in London, in March of 1871, but the prices obtained in the Norwich sale were quite as high, if not higher, than those of the London sale, taking into account the difference of the articles. Some Chelsea plates at $8\frac{1}{2}$ guineas a pair, and a small Chelsea coffee mug at £10. 10s., are the only lots which require notice.

The collection of Mr. Seago contained, we should think, the largest variety of fine old Lowestoft ware in the possession of any one individual. Mr. Seago has had the advantage of being acquainted with several persons, now or recently living, whose ancestors worked in the Lowestoft factory; and from these sources, as well as others, he has acquired specimens of the Lowestoft ware, undoubtedly genuine, many of which were of the very best kind ever turned out of that factory.

The sales at Lowestoft to which we have referred, were well attended by dealers from various parts of England, and by visitors at Lowestoft, and connoisseurs and collectors. Amongst these a keen competition arose, which manifested the warm interest which now exists in early English china,—the spreading taste for which is evidenced by the

great advance in prices which has taken place within the last five or six years. The lots in Mr. Seago's sale which excited the greatest interest were as follows:—from the Lowestoft factory, a coffee cup, £13. 2s. 6d.; pair of vases, £9. 19s. 6d.; various cups and saucers with blue borders and monograms, averaging 40s. each; a cup and saucer with monogram, shield, and festoons of flowers and a crest, £4. 10s.; a cup and saucer with double monogram and dated 1780, £3. 15s.; a cup of the Potter service, £6. 6s.; a set of three vases, £23. 2s.; a mug painted in Indian ink with boats, £5. 15s. 6d.; a small cup and saucer with crest of a pheasant, monogram "R E H," flowers and festoons, £10. 10s.; a coffee cup and saucer of the celebrated service made for W. Woodley, Esq., of Beccles, called the "owl" service, with crest of an owl and a beautiful monogram, £27. 16s.

In the collection of Mr. Lee the prices deserving notice were those following:—a Chamberlin's Worcester mug, painted with dead game, £5. 15s. 6d.; a Lowestoft cup and saucer, with the arms and crest of the Buxton and Amias families, bordered with flowers, £3.; a Lowestoft mug with bouquets of flowers and raised bands, £6. 16s. 6d.; a Lowestoft sucrier and cover, of the "owl" service, £19. 19s.; a set of three Crown Derby vases with landscapes, £11. 11s.; a Bristol cup and saucer with green festoons, £4. 10s.

In Mr. Freeman's collection the most noteworthy articles fetched the following sums:—a Chelsea-Derby sucrier, cover and stand, with black festoons and gilt, *marked*, £9. 19s. 6d.; and a cup and saucer to correspond, £7. 17s. 6d.; a Lowestoft tea caddy and basin with flowers and pink scale borders, £4. 10s.; a basin of the "owl" pattern, £6. 6s.; a set of Lowestoft vases, £10. 10s. The other lots realized correspondingly high prices, and as most of them were of a very pretty pattern, and had been collected with much care and taste, it was to be expected that a keen desire to possess them would induce the buyers to bid liberally.

Whilst offering these remarks on the interest now taken in early English pottery and porcelain generally, and on that of "Lowestoft" in particular, we must qualify our quotations of the specimens called Lowestoft by a sceptical allusion to the question of authenticity; and we cannot forbear repeating the expression of our doubts that the great quantities of porcelain which are named, and in pattern and paste appear to be, "Lowestoft," were all the productions of that factory. The diversity in pattern between the ware with the roses and scale border of pink, with that with the blue enamel bordered with crests and monograms, is so great, that in this striking difference alone we think there is cause for doubt. Mr. Chaffers, in his work on pottery and porcelain, has dwelt at considerable length on the Lowestoft ware, and has laboured hard to serve the believers in the wares of the factory. Mr. Chaffers differs from Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, who wrote in the *Art Journal* of 1863 on Lowestoft china, and entertains views which are very generally held as to the limits of Lowestoft's

productions. The factory was only in existence from 1756 to 1802, and was a small one. We are very much inclined to Mr. Jewitt's opinion that a great many of the articles were of Oriental make, and merely painted at Lowestoft; but of this we shall shortly learn more from the pen of Mr. Chaffers himself, who has announced the publication of a new work, entitled *Half a Century of Potting at Lowestoft*. We shall of course hail with pleasure any proofs of the genuineness of the extensive class of porcelain which is now invariably called Lowestoft, much of which is so beautifully made and decorated as to be surpassed by few, if any, of the early English factories.

FREE CHAPEL AT SHERRINGHAM, NORFOLK.

TANNER mentions in his *Norwich MS.* "A free chapel in y^e Lower town or Sheringham Hyth dedicated to S. Nicolas maintained by y^e Fishermen, ruinous walls, still with a bell in y^e tower 1715." Are there any remains of this chapel at the present day? A.

THE DEVIL'S ROUND HOUSE, p. 242.

IN Faden's Map of Norfolk, 1797, the house is called "Round Ho." and the marshes in its neighbourhood, for about a mile and a half square, "Roundhouse Marsh." Faden says nothing about the Devil.

C. W. M.

The house referred to by B. W. I. is generally called the Devil's Round House, although it is square or at least rectangular in shape. It is at the present day a brick house, but I am told that originally it was clay-built and six-square, and that what was built in the daytime fell down in the night so often that diabolical action was suspected. The house is now closely planted round with trees, and has a very gloomy appearance. A.

BEESTON CHURCH TOWER, NORFOLK.

A CORRESPONDENT, drawing attention at p. 242 to a ruined church at Surlingham, mentions the use of rough flints as quoin-stones instead of the usual ashlar.

Probably he is aware that the frequent occurrence of round towers in the eastern counties is, with good reason, assigned to the difficulty of obtaining freestone. If your correspondent should find himself at Cromer, I recommend him to visit the church of Beeston, the *square* tower of which has the angles entirely formed of large unworked flint stones. The stones have been selected for the purpose, and the work bears no slight testimony to the boldness and skill of the mediæval masons. D.

CARELESS COMPILATION.

"The chapter is composed of four canons; among the members occur three cardinals, J. Harpsfield, H. Prideaux, T. Sherlock, John Archbishop of Smyrna, &c."—*Memorials of Norwich*, p. 51.

"Three of the dignitaries, J. Harpsfield, H. Prideaux, and T. Sherlock, became cardinals; one, John, became Archbishop of Smyrna, &c."—*A Comprehensive History of Norwich*, p. 707.

It is somewhat inaccurate of one compiler to say that three cardinals were members of the Chapter, which in point of fact had no existence until 1538. But what shall we say of the other, who, compiling from a compilation, makes out the learned Prideaux and Sherlock, one Dean of Norwich and the other Bishop of Salisbury in the 18th century, to have been princes of the Roman Church?

CHURCH HERALDRY.—DEANERY OF REDENHALL.—No. V.

DISS.

East Window.

I. *Manning*, viz., Quarterly azure and gules, a cross fleury between four cinquefoils or.

II. *Manning*; in pretence *Donne*, viz., Azure, a wolf salient argent. In memory of William Manning, 46 years rector; born 30 September, 1771; died 3 January, 1857; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. William Sayer Donne.

South Window of Chancel.

III. *Manning*; in pretence *Upwood*; viz., Argent, a chevron gules between three horse's heads erased sable. A brass plate for Emilia, wife of Rev. C. R. Manning, Rector; daughter and co-heiress of Rev. T. T. Upwood, of Lovell's Hall, Terrington, Norfolk; born 14 Jan., 1832; died 21 Jan., 1873.

Mural Monuments in Chancel.

IV. *Manning* (the field azure, the cross patonce); in pretence *Simpson*; viz., A fesse between three dogs passant, each holding in the mouth a bird bolt.* Crest: out of a ducal coronet an eagle's head between two ostrich feathers. In memory of Thomas Manning, of Bungay, who died 15 January, 1787, aged 63; and Frances his wife, daughter and heiress of John Simpson, Esq., of Pulham, who died 6 March, 1805, aged 80.

* These arms should have been as follows: Per bend sable and or, a lion rampant counterchanged (Simpson). The two mural monuments were erected by the late Rev. W. Manning, after the death of Mrs. Woodward, in 1833; and the arms in pretence were those used by Mr. Zachariah Simpson, then of Diss, who however was no relation to the Simpsons of Pulham and Debenham. A framed painting of the arms of Mr. Thomas Manning, with the above arms of Simpson in pretence, is preserved at Diss Rectory.—(Communicated by Rev. C. R. Manning.)

V. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Woodward*; viz., Or, three bars sable, a canton ermine; 2 and 3, *Jenkinson*, viz., Or, two bars (gemelles) gules, between three boar's heads erased sable; in pretence *Manning*. Crest: a squirrel sejant, holding in the paws a nut. In memory of Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, Esq., of Walcot House in this parish, who died 29 January, 1820, aged 75; and Frances his widow, daughter and heiress of Thomas Manning of Bungay, who died 27 November, 1833, aged 84.

VI. Gules, three pheons or. In memory of Richard Fisher Belward, D.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge, who died at Roydon 16 May, 1803, aged 56.

VII. Sable, a lion rampant argent. Crest: a stag's head proper, collared azure.* In memory of Robert Scott of this place, surgeon, who died 2 November, 1759, aged 77.

Slabs in Chancel Floor (no tinctures shewn).

VIII. A lion rampant. Crest: a plume of feathers?† For Edward Bosworth, Rector, died 8 January, 1713, aged 65.

IX. *Bosworth* impaling *Manning*. Crest as before. For Edward Bosworth, Rector of Thelveton, died 14 June, 1714, aged 40; and Deborah his wife (one of the daughters of Samuel Manning, gent., deceased), who died 13 September, 1708, aged 28.

X. *Bosworth*, without the crest. For Edward Bosworth, M.A., Rector of this parish, and patron of this church, instituted 3 June, 1729, died 26 July, 1778, aged 73.

XI. *Manning*, with crest. For William Manning, patron, and 33 years rector, who died 29 November, 1810, aged 77.‡

XII. *Manning* in a lozenge. For Susan Manning, died 9 April, 1812, aged 83.

Painted in Cornice of Chancel Roof.

XIII. *Manning*; the cross coupé fleury.

Window in Vestry.

XIV. *England*; viz., Gules, three lions passant gardant or.

XV. The See of Norwich.

XVI. *Diss*; viz., Azure, party per pale, wavy.

* Though this crest corresponds with that given by Edmonson to Scott of Kew Green, the arms do not seem to be those of Scott. On this monument the arms are painted; on V. they are painted and carved; on III. and IV. the tinctures are shewn by lines.

† This is the crest as given by Blomefield; the figure cut on the slab looks more like a bag tied in the middle.

‡ The three incumbencies of Mr. Bosworth and the two Mr. Mannings extended over a period of 128 years. At Denton three successive incumbencies, those of Chancellor Sandby, Mr. Chester, and Archdeacon Bouverie, have covered nearly as much time, viz. 122 years.

- XVII. *Fitz-walter* ; viz., Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules.
 XVIII. *Bosworth* ; viz., Or, a lion rampant gules, collared argent.
 XIX. *Manning* ; in pretence *Upwood*.

Mural Monuments, North Aisle.

XX. *Deynes*, viz., Or, two bars sable ; impaling Sable, three boar's heads coupé or. For Martha, wife of Henry Deynes, gent., who died 30 May, 1661, aged 29.*

XXI. Or, on a fesse between three leopard's faces sable a lion passant gardant argent. For John Kett, gent, died 12 July, 1692, aged 74 ; and Philippia [*sic*] his wife, died 17 January, 1734, aged 83.

Window in North Chantry.

XXII. *England* as in XIII., with a label of three points argent.

Window in South Chantry.

XXIII. *Fincham*, viz., Barry of six, argent and sable, over all a bend ermine. Motto : *Arbore latet opaca*.

Slabs in the Churchyard.

XXIV. On a fesse engrailed between three griffin's heads erased, a fleur-de-lis between two roses. For Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. John Sheriffe, died 10 September, 1728, aged 45. (*Sheriffe*, Azure, on a fesse engrailed between three griffin's heads erased or, a fleur-de-lis of the first between two roses gules.—Burke's *Armory*.)

XXV. *Sheriffe*, impaling A chevron between three roundels. For the inscription, now illegible, see Blomefield.

XXVI., XXVII. *Sheriffe*.

XXVIII. A fesse between three talbot's heads erased, in a lozenge. For *Burton*. (Azure, a fesse between three talbot's heads erased or. *Burton*. Burke's *Armory*.)

XXIX. Argent, a cross between four escallops sable. Crest : a buck couchant sable, attired or. For William Coggeshall, gent., born at Stratford, Suffolk, died 9 August, 1714, aged 48 ; and John, son of William Coggeshall and Elizabeth his wife, died 13 April, 1706, aged 6.

XXX. *On a mutilated slab* ; An eagle displayed.

XXXI. *On a coped tomb on the North Side of the Churchyard* ; *Manning*. For Rev. W. Manning, Rector, died 3 January, 1857.

On East Buttresses of Chancel.

XXXII. *Manning*.

XXXIII. The See of Norwich.

* For the inscription, which is in Latin, see Blomefield, i. 22. This monument was originally placed against the pillar now opposite to it.

FRENZE.

Brass on the East Wall.

I. Quarterly; 1 and 4, A chevron ermine between three dolphins embowed; 2 and 3, a lion rampant crowned: impaling; Quarterly; 1 and 4, Three escutcheons; 2 and 3, A pall reversed ermine. For Dame Margaret Blenerhasset, widow of Sir Thomas Blenerhasset, and daughter of John Braham, of Wetheringsett, Esq., died 23 July, 1561. (*Blenerhasset*; Gules, a chevron ermine between three dolphins embowed argent. *Orton*; Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned or. *Lowdham*; Argent, three escutcheons sable. *Keldon*; Gules, a pall reversed ermine. Edmonson's *Alphabet of Arms*.) This is the brass which Blomefield describes (i. 143) as being "on a marble three yards long, and a yard and a half wide," and as having had three shields, of which two were gone, and the third bore *Blenerhasset*, *Lowdham*, *Keldon*, *Orton*, and *Skelton*, quarterly; impaling *Braham*. From a note I made in or about the year 1857 it would seem that there were then *two* shields belonging to this brass; one of which I have described above, and the other bore *Blenerhasset*, *Lowdham*, *Orton*, and *Keldon*, quarterly; impaling Two lions passant. These shields are *apparently* Blomefield's "1 and 4" for Sir Thomas Blenerhasset.

Brasses on the Floor.

II. Three shields for Ralph Blenerhasset, Esq., died 14 Nov., 1475.

1. *Blenerhasset* quartering *Orton*.
2. *Blenerhasset* and *Orton* quarterly; impaling *Lowdham*.
3. As the second.
- 4, which Blomefield describes as "*Lowdham* single," is gone, but it existed in 1857.

III. Two shields for John Blenerhasset, Esq., died 27 November, 1510.

1. *Blenerhasset* quartering *Lowdham*.
2. *Orton* impaling A fesse chequy between three charges, almost effaced; probably Sable, a fesse chequy or and azure between three nags' heads erased argent, for *Heigham*.

IV. Five shields for Maria, daughter and heir of George Blenerhasset, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Blenerhasset, Knight,* who married first Thomas Culpeper, Esq., next Francis Bacon, Esq., and died s. p. 17 September, 1587, aged 70.

1. Quarterly; 1 and 4, A bend engrailed; 2 and 3, Semée of martlets, a chevron; impaling Quarterly of nine, viz., i. *Blenerhasset*; ii. *Lowdham*; iii. *Keldon*; iv. *Orton*; v. A fesse between three fleurs-de-lis, a crescent for difference; vi. A fesse between three martlets; vii. Three pelicans vulning themselves; viii. Fretty; ix. A lion

* In printing this inscription Blomefield has left out a line, and has made the son a knight instead of the father.

rampant. (*Culpeper*, Argent, a bend engrailed gules. *Skelton*, Azure, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis or. *Edmonson*. "Culpeper of Suffolk; Gules, a chevron engrailed between three martlets argent." *Blomefield*, iv. 31.)

2. On a fesse between three escutcheons as many mullets pierced; impaling *Blenerhasset* and his eight quarterings as above. (*Bacon*, Argent, on a fesse engrailed gules between three escutcheons of the second, as many mullets of the field pierced sable. *Edmonson*.)
3. Quarterly of six, viz., i. and vi. *Blenerhasset*; ii. *Lowdham*; iii. *Keldon*; iv. *Orton*; v. *Skelton*.
4. Quarterly of four, viz., i. A fesse between three martlets; ii. Three pelicans vulning themselves; iii. Fretty; iv. A lion rampant.
5. In a lozenge, the nine quarters of *Blenerhasset*, as in No. 1. Crest, on a brass above the lozenge: on a wreath a fox sejant.

V. Three shields for Joan Braham, widow of John Braham, Esq., died 18 November, 1519, viz.

1. A cross fleury. *Braham*.
2. A cross fleury impaling Chequy, a cross.
3. Chequy, a cross, *Reydon*, *Blomefield*. (*Braham*, Sable, a cross fleury argent; *Reydon*, Chequy argent and gules, a cross azure.—*Edmonson*.)

VI. Two shields (the third gone) near the south door of the nave, for Jane, widow of John Blenerhasset, died 5 October, 1521.

1. *Blenerhasset* and *Lowdham* quarterly.
2. Quarterly; 1 and 4, A fesse dancette, in chief three crescents; 2 and 3, A lion rampant. (*Tindall*, Argent, a fesse dancette gules, in chief three crescents of the second. *Edmonson*.)

Cut on Slabs in the Floor.

VII. Five roundels, on a chief a battle axe fesse-wise; impaling A chevron between three lions rampant. For Richard Nixon, Esq., died 24 November, 1666, aged 76. (*Nixon*, Sable, five besants 2, 3, and 1; on a chief argent a battle axe in fesse of the field. *Burke's Armory*.)

VIII. *Nixon* as before. For Richard, son of Richard Nixon, Esq., and Susan his wife, died 28 August, 1678, aged 21.

IX. A fesse embattled between three pheons, impaling *Nixon*. For William Cooper, gent., died 30 March, 1693, aged 54. (*Cooper*, Vert, a fesse embattled or between two pheons in chief and as many shin-bones, in base saltire-wise argent.—*Burke's Armory*.)

X. The Royal Arms, almost effaced, on a panel.

It may be noticed that although *Blomefield* says "the meanness of the fabrick hath preserved the inscriptions from being reaved," yet the shields of arms have much diminished in number since his time. He

describes thirty-two or thirty-three coats; I could find only nineteen; three or four which I noted in 1857 are not to be seen now. Of the arms, "most of which," he says, "still remain in the windows," not one remains now.

PULHAM ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

In the East Window.

I. Sable, a lion passant argent, in the dexter fore-paw a croslet of the second; on a chief of the last three croslets of the first. Crest: out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head erased argent, guttée de sang. For Mr. Long, rector before 1835, who glazed the tracery of the window. These are the arms given by Edmonson for Long of Rudellston, in Wiltshire, with the addition of the croslet in the lion's paw.

Mural Monument, Chancel.

II. Gules, a cross engrailed argent; in the dexter quarter an inescutcheon of the second charged with two bars (azure?); over all a bend compony (of the field?) Crest: an unicorn's head erased and collared. Motto: Tout vient de Dieu. For Mary, wife of Rev. W. Leigh, M.A., Rector of these parishes, who died 24 June, 1850, aged 68. Mr. Leigh was rector from 1835 till his death in 1858.

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

III. Quarterly of twelve,* viz.—

1. A chevron between three roundels. *Aslack.*
2. A bend between two fleurs-de-lis. *Lany.*
3. A chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils; on a chief a charge, now effaced. *Cooke.*
4. A crescent. *Bohun.*
5. Three cinquefoils. *Bardolph.*
6. Ermine, a chief lozengy.
7. A chevron.
8. The same.
9. The same.
10. A fesse. *Waxham?*
11. A lion rampant.
12. A fesse

Impaling, A lion rampant, a crescent for difference. Crest: a dog's head erased. Motto illegible. For Aslake Lany, Esq., who died January, 1639, aged 71; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Jermy, Esq., "who being 68 years old in Sept, 1646, dyed after that Time." (*Jermy*, Argent, a lion rampant gardant gules. *Burke's Armory.*)

IV. A stork; impaling two coats in pale, viz.—

1. A fesse wavy between three crescents ermine.
2. A boar's head couped between three croslets, a crescent for difference. Crest: a stork's head erased. For William Starkey, son

* For the tinctures of the first five quarters, see under Brockdish, p. 136.

of Dr. Starkey, both rectors of this church, whose first wife was Mary daughter of Gascoigne Weld, of Braken Ash, Esq., and his second wife the daughter of John Amyas, of Hingham, gent., who in pious memory caused this stone to be here laid. He died 13 October, 1717, aged 66. (*Starkey*, Argent, a stork proper. *Amyas*, Argent, a boar's head couped sable armed or, between three crozlets of the second. *Burke's Armory*.)

Slab in the Nave Floor.

V. A chevron ermine between three birds; impaling A bend. For Elizabeth Sayer, wife of John Sayer, died 29 April, 1653. (*Sayer*, Gules, a chevron ermine between three seagulls argent. *Burke's Armory*.)

Mural Monument, South Aisle.

VI. Argent, a chevron between three crows sable; impaling Argent, on a bend cotised sable between three fleurs-de-lis gules a lion passant or.* For Thomas Inyon, M.A., many years a valuable physician in this parish, and Margaretta Maria his relict, daughter of Thomas Bransby, Esq., of Harleston. He died 20 March, 1777, aged 72; she died 9 January, 1778, aged 68.

Slabs in the Tower Floor.

VII. In a lozenge, Quarterly, on a bend over all three roundels. Maria, filia — Stebbing de Civitate . . . ici, gen: et Marthæ uxoris et filiæ Roberti Wood nuper de Brooke in com: Norf: Armigeri. Obiit xxiiij die Octobris, 1694, ætatis suæ xxi.† (*Stebbing*, Quarterly or and gules, on a bend sable five besants.—*Burke's Armory*.)

VIII. In a lozenge, Per pale, on a chevron between three birds as many trefoils. "Hic jacet Anna uxor . . . Wood generosi obiit" (the rest illegible). † (*Wood*, Norwich, Per pale argent and sable, on a chevron between three martlets as many trefoils slipt, all counter-changed.—*Burke's Armory*.)

On the South Porch.

IX. Three crowns; for East Anglia.

X. The same; for the See of Ely?

FEOFFMENT OF LAND AT BRUMPSTEAD, NORFOLK,
1653.

By deed, dated 20th June, 1653, Valentine Jenison of Southwold, co. Suffolk, Schoolmaster, and Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of the sum of £51, conveyed to Christopher Postell of Brumpstead, Norfolk, gent., a messuage and two and a half acres of land, which the said Valentine Jenison had given him by the last will of his father, Thomas Jenison, dated 16th June, 1620. The original is in the possession of Mr. C. Golding of Paddington.

* See under Redenhall, p. 201.

† See Blomefield, v. 374.

WILL OF CHRISTOPHER BARRETT OF NORWICH, 1597.

WE have been favoured by E. S. Bignold, Esq., of Norwich, with the probate copy of the will of Christopher Barrett, a mercer of that city in the sixteenth century. The will is dated 14th December, 1597; a codicil relating to a debt, 21st April, 1598; and the will and codicil were proved in the Bishop's Court at Norwich, by Christopher Barrett, the executor, on the 29th December, 1598. The probate from which the following extracts are made is endorsed in a cotemporary hand, "Old Christofer Barrett's will devising King's Head to Christofer Baret. Dat. 14th Decb. 1597."

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN," 14th December, 40th Elizabeth, 1597, "I CHRISTOFER BARRETT THE ELDER of the cytty of Norwich mercer being of good and perfecte memory thanks be to God doe make and declare my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge that is to say FIRST I bequeath my sowle unto allmighty God the father the sonne and the holy ghost three persons and one god heartely desyring pardon and forgevenes of all my sinnes and offences and my body to be buryed in the parishe church of St. Peter of Mancrofte in the citty of Norwich Towardes the reparation of which church and for the breaking of the grounde there I doe geve twenty shillinges and to a godly preacher to preach at my funerall I geve tenne shillinges ITEM I DOE GEVE to twelve poor folke to accompany my body to church to every of them a freese gowne and fowerpence in money and I will Christofer Ebbotts Christofer Keeme Edward Leest Thomas Taylor Edwarde Drewry Richarde Dey — Flowerdew in St. Gyles — Greenwood in St. Gyles old Fuller and John Walker to be parte of the sayde twelve ITEM I will my executor at my buriall shall make a doale to the poore people geveing to the elder sorte two pence a peece and to the younger sorte a penny a peece by his discretion ITEM I geve to Thomas Barrett my nephew one cloake cloth and to his wife a gowne cloth and to my brother Richard Barrett a cloake cloth ITEM I geve to the poore prisoners of the Guildhall two shillinges and to every poore Lazar howse at the gates of Norwich twelvpence and to the poore people of the hospital of St. Gyles in Norwich three shillinges fowerpence and to the prisoners of the Castle twoe shillinges all which severall sommes I will shall be given eyther in breade or money by the discretion of my executor and I geve to Margaret Ebbotts my service booke ITEM I doe geve unto my sayde nephew Thomas Barrett my tenements and gardaynes in St. Gyles p'ishe in Norwich which I purchased of Henry * Quashe ITEM I geve and bequeath unto William Barrett sonne of the said Christofer Barrett my little tenem^t with an orcharde lyinge and beinge in the late parish of St. Martyne of Tymberhill in the citty of Norwich which I purchased of John

* At the death of Thomas Barrett, or breach of conditions, which first shall happen, this estate is devised to Christopher Barrett the nephew.

Berington and I geve unto Christofer Inglande Clearke p'son of Weston and to his wife viz' to each of them twenty shillinges a peece ALSO I doe geve unto Rebecca Mayes my servaunt the posted bedsteade standinge in the little parlor where I dwell which I did usually lye uppon and the featherbedd bolsters coveringe and blanketts used with the same fower payer of sheetes twoe pillowes twoe pillowbeers and one twilt one brasse pott one brasse posenet two kettles twoe skilletts three pewter platters three pewter dishes three pewter porringers three pewter saucers one speete one dripping pan and one payer of dogirons to laye a speete on one turned chayer two buffett stooles three cushions two candlestickes one pewter chamber pott one fryinge pan one chafendyshe one round chiste one payer of tonges one payer of bellowes and one rounde table which stand at Richard Deyes howse and a cupborde which stand at my howse in St. Martynes ITEM I doe geve and bequeath unto my saide nephewe Christofer Barrett all those my messuage gardens tenements and grounds* in the parish of St. Peter of Mancrofte in the city of Norwich to have and to holde the same, &c.," conditionally on the payment of legacies.

MORE ABOUT SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS, p. 247

AMONGST my papers I find some more copies of documents relating to Surgeons in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. One, extracted from the *Norwich Assembly Book* (15th Elizabeth), is particularly instructive, for it shows how rare were surgeons in our large towns. Richard Durrant, the bonesetter, referred to below, was a man of some skill in that higher department of surgery, and only appeared to have made a settlement in Norwich at the request of the Mayor and other worshipful citizens. Here is the document:—

"This day for divers great causes and considerations and for the relief of some as shall fortune by misfortune to have their legs, arms, or the bones of other parts of their limbs to be broken of such as be poor and not able to pay for their healing, and because it is well known that Richard Durrant is a man very skilful in bone-setting and of good will to dwell in the city by the request of Mr. Mayor and other of the worshipful and common of the same city; the house of a very good will that they bear to the same Richard Durrant have granted that the said Richard for his pains and diligence to be taken shall yearly have given to him four pounds of good and lawful money of England to be paid him xx^s a quarter by the receiver of the Hospital, and also his house rent to be given him without paying anything for the same."

The bone-setter appears to have been a public officer paid for by the

* This is no doubt the property called in the endorsement "the King's Head."

city to set the broken limbs of those who could not afford to pay. Thus if there were no hospital there was the spirit of the institution in existence. A Mr. Reve seems to have been the successor of Mr. Durrant, for in the *Assembly Book* (3rd James I.) we find the following entry:—

“It is agreed that Reve the Bonesetter shall have his fee increased to ten pounds a year so as he be resident and dwelling in the city and do his endeavour to cure the poor.”

When the newspaper came into existence in Norwich in the 18th century, many curious advertisements by barber-surgeons, surgeons, quacks, and apothecaries, were inserted. A specimen of the “modesty” of these individuals will serve. At the Duke’s Palace Inn lived or lodged a Mr. James, now and then respectfully mentioned in *The Norwich Gazette* as a surgeon; and this Mr. James, having made skin diseases his study, desired to inform the public of his skill. No more boastful or vainglorious production was ever penned. And yet, with all its coarseness, there is a subtlety about it that was likely to catch the public, for the advertizer took the reader into his confidence by telling him that some persons through envy and malice, insinuating that he had been very fortunate, uttered slanderous words against him. Mr. James knew how to deal with the ignorant and superstitious of his day, so he pretended that he had God’s assistance. Here is the advertisement, copied from the *Norwich Gazette* of 1726.

“After twenty-seven years experience and successful practice in curing those following dangerous and difficult distempers, namely, scrofulous tumours or King’s evil, any old ulcers, cancers, and fistulas in any part of the body, and all sorts of sores in general, without cutting and caustic; therefore, if there be any man or woman that labours under any of those distempers, let them not make any doubt or scruple of finding present ease and perfect cure, if curable. Yet I never used any such as to put them to pain and misery, as cutting and caustic does, in all those great cures that I have performed among you. I leave them to tell you who have undergone such severe treatment as by cutting and caustic, yet without any ease or sign of cure, but only of their money, for the gold and silver mines lie so deep that they are forced to cut deep and large wounds to find it under pretence to heal your wounds safe and sound. Therefore dally not your time and money away as many do and have done, until they render themselves incurable by their own neglect and the delay of others, for very many can, as many of you can, witness by woful experience. Also present ease and cure for the rheumatism and all rheumatic pains in any part, and likewise all scorbutic tumours in general. Though I say no more than what I have done and do with God’s assistance, you may satisfy yourselves of the truth of what is here inserted in any part of this city, and also in many parts of the country, without you inquire of those my enemies who are ready to burst with passionate malignity and envy and malice, and of them there are too many, but their tongues are soon silenced, for the truth ever will prove itself. And since God has given me so great success in curing the most injurious distempers incident to mankind, I think it my duty (as well as interest) to let my fellow-citizens know it, that I may be the more serviceable to them, which can be no otherwise, than in giving them present ease and speedy cure when they are in pain and misery and left off by others as incurable, as I have done to many in this city and country of those deplorable distempers and many more too tedious to mention. Performed by me, Henry James, living in the Duke’s Palace Yard, in the city of Norwich.

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

CORPUS CHRISTI PAGEANTS AT BUNGAY, 1514.

THE following Bill of Riot, filed by the inhabitants of Bungay against Richard Warton, Bailiff of that town, is transcribed from the Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII., vol. vii. B.U.—B.Y., p. 194. Our thanks are due to John R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., for the communication.

“To the reu'end ffather in God my lord Cardinall legate a latere
Archebisshop of York Primate of Englund and Chauncler of
the same.

“In most humble wyse shewyth & compleynyth vnto yo' grace yo' trewe & faythfull Subiects & dayly Orato's John Bickers of Bungey in the Countie of Suff. Thom's ffuller & John Crakynghorpp Austyn ffichar & Will'm Dowsyng the inhabit'unts of the sayde Town of Bungey Soo it is that Where the same yo' seyd Oratours haue ben greuously wrongyd & oppressyd by the extort power malicious supportac'on and vntrew meynntennc's of Richard Warton, Bayly of the seyd town of Bungey Soo it was gracious lord that the seyd Richard Warton Thom's Wodcok & John Wodcok and dyu's other euyl aduysyd p'sons arrayed as Riotto's and in riottous man' at Bungey aforseyd at xj of the klok on the frydaye* at nyght nex aft' Corpus X'pi day in the sixthe yere of the most noble reynngn of Kyng Henry tha now is And at that tyme the seyd Richard Warton Thom's & John, brake & threw down fyve pagents of yo' seyd inhabit'unts that is to sey *hevyn pagent, the pagent of all the world, Paradys pagent, Bethelem pagent, & helle pagent* the whyche wer eu' wont tofore to be caryed abowt the seyd Town vpon the seyd daye in the hono' of the blissyd Sacrement And syth that tyme the seyd Richard wold have compelled yo' seyd Orato's to haue made them agayn at ther costs & charges Besecheth yo' grace that the said Richard may make answe're to the p'missys And soo to be ordered as yo' grace shall thynk best in this behalf And yo' seyd Orato's shall praye to God for the p's'uacon of yo' noble estate long to endure.”

[*Endorsed*] “Bungay, Inhabitants of v. Bailiff of.
A byll of Riot agenst Richard Wharton.”

PARTICULARS OF AN ESTATE AT SOUTH CREAKE,
NORFOLK, TEMPORE ELIZABETH.

MR. C. GOLDING, of Paddington, sends an interesting document, undated, but apparently of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is headed—

“A particuler of an estate in a healthefulle counterye and well situated and in a plesaunte place for hauckinge huntinge and good certeyne corne grounds and the marketts very convenient videlicett within two milles a markett towne; an other within 3 milles; and an

* i.e. 16th June, 1514.

other within 4 milles; within 3 milles of the sea within 12 milles of Linne and about 90 milles from London pleasante rodes and cleane above 60 miles of it convenient wood for firing for the dining chamber & all the other chambers and the parlor if they will not burne sea coale in the parlor which is cheaper than to make Riddey there owne woode for ther owne spendinge."

The rents amounted to £467 per annum (one farm £164, another £125, a third £90, and a fourth £68), whilst the value of the lands kept in hand were estimated at £250, making an annual value of £717. The outgoings consisted of a rent of £22 payable to the Bishop, and sundry small sums for college lease, and to the Abbey manor, Calthorpe's manor, Beaufois manor, and Bodham manor, leaving a clear rental of £693 per annum. G. A. Carthew, Esq., from the mention of these manors and the description of the estate, has no hesitation in saying that it was situated at South Creak. It may interest our readers to note the annual value of land per acre in those days. The capital messuage with 40 acres of land, well stocked with coneyes, was estimated to be worth £20. The two next closes, containing 20a. 3r. 0p., £10. 7s. 6d. The malt house, mill house, other outhouses and chambers, a well-stocked dove house, and 24½ acres of special pasture, was estimated at £24. Meadow and pasture was worth 13s. 4d. arable land but 10s. per acre, and in one case as little as 8s. 6d. A fould course for five hundred sheep was valued at £35, that is to say £7 a hundred.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF RIDLINGTON, NORFOLK.

1701.

Octob. the 16. I heard Grand had a child borne about Midsummer time.

1702.

A Child of Robert Grand's was buried the 18th of Aprill.

October the 21st. I was Informed that Robert Grand had a woman child borne.

Robert Grand had a Child called by the name of Mary, was buried (as I am informed) sometime in the weeke before Shrove-tyde.

1703.

A Child of Robert Grand's was borne the 14th or 15th of february, the name he intends to be Willyam.

1705.

Susan and Robert and John and Willyam and Margot the Children of Robert Grand lately deceased and his wife were baptized the 10th of Aprill being Easter Tuesday.

1701.

Joseph son of W. Gilbert bap. the 15 Feb. being Shrove Sunday.

1705.

The Queens duty payd at East Ruston.

Communicated by the REV. FRANCIS PROCTER.

A NORFOLK FISHERMAN'S PRAYER.

THE Rev. Francis Proctor, Vicar of Witton, North Walsham, Norfolk, communicates the following form of prayer, which was found in use at the village of Mundesley, hard by Witton. Its publication may lead to the recovery of a more perfect copy.

Pray God lead us;
 Pray God speed us;
 From all evil defend us.
 Fish for our pains God send us.
 Well to fish and well to haul,
 And what He pleases to pay us all.
 A fine night to land our nets,
 And safe in with the land.
 Pray God, hear my prayer.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION, BANHAM, NORFOLK.

In the churchyard of Banham in Norfolk is a gravestone commemorating a former ringer which bears the following inscription:—

“In memory of Robert Kemp, Forty seven years Clerk of this Parish, Twenty years of which he was the faithful servant of the Rev^d. John Surtees, Rector, by whom this monument is erected. He died June 19th, 1834, Aged 77 years. The following lines were composed by himself, and at his request inscribed on his tomb.

Reader stand still and do remark
 Here lies old Kemp, the Parish Clerk
 For forty years and more—what then?
 He had his faults like other men,
 Could ring, could sing, could read so well,
 Few parish Clerks could him excel.
 But now he's laid within the ground
 Till the last trumpet's solemn sound
 Shall shake the earth and rend the skies,
 Then he with millions will arise.”

Communicated by the late MR. GEORGE RAYSON of Pulham Market.

PIG'S GRAVE, MELTON CONSTABLE, NORFOLK.

On my way from the North Elmham Railway Station to the sea coast, just past the park at Melton Constable, I came upon a spot at the junction of five roads, which I was told was known as “Pig's Grave.”
 Can you tell me why?
 B. W. I.

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK—VIII.

THETFORD.

243. *O.* WILLIAM FLANNER—1669.
R. OF THETFORD—W.M.F.
 He was Mayor in 1657.
244. *O.* WORMLY HETHERSET—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF THETFORD NORFV.—W.H.
 Wormly Hetherset was Mayor of Thetford in 1671 and 1675, and again in 1693 and 1698.
245. *O.* FRANCIS HOWLETT—A woolpack.
R. OF THETTORD—1668.
 Francis Howlett the elder, of Thetford, woolcomber, by his will dated 1670 devised his messuage in Thetford to his wife Frances for life, and after her decease to his son Thomas, to whom he also gave £100. He gave to his sons John and Francis 10s. each, to his son Henry £20, and to each of his daughters Anne and Elizabeth £100. He gave the residue of his property to his wife Frances, whom he appointed his executrix.
246. *O.* EDWARD MOORE IN—The Mercers' arms.
R. THETTORD 1668—E.F.M.
 He was mayor in 1679.
247. *O.* JOHN WAYMOND OF—The Grocers' arms.
R. THETTORD 1659—I.W.
 The above Thetford tokens, except Hetherset's, are engraved in Martin's *History of Thetford*.

THORNHAM.

248. *O.* STEPHEN TVCKE IN 1667—A cross.
R. THORNUM HIS HALFE PENY—S.M.T.

UPWELL.

249. *O.* WILLIAM BOYCE—Three doves (the Tallow-chandlers' arms.)
R. IN VPWELL 1664—W.S.B.
250. *O.* IAMES BROONLES—The Brewers' arms.
R. IN VPWELL 1664—I.B.
251. *O.* THOMAS NYRISH—A crown.
R. IN VPWELL 1664—T.A.N.
252. *O.* THOMAS ROBINSON—Cross keys.
R. IN VPWELL 1668—HIS HALF PENY T.A.R.
253. *O.* SAMVELL VINCENT—The Mercers' arms.
R. IN VPWELL 1664—S.V.
 Upwell is partly in Cambridgeshire.

WALSHAM NORTH.

254. *O.* JOHN COOKE OF—The Mercers' arms.
R. NORTH WALSHAM—I.M.C.
255. *O.* THOMAS MOORE—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORTH WALSHAM—T.M.
256. *O.* PETER RICHARDSON—The arms of the Duke of Norfolk, A bend between six cross crosslets.
R. IN NOR WALSHAM [16] 57—P.M.R.
257. *O.* THOMAS RYDDOCKE—The Drapers' arms.
R. IN NORTH WALSHAM—T.R.
258. *O.* JOSEPH WASEY—The Mercers' arms.
R. NOR WALSHAM—I.W.

WALSINGHAM.

259. *O.* BENJAMIN RYDKIN BRAZIER—ANNO DOM. 1669.
R. IN WALLSINGHAM HIS HALPENY—B.S.R.
260. *O.* WILL. FRAMINGHAM—A rose.
R. LITTLE WALSINGHAM—W.F.
261. *O.* JOHN PARTINGTON—The Haberdashers' arms.
R. LITTLE WALSINGHAM—HIS HALF PENY.
262. *O.* JOHN PARTINGTON—The Haberdashers' arms.
R. LITTLE WALSINGHAM—I.P. NORFOLK.

WATTON.

263. *O.* CHRISTOPHER HEY—The Mercers' arms.
R. OF WATTON MERCER—C.M.H.

Hey built the clock house at Watton at his own expense, and was buried in 1682.—*Norfolk Archaeology*, iii. 403.

In the *Norwich Mayoralty Court Book*, under date the 15th July, 1674, is the following,—“Mr. Chr. Hey & severall others of the Inhabitants of Watton came to y^s Court and gave their humble & hearty thanks to y^s Court for promotinge the charitable benevolence of y^e Inhabitants of y^s City towards the releife of the poore of that towne who suffered by a great fyre lately there.”

WELLS.

264. *O.* RICHARD MANSVAR—The Mercers' arms.
R. WELLES IN NORFOLK^E—R.M.

WYMONDHAM.

265. *O.* JOHN BYRRELL—The Drapers' arms.
R. IN WINDHAM—I.E.B.
266. *O.* ANTHONY LOCK IN—The Grocers' arms.
R. WINDHAM IN NORFOLK—A.L.

KNIGHT'S MEAT.

THE sitting in parliament, or the returning representatives to parliament, was anciently considered an onerous duty to be avoided if possible, rather than an honourable privilege or right to be eagerly sought for.

Bishop Salmon, writing in 1318 to the Prior of Norwich from the Parliament then sitting at York, says, "We signify unto you, *for which we are very sorry*, that it will be necessary for us to assist the King, as it is at present our belief, until the beginning of Lent at the least, not *without grievous expenses* and labours almost intolerable."* It is matter of history that the good city of Norwich, in 1403, might have sent four burgesses to Parliament instead of two; but from considerations of economy declined, and even spent £3 in order that the writ might be altered.† For at that time Members of Parliament were paid, as at the present day are the Directors of a Company, although probably not so liberally.

Blomefield mentions that Edward Flowerdew and John Aldrich, Burgesses in Queen Elizabeth's first Parliament, had £36 for sixty-four days' knight's meat paid them by the city. He also tells us that in the 8th Elizabeth alderman Sir Thomas Parker was paid for ninety days' knight's meat.‡

It would appear from the following letter, transcribed from the *Liber Ruber Civitatis*, fo. 29, and written in 1622 by one of the city Members, that the custom of paying Members of Parliament for their services had fallen somewhat into disuse at that date, or the writer, Sir Richard Rosse, Knt., who, after having been Sheriff in 1611 and Mayor in 1618, was chosen a Burgess in the Parliament of 18 James I., would not have thought it necessary to make such earnest suit to the Corporation for a sum of money to cover his expenses, but would have claimed his "knight's meat" as a right.

To the right Worshipful Mr. Mayor of the City of Norwich and to the Worshipful the justices of the peace Sheriffs Aldermen and Common Council of the same City.

Forasmuch as I had appointed a journey into the country before such time as this present assembly was agreed upon to be warned, by reason whereof I could not be here present to express myself in a suit or request as I intended to have done therefore I thought good with your favours to commend unto you in few lines being now absent the remembrance and consideration of my late employment on the behalf of this City as one of this City's Citizens elected for attendance at the last parliament wherein may it please you to be informed that, upon occasion of that business only, I travelled towards London the five and twenty day of January 1620 and continued there till the last day of March which was in all nine weeks & three days and I went again

* *Reg. Pr. et Conv. Norw.* 9, fo. 123.

† Blomefield iii., p. 120. 8vo. ed.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 359.

thither the thirtieth day of April and continued till the sixth day of June being two months wanting two days and I went again the 16th day of November and continued till the 22 day of December which was five weeks and one day which time altogether amounted to two and twenty weeks and two days during which time what the expense of myself and servant with my horses besides extraordinary charge in apparel upon that occasion did amount unto I doubt not but in your judgements it may be well near estimated and hoping that in a business of that kind being so unexpectedly chargeable by reason of the many adjournments of the parliament and long continuance of the time you will be of the mind that the burthen thereof for the city's service will be too great to bear I do therefore earnestly pray you to be pleased to grant unto me for and (*sic*) the said charges and expenses such a competent sum of money as to your worships shall seem to be indifferent and reasonable and thereby I shall be encouraged to do all possible service for this city which shall be in my weak ability to be hereafter performed and rest ever one of the well willers of this worshipful City.

The 29 of July 1622.

RICHARD ROSSE.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STARCH SUPPRESSED, 1609.

To our loving friends the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Norwich for the time being.

After our hearty commendations. Whereas by several commissions from his Majesty and letters from this Board to you and others directed you have been required to use your best endeavours for the preventing and taking away of such annoyances as were caused by the making of Starch, and especially that no grayne or other stuffe should be converted to that use but such as should upon view and survey be found unfit for the food and sustenance of man, which toleration was then permitted by occasion of great quantities of corn brought from beyond the Seas by the Merchants whereof a great part proved unwholesome and unfit for any other use. But having received certificates from divers Justices of the peace and other Magistrates that for want of that due care and respect which should have bene had by some that were in authority there hath been great store of good and serviceable corne employed to the making of starch and by this occasion the making and makers thereof are lately very much increased in the most part of this kingdom (contrary to his Majestys proclamation and Royal pleasure published in that behalf. Whereof his Majesty having also taken notice and being desirous (out of his princely disposition to the good of his subjects) that this abuse should be reformed which may cause great inconvenience and be a means and occasion to continue dearth of grain within this realm more respecting the general good of his people than any private end whatsoever hath been graciously pleased by his Proclamation absolutely to suppress and prohibit the

making of Starch within this kingdom. To the end that his Majestys said proclamation may be duly executed and such persons may receive punishment to the example of others as shall be found wilful and disobedient unto the same. These are therefore to require and authorise you upon the due information of Rouland Write, to whom the oversight of this business is committed for his Majesty, to take notice of all such persons as doe and shall at any time hereafter offend against his Majesty's Proclamation and by warrant under your hands or the more of you, if you find cause to call before you all such persons as shall be noticed unto you for offenders in this behalf and to require and cause them to enter into good bonds to his Majesty's use with good and sufficient sureties upon condition that they shall immediately surcease and give over and for ever forbear making of starch at all times hereafter and if they or any of them shall refuse to doe (so) then to commit him or them so refusing unto the next Goale or prison of that county wherein they do inhabit there to remain until they shall enter into such bonds both for there good behaviour and to conforme themselves according as in his Majestie's said Proclamation is exhibited and so we bid you heartily farewell from Whitehall this first of March 1609.

Your loving friend^s

R. Cant (and others)

Liber Ruber Civitatis, fo. 9.

INSCRIPTION UPON A TOMBSTONE IN LOWESTOFT CHURCHYARD.

I SEND you an example of the pedantry of schoolmasters of the last century. Probably some of your readers are already acquainted with it, as the stone stands in a very frequented part of the churchyard.

H. PULLEY.

The body of Lewis Webb
Schoolmaster
Like the cover of an old book
Its contents worn out & stript
of its lettering & gilding
Lies here food for worms.
Yet the work shall not be lost
For it shall (as he believed)
Appear once more in a new
and most beautiful edition
corrected and revised by the Author
(The loving Husband of Judith Webb)
who died 29 Mar 1790
Aged 38 years.
Also 3 of their children.

BISHOP BATHURST'S STATUE IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

THE statue of Bishop Bathurst in Norwich Cathedral, which formerly was placed under the arch on the north side of the presbytery nearest the apse, has been, in consequence of the alterations going on in the cathedral, removed to the south transept. It may not be generally known that Chantrey had only returned to London the day before his death (25th November, 1841) from a visit to Lord Leicester and from erecting this statue, which, with that of Bishop Ryder at Lichfield, were the last of the great sculptor's finished works. A.

INSCRIPTION IN WEST WALTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Heavens face is clear
Though the bow appear
Reader nere fear
there is no arrow neare.

To the immortal praise of God Almighty, that saveth his people in all adversities, be it kept in perpetuall memory, that on ye first of November 1613, the sea broke in and overflowed all Marshland, to the grate danger of Mens lives and losse of goods; One the three and twentieth of March 1614 this country was overflowed with the fresh, And one the twelveth and thirteenth of Sept. 1671, all Marshland was again overflowed by the Violence of the Sea.

Surely our Sinns were tinctured in graine
May we not say the labour was in vaine
See many washings still the Spotts remaine. 1677.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF HEACHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

To the memory of Saml Norman aged 66 years Ann Norman his Wife aged 58 years Ann Norman their daughter aged 15 years Mary Hagve aged 25 years Martha Brazer aged 23 years John Pickering aged 32 years Robt Cooper aged 16 years William Herring aged 16 years And John Herring aged 14 years Inhabitants of the Parish of Heacham in the County of Norfolk who went in a Boat from the Shore, on a Party of Pleasure, and were unfortunately drowned on Sunday the second day of June 1799.

This Monument was Erected by their Friends and Neighbours not only as a Testimony of Regard and lively Sorrow for their much lamented Fate, but also as a Memorial to warn the Rising and Future Generations against rashley engaging in similar Undertakings, lest they be brought to the same untimely End.

Communicated by G. E. MINNS, Esq. of Lynn.

THE SISTERS AT HOUNDGATE, NORWICH.

BLOMEFIELD (vol. iv. p. 333) mentions a house at the north-west corner of the churchyard of St. Peter's Hungate, Norwich, which was anciently inhabited by women who were called the "Sisters of St. Peter" or the "Sisters at Houndgate."

I presume that this is the same house which is now a public-house bearing the sign of the "Briton's Arms." Can any of your readers inform me if this is so,* and also what foundation there is for the local tradition, which I have heard, that there still exists a subterraneous passage leading from the cellars of this house in the direction of the ancient cloisters of the Black Friars on the other side of the street? Also whether any record now exists of the site of two ancient houses which were formerly situate in St. Peter's Hungate parish, and to which Blomefield refers under the respective titles of "Paston's Place" and "Berney's Inn"? J. H. GURNEY.

REGISTER OF BRIEFS IN REGISTER BOOK OF THE
PARISH OF KNAPTON, 1707.

Collected for the fire at North-Maston in the County of Bucks, Ap^l 6, the sum of two^s & three^d.

Collected for the fire at Towcester in North Hampton shire Ap^l 20th y^e sum of one shilling & seven pence $\frac{1}{2}$.

Collected for the fire in Shire lane May y^e 4th the sum of two shillings & an $\frac{1}{2}$.

Collected for Broseley Church Comitatus Salop June 22^d y^e sum of one shilling & a penny.

Collected for the fire at Harteley green Staff^dshire June 29th y^e sum of one shilling.

Collected for the fire at Little port in y^e Isle of Ely Aug. 10th one shilling & six pence.

Collected for y^e fire at Spilsby in y^e County of Lincoln 7^{br} 7th two shillings.

Collected for Orford Church in Suffolk 9^{br} y^e 23^d y^e sum of six pence.

Collected for y^e fire at Heavitree in y^e County of Devon y^e sum of one shilling & four pence, 9^{br} y^e 2^d.

Collected for Dursley Church in the County of Gloucester 9^{br} y^e 30th y^e sum of six pence.

Collected for y^e fire at Southam in y^e County of Warwick Feb. 22^d one shilling & three pence.

Collected for y^e fire in Charls Street Westminster March y^e 14th y^e sum of one shilling.

Collected for y^e fire at Shadwell in Middleséx March y^e 21 y^e sum of ten pence.

* It is thus marked on the Map of Norwich compiled by R. Taylor, which appears in his *Index Monasticus*. The present house appears old enough to have been that inhabited by the "Sisters at Houndgate." It is a timber house, and has an entrance from the churchyard through a pointed doorway with hood moulding.—Ed. E. C. C.

Collected for y^e fire at Bewdley in the County of Worcester May y^e sixteenth y^e sum of one shilling & six pence.

Collected for y^e Protestant Church at Oberbarmen in y^e Duchy of Berg May y^e 30th y^e sum of two shillings.

Collected for y^e fire of Alconbury cum Weston in y^e County of Huntingdon June y^e 13th y^e sum of one shilling & six pence.

Collected for y^e fire of Woodhurst in y^e County of Huntingdon June y^e 20th y^e sum of six pence.

Collected for y^e fire of Lisburne in Ireland June y^e twenty seventh y^e sum of two shillings & six pence.

Collected for y^e fire of Wincanton in y^e County of Somerset July y^e 4th y^e sum of one shilling & seven pence.

Collected for y^e fire at Edenbury 8^{br} y^e seventeenth the sum of one shilling and three pence.

Collected for y^e fire in the Strand 8^{br} y^e one and thirtyeth the sum of one shilling and seven pence.

Collected for y^e repair of Brenchley Church in y^e County of Kent Ap^l 3^d the sum of one shilling & one peny.

1709.

Collected for the rebuilding Llanwilling Church in y^e County of Montgomery May 29th y^e sum of no penny.

Collected for y^e fire at Market Rayson, &c., June 5th the sum of ten pence.

Collected for y^e fire at Holt Market in y^e County of Norfolk June 26th the sum of

Collected for the repairs of St. Mary Redcliffe Church in Bristol July 10th the sum of one shilling & six pence.

Collected for the fire at Harlow in y^e County of Essex July 24th the sum of one shilling & two pence.

1714.

To a Brief for St. Margaret at Cliffe Church in the County of Kent two shillings & nine pence Feb. 14.

To a Brief for Shipwash Church in the County of Devon, three shillings, March the 14.

To a Brief for Quatford Church in the County of Salop nothing Feb. 8th.

To a Brief for St. John Baptist's Church in Southover near Lewes in the County of Sussex nothing March 7th.

To a Brief for a fire at Dorchester in the County of Dorset June 21, nothing.

To a Brief for Burslem Church in the County of Stafford nothing August the 1st.

To a Brief for a fire at Bottisham in the County of Cambridge 5 shillings September 27.

To a Brief for Leighton Church in the County of Salop nothing Septemb. 26.

To a Brief for a fire at Blandford-Forum in the County of Dorset nothing Septemb. 26.

Communicated by the REV. FRANCIS PROCTER.

NORSK SETTLEMENTS IN NORFOLK.

I HAVE read with considerable interest Mr. Walter Rye's treatise on this subject in the *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*. He is so generally accurate that I trust I shall be excused offering the following remarks. Mr. Rye's twenty-three "bys" must be reduced to twenty-one, as there are only, as far as I am aware, two Ashbys in Norfolk, and Barnby is in Suffolk. Amongst the "oes" and "hoes" Carrow may find a place. To the "wicks" he may add two, as both Bastwick and Hardwick occur twice in Norfolk. A.

THE COST OF BURYING A VAGRANT, 1681-2.

Paid for winding for y ^e stranger that died at the Woolpack	0	3	0
Paid the bearers that caried him and y ^e women that did wind him and the charges expended at the Woolpack for y ^e burying of y ^e stranger	0	3	0
Paid y ^e Clarke for bell ringing and grave making and chiming	0	2	6

THE above items are transcribed from the account book of St. Mary Coslany, Norwich. Coffins were not in use, for vagrants at least, in those days; each parish had a coffin in which, I presume, the body was brought from the house to the grave. I find from the same account book that in 1596 the churchwardens "paid for a new coffin chest 16^d." In 1626 I meet with the following item:—

Payd to Curtes y ^e Carpenter for two Coffins to carry y ^e deade corpes in	00	06	0
--	----	----	---

I remember seeing, about twelve years ago, in the bell sollar of St. Julian's Church, Norwich, one of these parish coffins.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF LUDHAM,
NORFOLK.

IN the earliest Register Book of the parish of Ludham I find these memoranda:—

"In this booke are recorded all the Christenings Marriages and Buryalls that haue bin in the Towne of Ludham from the yeere of our Lord 1583 to the year 1685.

"Written by me Robert Gill Vicar there And ended by me Nathanael Hindle Vicar there."

"The Clock in Ludham Church was made by John Beguely of Swanton in Norfolk Clock-maker & Matthias ffarchild Blacksmith, by whom it was erected Aug 18 Anno Dom 1676. Nathaniel Hindle being Vicar & Thomas Pettus gent & Willia' Milward churchwardens." I may add there is yet a clock in the tower.

HEVENINGHAM AND CRATFIELD CHURCHES, SUFFOLK.

IN the tower of Heveningham church, Suffolk, is a carved oaken figure of a Knight in armour which is in good preservation, save and except a deep crack from the head extending nearly to the chest. The villagers call it "Old Adam," and the youngsters are very much afraid of venturing up the stairs to view "the man." It formerly stood in the vestry, but so many people (especially women) were frightened by it, that the Rector ordered its removal to its present lodging in the chamber of the tower. Can any of your readers tell me whose effigy it is and why called "Old Adam"?

Ramblers in the district are advised to see the two plain perpendicular lecterns in the vestry of the neighbouring church of Cratfield. Each still retains the short iron chain attached to the book-board. The vestry likewise contains a curious old chest with large iron bands and bolts and an inscription in Old English characters. Some old pews and (apparently) still older colored glass may be found in this church, in addition to damp and discolouration enough to satiate the most puritanical of churchmen.

Norwich.

G. B. JAY.

CHURCH HERALDRY.—DEANERY OF REDENHALL.—No. VI.

PULHAM ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

Hatchments in the Nave.

I. Gules, a rose argent seeded or, barbed vert; a chief ermine, *Howman*; impaling Azure, a lion rampant argent *Palgrave*. Crest: on a mount proper a pegasus volant sable. Motto: *Labile quod opportunum.*

II. Azure, a lion rampant gardant argent, *Palgrave*; impaling Azure, a fesse between three talbot's heads erased or, *Burton*. Crest: a lion's head erased argent.

III. Gules, a chevron ermine between three seagulls argent, *Sayer*; impaling Argent, two chevrons azure, a bordure engrailed gules, *Tyrrell*? Crest: a cubit arm erect gules, holding a dragon's head erased argent.

Slab in the Nave Floor.

IV. On a bend wavy three birds; a bordure engrailed. Crest: a stag's head erased and collared. For John Rede, gent., died 5 Nov., 1721, aged 51. (*Rede*, Azure, on a bend wavy or three Cornish choughs proper, within a bordure engrailed argent, charged with a torteau and a hurt alternately. *Burke's Armory.*)

Mural Monuments.

V. *In the Nave. Palgrave.* For Austin and Catharine Palgrave, of this parish.

VI. *In the North Aisle. Palgrave* (the lion rampant gardant). For William Palgrave, M.D., of Ipswich, died 14 September, 1742, aged 48.

VII. *In the South Aisle.* Argent, a lion rampant gules within an orle of pheons sable. In pretence, Azure, on a chevron argent between three besants as many birds sable; on a chief or a griffin passant per pale gules and sable. Crest: a lion rampant gules. For Eleanor, second wife and relict of Charles Roope, Esq., of this place, and sole daughter and heiress of Allen Collin, gent., some time of Brancaster, and late of Aslacton in this county; who died 5 April, 1795, aged 66.

VIII. *In the South Aisle.* Quarterly; 1 and 4, Or, three bars azure, over all a bend gules, *Stanhawe*; 2 and 3, Argent, a pelican vulning herself proper, the nest or,* *Cantrell*. Impaling, on the dexter side *Cornwallis*, viz., Sable, on a fesse argent three Cornish choughs proper; on the sinister side *Futter*, viz., Sable, two swans in pale argent between as many flaunches or. For John Stanhawe, buried 19 September, 1729, aged 54, whose first wife was Margaret, daughter of John Cornwallis, Esq., of Wingfield, Suffolk, and whose second wife was Mary, daughter of Robert Futter, gent., late of Shelton.

Slabs in Floor of South Aisle.

IX. *Palgrave*, a label for difference: crest: a lion's face. For John, son of Thomas Palgrave, of Norwich, dyed Sept. 31 (*sic*) 1700, aged 16.

X. *Palgrave*, a crescent for difference: crest as in No. II. For Thomas, son of Thomas Palgrave of Norwich, died 20 January, 1700, aged 14.

XI. *Palgrave*, a lion passant gardant: crest as in the last. For Thomas Palgrave, sometime Sheriff and M.P. for Norwich, who gave £100 to a Church charity school in the parish of S. Peter Mancroft: died 7 August, 1726, aged 84 years and 6 months.

XII. *Roope* (v. supra No. VII) impaling Ermine, a cross voided between four crosses moline coupé and pierced, *Billing*?. Crest: a lion's head erased. For Elizabeth, wife of Charles Roope of this parish, surgeon, died 14 October, 1754, aged 36.

XIII. *Roope* impaling On a chevron between three roundels as many birds, on a chief a griffin, *Collin*, v. supra. Crest: a demi-lion rampant. For Charles Roope, Esq., died 25 February, 1780, aged 63.

Above the Chancel Arch.

XIV. Arms of George IV., with the garter, supporters, crest, and motto.

In the Churchyard, on Raised Tombs.

XV. Per saltire, on a fesse three fleurs-de-lis. Crest: a demi-lion rampant. For John Machet, died 12 August, 1767, aged 77; and Margaret his wife, died 25 January, 1761, aged 61. (*Machet*, Per saltire or and vert, on a fesse gules three fleurs-de-lis argent.—Burke's *Armory*.)

* This is Blomefield's blazon; the pelican is almost effaced now.

XVI. *Machet* again, the lettering illegible.

XVII. A lion rampant between three mullets; in pretence On a cross five mullets. Crest: a lion's head erased. (Argent, a lion rampant between three mullets sable, *Wolney*. Papworth's *Ordinary*. *Warner*; ermine, on a cross raguly sable five estoiles or. Edmonson's *Alphabet*.) For "Daniel Walne, generosus, qui obiit 13 September, 1784, ætatis suæ 73; et Hannah, predicti Danielis charissima uxor, quæ obiit 24 February, 1801, ætatis suæ 80."

XVIII. *Walne*; the crest, a lion rampant. W. Walne died 21 October, 1822, aged 74.

XIX. *Walne*. W. Randall Walne died 22 April, 1837, aged 51.

RUSHALL.

Carved in wood, over the Vestry Door.

Arms of Queen Victoria.

STARSTON.

Mural Monuments in Chancel.

I. Quarterly of 12, with a crescent gules in the nombril point for difference.

1. Sable, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased argent, a crescent gules for difference. *Cotton*.
2. Argent, a fesse engrailed gules; in chief a rose of the second seeded or, barbed vert.
3. Ermine, on a chief azure two mullets or. *Hastings?*
4. Ermine, on a bend sable three eagles' heads erased argent. *Gelliat?*
5. As 1, without the crescent.
6. As 2.
7. As 3.
8. Gules, a chevron or between three pears slipt of the second. *Abbot.**
9. Argent, three eagle's heads erased sable in a bordure engrailed of the last. *Sharp.**
10. Sable, a cinquefoil in an orle of martlets argent. *Staunton.**
11. Azure, three eagles displayed or, a canton ermine. *Fitz-Simon.**
12. Ermine, on a bend gules three eagles displayed or. *Bagshot.**

Crest: a griffin's head erased argent charged with a crescent gules. For Bartholomew, son and heir of Roger Cotton, by Audry daughter and heiress of John Cotton, second brother of Sir Robert Cotton of Landwade in Cambridgeshire; who died 21 June 1613, aged 75.—See Blomefield, v. 346.

II. *Whitear*, viz., Azure, a chevron ermine between three roses argent seeded or, barbed vert; impaling *Holmes* of Gawdy Hall, viz.,

* See Blomefield, vi. 509, for these five coats.

Or three bars azure, on a canton (*Sinister* on this monument) argent a chaplet gules. Crest: a bird rising. Lines for the tinctures. For William Whitear, M.A., Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, and twenty-three years Rector: born 26 February, 1778, died 13 December, 1826.

Cut on the Corbels of the Chancel Roof.

III. and IV. The rose and portcullis, Tudor badges, for Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond, Foundress of S. John's College, Cambridge.*

V. *Holmes* of Gawdy Hall.

VI. Argent, a chevron sable between three roses gules.

VII. *Howard*. For the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor, and for some time patron.

VIII. and IX. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Hopper*, viz., Gyronny of eight sable and ermine, a tower argent, masoned of the first; 2 and 3 *Carlos*, viz., Or, on a mount in base an oak tree vert, over all on a fesse gules three royal crowns of the field; granted, 21 May, 1658, by Charles II. to Colonel William Carlos, his preserver in the royal oak, "in perpetuum rei memoriam." For the Venerable Augustus Macdonald Hopper, M.A., Patron: Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, 1841, Rector of Starston, 1845, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, 1854—1871, Archdeacon of Norwich, 1868.

X. Azure, a fesse wavy ermine between six seamew's heads erased argent. For William Pakenham Spencer, M. A., eldest son of Lieut.-General Spencer of Bransby Grange, Yorkshire, Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, and eighteen years Rector: born 1 February, 1800, died 16 August, 1845.†

Slab in the Chancel Floor.

XI. On a fesse engrailed between three escutcheons as many mullets; impaling Ermine, an eagle displayed. Philip, son of Francis Bacon, Esq., and Dorothy his wife, died unweaned at Nurse, and was buried 21 November, 1657. (*Bacon*; Argent, on a fesse engrailed between three escutcheons gules as many mullets or. *Bedingfeld*; Ermine, an eagle displayed gules. *Edmonson*.)

In the Vestry Window.

XII. and XIII. The rose and portcullis.

Painted on a framed Panel in the Vestry.

XIV. *Cotton*, as in 5 of No. I., impaling, Azure, on a fesse or three leopard's faces gules, *Freston*? Crests, on two helmets regardant: *Cotton* as before, without the crescent, and a demi-greyhound

* For the provision, which obliges the patron to present a Fellow of St. John's College, see Blomefield, v. 350.

† See his monument in the chancel.

rampant argent, collared or. For Luckin Cotton, gent., interred January 17, 1654.

Mural Monument in Nave.

XV. *Spencer*; impaling Gulos, on a chevron argent between three swans as many roundels, *Swan*? Crest: a moor hen. For Lieut.-General William Spencer, who died 27 August, 1829, aged 75; and Charlotte his relict, who died 18 February, 1850, aged 80.

Windows in Nave and North Aisle.

XVI and XVII. *Hopper* and *Carlos* quarterly, as before.

THELVEYTON.

Slabs in the Chancel Floor.

I. On a fesse three chess rooks. Crest: a griffin passant. For Henrietta Maria, wife of Thomas Havers, third daughter of Sir Simeon D'Ewes, Bart., of Stow, who died 15 February, 1740, aged 40. R. I. P.

(*Havers*, Or, on a fesse sable three chess rooks of the field. Crest: on a wreath gold and sable a griffin sejant ermine with a crown for a collar, chained and mantled gules, doubled argent. Confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux. See Blomefield, i. 150.)

II. *Havers*, without the crest. Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Havers generosi, qui obiit Decemb' ii^o Anno Domini 1770, Ætatis suæ 73. R. I. P.

Cut on the Font.

III. A plain cross.

IV. A cross moline? (A cross florée, Blomefield).

Painted on a Panel over the Door.

V. The arms of Charles R. (Charles II.?) within the garter, with supporters, badges (rose and thistle), motto (Dieu et mon droit), and two angels above the arms holding curtains.

THORPE ABBOTS.

In the Chancel Windows.

I. and II. Azure, three crowns or. For the Abbey of Bury S. Edmund's.

Cut on the Font.

III. A plain cross.

IV. A cross moline.

V. A crown transfixt with two arrows in saltire.

VI. A merchant's mark.

Over the Tower Arch.

VII. Arms of George III., after 1816, i.e., Hanover ensigned with a crown.

Remains of 162

THE TOKENS OF NORFOLK—IX.

YARMOUTH.

267. *O.* JOHN AMES—A man making candles.
R. IN YARMOVTH 1652—I.I.A. Mint mark, a rose.
268. A variety. Mint mark, a star.
269. A slight variety of No. 268; the star on the obverse being slightly to the left of the man's head, it being in No. 268 immediately above it.
270. *O.* JOHN ARNOLD IN—A bunch of grapes.
R. NORTH YARMOVTH—I.M.A.
 Arnold was Bailiff in 1652. He was buried in St. Nicholas' church.
271. *O.* BENIAMIN BARKER—1662.
R. OF YARMOVTH—B.B.
272. A variety struck from different dies, the letters B.B. on the reverse being much larger.
273. *O.* WILLIAM BATCH—A wheatsheaf.
R. IN YARMOVTH—W.B.
274. A variety, differing in the mint mark of the reverse.
 Mr. C. J. Palmer, in his *Continuation of Manship's History of Great Yarmouth*, mentions that there is amongst Mr. Dawson Turner's Illustrations to Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* a drawing of a token of William Batch, dated 1656, with a merchant's mark thereon. Is it not probable that one of No. 275 has been erroneously drawn?
275. *O.* WILLIAM BATEMAN—A merchant's mark.
R. IN YARMOVTH 1656—A bugle horn. W.B.
276. A variety differing in the reverse die, the date being nearer the mint mark.
277. Another similar, dated 1667.
 He was Bailiff in 1665.
278. *O.* EDMUND BEDDINGFIELD—A sheaf of arrows tied (?)
R. IN YARMOVTH—E.M.B.
279. *O.* THOMAS BRADFORD IN—Seven Stars.
R. GREAT YARMOVTH—T.B.
280. *O.* THOMAS BRADFORD—Seven stars.
R. OF YARMOVTH 1655.—T.B.
 Thomas Bradford, Bailiff in 1675 and Mayor in 1685, died in 1703, and was buried in the north transept of St. Nicholas' church.
281. *O.* WILLIAM BRATIN IN—A wheatsheaf.
R. YARMOVTH BAKER—W.R.B.
282. *O.* WILLIAM BRETTON—A wheatsheaf.
R. OF YARMOVTH BAKER—W.R.B.

283. *O.* JOHN CONDLEY IN—A merchant's mark.
R. YARMOVTH MARCHANT—I.M.C.
284. *O.* JOSEPH COOPER OF—I.F.C.
R. YARMOVTH MARCHANT—1656.
285. *O.* CHRIST^o COZENS IN GRET—The Grocers' arms.
R. YARMOVTH GROCER—C.A.C.
286. *O.* CHRIST COZENS IN GREAT—The Grocers' arms.
R. YARMOVTH GROCER—C.A.C.
287. *O.* RICHARD CRAFFORD—A teasel.
R. IN YEARMOVTH [16]59—R.D.C.

The device upon this token has been supposed by some to represent Yarmouth Market-place, and by others a dock for the repair of ships. On close examination it will be seen to be a flower, as the stalk clearly appears. The teasel or fullers' thistle is a plant the heads or burs of which are employed in dressing woollen cloth.

288. *O.* THOMAS CRANE 1665—A crane.
R. IN NORTH YARMOTH—T.I.C.
 Bailiff in 1633 and 1643.
289. *O.* JOHN CVRTIS OF—Two men saluting or curtsying.
R. YARMOTH BAKER—I.C. 1662.
290. *O.* THOMAS DAWSON—A hand holding compasses.
R. IN YARMOVTH 1667—T.M.D.
291. *O.* JOHN EMPEROR IN—I.E.
R. GREAT YARMOVTH—1664.
292. *O.* RICHARD FLAXMAN OF—Three goats' heads erased.
R. NORTH YARMOVTH—[16]57. R.M.F.
293. *O.* THOMAS GODFRAY IN—A griffin.
R. GREAT YARMOVTH—T.G.

Thomas Godfray was Town Clerk in 1684 and Bailiff in 1683 and 1696. The former office did not disqualify him for the latter. He died in 1704, aged 63.

294. *O.* WILLIAM HARVEY—&.
R. IN SOVTHTOWNE—W.E.H.

Southtown is in the county of Suffolk, but as it is part of the borough of Great Yarmouth, a list of the tokens of that town would not be complete if this one were omitted. It is doubtful what the device is intended to represent.

295. *O.* THOMAS HERING IN—A holdfast.
R. NORTH YARMOVTH—T.H.

296. A variety reads "THOVMAS."

A token of WILLIAM HIDE is assigned by Mr. Boyne to Great Yarmouth, but Hide was an alderman of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. The token reads "South Yarmouth."

297. *O.* JOHN HOOKE—A roll of tobacco.
R. IN YARMOVTH—I.I.H.

298. O. WILLIAM LINCOLNE—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN YARMVTH 1652—W.I.L.
299. O. SAMVELL MANTHORP—Three sugar loaves?
R. IN NORTH YERMOVTH—S.I.M.
300. O. THOMAS MOVLTON—1667.
R. IN YARMOVTH—T.H.M.
301. O. REBEKKA MYRRIL—The Bakers' arms.
R. IN YARMOVTH—R.M.
302. O. IONAS NEAVE—An anchor and a cable attached.
R. IN YARMOVTH 1659—I.E.N.
303. O. IONAS NEAVE IN—A dolphin.
R. YARMOVTH 1661—I.E.N.
304. O. EDWARD OWNER—The Grocers' arms.
R. GROCER OF YARMOVTH—E.O.

Edward Owner was born in 1576, was M.P. in 1620, 1625, 1639, and 1640; Bailiff in 1625 and 1634. He died in 1650, and was buried in the north aisle of St. Nicholas' church. In 1823 his grave was opened and his bones scattered, for the interment of some person. See Turner's *Sepulchral Reminiscences*. Possibly the issuer might be a son of his, he having died in 1650,—an early date for a token.

305. O. EDWARD PETERSON—A blazing sun.
R. OF GREAT YARMOVTH—E.M.P.

In the list of freemen of Norwich we find the following: "Ed'rus Peterson vintn' non app'ntic' admissus est civis 14^o die Augusti 1634."

306. O. HENRY POTTER IN—A griffin.
R. NORTH YARMOVTH [16]67—H.S.P.
307. O. THOMAS RICHMYND—T.R.
R. IN YARMOVTH—1654.
308. O. FRANC SHIPDHAM—A dolphin.
R. IN GRET YARMOVTH—F.S.
309. O. GEORGE SPILMAN—A man-at-arms.
R. IN NORTH YARMOVTH—G.E.S.

He married Elling the daughter of Nicholas Cutting, by whom he had eleven sons and three daughters. He died in 1668, and is buried in Yarmouth church.—Palmer's *History of Yarmouth*, p. 307.

310. O. MICHAEL TILLES 1666—The Grocers' arms.
R. IN NORTH YARMOVTH—M.A.T.

He was Bailiff in 1667. Michael Tilles, of Yarmouth, widower, was married to Ann Daniel at St. John Maddermarket in Norwich, in 1638.

311. O. STEPHEN TRACEY—A lion rampant.
R. OF YARMOVTH—S.A.T.

The mint mark, a star, is immediately above the lion's head.

312. A variety differing in the obverse die, the mint mark being immediately above the letter E in the word TRACEY.

313. *O.* CLEMENT TROTTER—A ship.
R. IN YARMOVTH 1653—C.S.T.
314. *O.* BENIAMIN WALLER—1658.
R. IN YEARMOVTH—B.A.W.
315. *O.* BENIAMIN WALLTON—An anchor.
R. IN YARMOVTH 1654—B.A.W.
316. A variety dated 1666.
317. *O.* ROGER WATERS—The arms of the Waters family, Per pale a saltire charged with another wavy.
R. IN YARMOVTH—R.W.
318. *O.* THOMAS WATERS—A stocking.
R. OF YARMOVTH 1656—T.E.W.
319. *O.* GABRIELL WOODRIFE—The Grocers' arms.
R. OF NORTH YARMOVTH—G.W.
320. A variety reads WOODROOFFE.
 Gabriell Woodroff was chosen Bailiff in 1669, and, refusing to serve, was fined £40, which was mitigated to £10, he having shewn sufficient reason for his refusal.
321. *O.* WILLIAM WOORTS IN—A dove with an olive branch.
R. YARMOVTH HOSYER—W.D.W.
322. *O.* GREAT YARMOVTH 1667—The arms of Yarmouth; Per pale three demi lions passant gardant conjoined in pale, with as many demi herrings.
R. FOR THE VSE OF THE POOR. —The same as the obverse.
323. Another similar, but the reverse reads "POORE."
 This is much rarer than the other varieties, all of which are common.
324. Another similar, dated 1669, without "E" at the end of the poor, and having a fleur-de-lys for a mint mark.
325. A variety of the last: mint mark, a full blown rose.

Some extracts from the Corporation Records of Great Yarmouth relative to the corporate tokens will be found in Mr. Boyne's work.

Most of the above Yarmouth tokens are engraved in Mr. Palmer's Continuation of Manship's *Yarmouth*.

Mr. Palmer mentions tokens which are said to have been issued by "Benjamin Blake" and "Robert Tothaker," but gives no description of them. He also places in his list of tokens one of Thomas Parkinson of "Yarm," but this doubtless belongs to Yarm in Yorkshire, to which place it is assigned by Mr. Boyne.

The above list contains every variety of Norfolk Seventeenth Century Tokens which has come to our knowledge. As we have before stated, we cannot for one moment presume or even hope that

the list is a perfect one ; in fact, during its compilation several fresh varieties have been added, and others will doubtless be met with from time to time.

There is in the British Museum a copper piece about the size and thickness of the ordinary halfpenny token, reading—

O. CAROLUS II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. & HI. REX. C. R. twice, vis-a-vis.

R. YARMOVTH M.D.T. — Two tridents in saltire, 1665 in the quarters.

A similar piece has PORTSMOVTH instead of YARMOVTH ; and another reads A LISSON COVENT GARDEN, on the reverse. The object of these pieces and the meaning of the letters M.D.T., which occur on all three, are unknown. See Boyne's *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, page 337.

Another token, which has recently come into our hands, and may belong to Norwich, reads

O. S. AVGVSTINS—S.A.

R. PARISH 1654—1654.

We cannot conclude our notices of the Seventeenth Century Tokens without tendering our thanks to many friends who have from time to time assisted us ; amongst others, especially to Mr. C. Golding and Mr. J. S. Smallfield, of London, we are indebted for the notices of several fresh tokens, and also for their valuable assistance in helping us to assign doubtful ones to their proper places ; and to Mr. W. L. Mendham, Town Clerk of Norwich, for his courtesy in affording us access to the Civic Records, from which much of our information has been derived.



POSTSCRIPT.

THE publication of *The Eastern Counties' Collectanea* was undertaken by Mr. Tallack to supply, as far as possible, the want supposed to exist in consequence of the discontinuance of *The East Anglian* upon the decease of its editor and proprietor, Mr. Samuel Tymms of Lowestoft. No profit was anticipated, but it was hoped no loss would be incurred. The anticipation proved too accurate, and hope, as usual, "told a flattering tale." The result was the discontinuance of the publication in a somewhat abrupt manner, for which, although in no way responsible, I beg to offer a sincere apology to the subscribers. At the same time I wish to thank very heartily the contributors to these pages, and regret exceedingly that, with so much unprinted matter relating to the district, some such publication as the *Collectanea* cannot be supported.

I have also to thank those gentlemen at whose suggestion and with whose pecuniary assistance the Title-page and Index to these Notes have been printed.

THE EDITOR.

Norwich,

October, 1875.

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